

ANALYSIS OF PERLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACT IN PRESIDENT BIDEN'S REMARKS ON CONFLICT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

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Abstract

The perlocutionary speech acts are an important part of speech acts to find out the response of the effect given by the communicator. The purpose of this study was to identify the types of perlocutionary speech acts and the dominant type of perlocutionary speech acts in President Joe Biden's remarks when talking about terrorist attacks between Israel and Palestine. This research was designed using a qualitative approach by analyzing through three stages, namely data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that Joe Biden's remarks contained all types of perlocutionary speech acts such as expressive, directive, representative, declarative and commissive with 51 data found. Joe Biden's remarks included 7 expressive acts, 6 directive acts, 5 representative acts, 11 declarative acts, and 6 commissive acts, with declarative acts being the most dominant at 11 instances.

Keywords: Speech Acts; Perlocutionary Act; Remaks

INTRODUCTION

Communication is very important as a process to give and receive messages that need to be understood by each other. Language is often regarded as the most important means of communication for conveying information (Frastiwati & Aisyah, 2022). Communication is a process of generating, transmitting, receiving, and interpreting messages in interpersonal, group, public, and mass audience contexts through written and verbal formats (Onyesom & Onyesom, 2015). This concept includes an understanding of how these messages are produced, encoded, conveyed, received, and interpreted within social, cultural, and psychological contexts. Communication plays an essential role as mediator between individual meanings, and as a constructor of social meanings. Communication is the main function in the use of language. Language is a vital communication tool, if there is no language there is nothing to be said to convey it (Islamiah & Aisyah, 2022). Communication is the main function in the use of language. Language is an instrument of communication organized into units such as words, groups of phrases, clauses, and sentences communicated through speaking and in writing (Hardiyanti et al., 2023). Language is an expression that gives the purpose of conveying something to an individual or group, namely something that is intended by the speaker can be understood and understood by the listener or interlocutor through the language used.

Language also has a very important pragmatic dimension, namely the situational, social and cultural context so that it can affect the understanding of the meaning of an utterance. Pragmatics as a branch of linguistics that studies the use of language in communicative contexts, plays an important role in the understanding and interpretation of verbal messages. Pragmatics is understood in a broad sense as the scientific study of all aspects of linguistic behavior. From a social standpoint, developing pragmatic skills means being able to modify language according to the relationship between the speaker and the listener (Widyawanti et al.,

2024). Pragmatic aspects include patterns of linguistic action, language functions, types of inferences, principles of communication, frames of knowledge, attitude, and belief, as well as organizational principles of text and discourse (Trosborg, 2010). It provides deep insights into how meaning is born out of language acts and how social, cultural and situational contexts influence communication. Pragmatics is not the same thing for all of its practitioners. Some pragmatic theorists see it as the study of language use in general, some as the study of communication, others as an approach to the study of language via language's communicative function (Allott, 2010). Communication can be achieved by two different means: by encoding and decoding messages or by providing evidence for an intended inference about the communicator's informative intention (Sperber & Wilson, 2010). Pragmatics, as a subfield, plays a crucial role in understanding language beyond its structural components, focusing on context, intention, and communicative effectiveness (Raximovna, 2023). By understanding these aspects, speakers can achieve optimal communication effectiveness, avoid misunderstandings, and strengthen interpersonal relationships. Therefore, the study of pragmatics is not only a necessity in linguistics, but also makes a significant contribution in shaping accurate and efficient communication in society.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning in context. pragmatics is the short of speech act may go some way to word explaining how the function of utterance is inferred. (Islamiyah et al., 2019)Speech act is a category that includes a variety of pragmatic phenomena that can be investigated. Understanding a speech act is important because it allows us to better understand the message conveyed by each utterance (Hutajulu & Herman, 2019). Speech act is an action executed by a speaker in conjunction with an utterance (Yule, 2020). A speaker typically performs one or more of these acts by saying a sentence or a series of sentences (Radhi et al., 2022). In successful communication, some of the speech acts elements in pragmatics that play an important role are locution, illocution, and perlocution. The locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or providing an effective linguistic communication; the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance; and perlocutionary is the assumption that the listener will recognize the effect you intended (Yule, 1996). The three elements become closely related to find out how people say something meaningful (locution), accompanied by a certain intention (illocution), with the hope that the interlocutor understands the desired effect (perlocution). These three elements are interrelated and important to understand for effective communication.

Perlocution has a crucial role because it is the effect that the communicator wants to achieve. Perlocutionary acts are speech acts that relate to other people's speech in relation to their attitudes and nonverbal behavior (Widyawanti et al., 2024). Understanding perlocution allows us to interpret the implied meaning and predict the interlocutor's response, thus avoiding misunderstandings and better achieving communication goals. According to Searle (Searle, 1969), perlocution is divided into five types: expressive, directive, representative, declarative, and commissive. First, expressive acts involve the expression of feelings or emotions. For example, when someone says, *"I am so happy to meet you,"* this statement conveys the speaker's joy, positively influencing the listener's mood. Second, directive acts serve to request or encourage actions from others. An example would be, *"Please send me the report by 5 PM,"* where the speaker hopes the listener will take the requested action. Third, representative acts provide information that can be assessed as true or false. For instance, *"It will rain tomorrow"* can be verified for its accuracy, giving the listener information about the weather. Next, commissive acts involve making promises or commitments to do something. For example, when someone says, *"I will help you with this project,"* the speaker indicates an intention to contribute in the future. Lastly, declarative acts are statements that change a status or condition.

An example is, "*I hereby declare you a member of the team,*" which officially changes the listener's status to that of a team member..

Speech becomes a form of communication between one person and many people. There are three purposes in a speech, namely as informative which aims to add information to the listener, persuasive which aims to make the listener believe in doing something, and recreative which is entertaining (Puspita, 2017). Remarks being a form of speech used in formal conditions. Remarks are oral expressions delivered by a person, often officially or in a formal context. In the context of a president, remarks refer to speeches, statements, or comments made by a president in various events or occasions, such as press conferences, international meetings, state of the nation addresses, or important commemorative events. Presidential speeches often carry great weight as they can influence the country's policies, provide political direction, or convey messages to the public at large. Therefore, any remarks delivered by a president must be carefully considered, as they can have a significant impact on society, domestic politics and international relations.

Understanding perlocution in a speech is very important because it allows us to see behind the spoken words and understand the message that the speaker actually wants to convey. However, its urgency becomes even more apparent due to the lack of research that specifically examines the perlocution of presidential speeches, especially in the context of Joe Biden's presidential remarks as President of the United States. A similiar study analyzing Joe Biden's remarks was conducted by Ma'arif and Maksum (Ma'arif & Maksum, 2023) on President Joe Biden's Russophobic Rhetorical Remarks Before The 77th United Nations General Assembly. This study was a critical discourse analysis which found that President Biden's speech emphasized the importance of the sovereign equality principle and criticized the inconsistent use of the Veto Right by Russia and the US in the UN Security Council. Therefore, in a presidential speech, every word and sentence carries great political weight and impact, and a deep understanding of perlocution can help analyze how the message is received by the public, how it influences policy, and how it affects political dynamics both domestically and internationally.

The purpose of this research is to identify the types of perlocutionary speech acts contained in the remarks video of the President of the United States, Joe Biden, on May 10, 2022, that explained conflict the terrorist attacks between Israel and Palestine in Israel. Through a thorough analysis of the remarks, this research aims to describe and understand the types of perlocutionary speech acts performed by President Biden during this speech. In addition This study also aims to identify the types of perlocution that are often used in President Joe Biden remarks. President Biden's communication influences the perceptions, attitudes, or actions that may arise from the listeners of the speech. As such, the purpose of this research not only involves identifying and categorizing perlocutionary speech acts, but also involves communicative impact analysis that can make a significant contribution to the understanding of Biden's communication effectiveness in the context of US politics and the rhetorical strategies the president uses.

METHOD

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach to analyse perlocutionary speech acts in President Biden's speech regarding the terrorist attack in Israel. The main data source came from the transcript of the remarks delivered by Joe Biden regarding the event. The scientific instrument used in this research is the discourse analysis method to identify perlocutionary speech acts, which are speech acts that create certain effects or impacts on the listener.

The data collection process began with the collection of transcripts of President Biden's remarks related to terrorist attacks in Israel. Next, units of analysis that are relevant to the research

objectives, such as statements or expressions that contain elements of perlocutionary speech acts, were selected. This process was the first step in data reduction, where the focus is on reducing the complexity of the data by selecting the most relevant information to analyse. By using data analysis techniques proposed by Miles and Huberman (Miles & Huberman, 2018), The data analysis process involved the stages of data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction involves grouping and coding the selected units of analysis, making it easier to recognise patterns or findings. After that, data display is done by presenting the findings in visual form, such as tables or diagrams, to facilitate understanding and interpretation. The last step is drawing conclusions, where the results of the analysis are interpreted and conclusions are drawn based on the findings. Thus, this research focused on identifying perlocutionary speech acts in President Biden's speech regarding terrorist attacks in Israel by using a qualitative descriptive approach and discourse analysis method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

In this research, the focus was to identify the types of perlocutionary acts and its dominant type in President Joe Biden's remarks when discussing terrorist attacks between Israel and Palestine. The purpose of this study was to understand how President Biden used different types of perlocution to achieve his communicative goals in dealing with the conflict. The researcher refers to Searle's theory which classified perlocutionary acts into five main types: expressive, directive, representative, declarative and commissive. Through in-depth analysis of the context and content of each utterance, the researchers aimed to reveal how each type of perlocution was reflected in President Biden's speech, as well as determined which type dominated in the president's communication about this complex conflict situation.

Expressive

Expressive was one of the types of perlocutionary speech acts. Expressive included indicators such as stating, praise, thank, criticise, complain, blame, congratulate, flatter, and feeling (Riyanto, 2015). In Joe Biden's remarks about the conflict between Israel and Palestine, the researcher identified seven instances where these indicators were present, classifying them as expressive perlocutionary acts.

Datum 1

"This was an act of sheer evil."

Joe Biden described the actions of the terrorist organization Hamas, emphasizing the brutality of the attack. This statement contained a perlocutionary act of Criticise because the speaker expressed strong disapproval and condemnation of the terrorist acts, highlighting the moral reprehensibility of the actions.

Datum 2

"The loss of innocent life is heartbreaking."

Joe Biden expressed sorrow over the death of civilians in the attack. This statement was an expressive act of Feeling as the speaker conveyed emotional distress and empathy for the victims and their families, highlighting the tragic impact of the events.

Datum 3

"My team has been in near constant communication with our Israeli partners and partners all across the region and the world from the moment this crisis began."

Joe Biden commended the efforts of their team in maintaining communication and coordination with international partners. This statement was an expressive act of Praise because the speaker acknowledged and appreciated the continuous efforts and dedication of their team and partners in addressing the crisis.

Datum 4

"We reject — we reject — what we reject is terrorism. We condemn the indiscriminate evil, just as we've always done."

Joe Biden reaffirmed their stance against terrorism and condemned the recent attacks. This statement was an expressive act of Criticise because the speaker strongly disapproved of terrorism, emphasizing the consistent condemnation of such acts and reinforcing their moral stance.

Datum 5

"Let me say again — to any country, any organization, anyone thinking of taking advantage of this situation, I have one word: Don't. Don't."

Joe Biden issued a stern warning to any potential adversaries considering exploiting the situation. This statement was an expressive act of Blame because the speaker anticipated and preemptively blamed potential exploiters for considering taking advantage of the crisis, emphasizing the unacceptability of such actions.

Datum 6

"For 75 years, Israel has stood as the ultimate guarantor of security of Jewish people around the world so that the atrocities of the past could never happen again."

Joe Biden acknowledged Israel's long-standing role in ensuring the safety of Jewish people globally. This statement was an expressive act of Praise because the speaker recognized and commended Israel's historical commitment to protecting Jewish people and preventing past atrocities from recurring.

Datum 7

"Thank you."

Joe Biden concluded the remarks with an expression of gratitude. This statement was an expressive act of Thank because the speaker acknowledged the audience's attention and support, showing appreciation for their presence and engagement.

Directive

Directive is one type of perlocutionary speech act. It includes indicators such as ordering, pleading, requesting, demanding, suggesting, and challenging (Riyanto, 2015). In Joe Biden's remarks about the conflict between Israel and Palestine, the researcher identified six instances of directives as a type of perlocutionary act. These instances were identified based on the indicators mentioned, highlighting the use of language aimed at influencing the actions or beliefs of others.

Datum 1

"Let me say again — to any country, any organization, anyone thinking of taking advantage of this situation, I have one word: Don't. Don't."

Joe Biden issued a direct command to any potential adversaries considering exploiting the current crisis. This statement was a directive act of Ordering because the speaker explicitly

ordered potential exploiters not to take advantage of the situation, emphasizing the serious consequences of such actions.

Datum 2

"We're going to ask them to take urgent action to fund the national security requirements of our critical partners."

Joe Biden indicated a planned request to Congress for immediate action to secure funding for national security. This statement was a directive act of requesting because the speaker planned to formally request urgent action from Congress to ensure the security of their allies.

Datum 3

"And when Congress returns, we're going to ask them to take urgent action to fund the national security requirements of our critical partners."

Joe Biden reiterated the planned request to Congress for urgent funding action upon their return. This statement was a directive act of requesting because the speaker intended to ask Congress to prioritize funding for national security needs.

Datum 4

"My team has been in near constant communication with our Israeli partners and partners all across the region and the world from the moment this crisis began."

Joe Biden highlighted ongoing communication and coordination efforts with international partners. This statement was a directive act of Suggesting because it implied the importance of continuous dialogue and coordination with partners during the crisis, suggesting a course of action.

Datum 5

"We reject — we reject — what we reject is terrorism. We condemn the indiscriminate evil, just as we've always done."

Joe Biden emphasized the firm stance against terrorism and the condemnation of indiscriminate violence. This statement was a directive act of Challenging because it challenged the legitimacy of terrorism and indiscriminate violence, reinforcing the moral stance against such acts.

Datum 6

"I have directed my team to share intelligence and deploy additional experts from across the United States government to consult with and advise the Israeli counterparts on hostage recover- — recovery efforts, because as president I have no higher priority than the safety of Americans being held hostage around the world."

Joe Biden outlined directives given to the team to assist in hostage recovery efforts. This statement was a directive act of Ordering because the speaker gave specific instructions to share intelligence and deploy experts to support the recovery efforts, emphasizing the priority of American safety.

Representative

Representative is one type of perlocutionary speech act. It includes indicators such as stating, demanding, admitting, reporting, showing, mentioning, giving, testifying, and speculating (Riyanto, 2015). In Joe Biden's remarks about the conflict between Israel and Palestine, the researcher identified five instances of representatives as a type of perlocutionary act. These instances were identified based on the indicators mentioned, highlighting the use of language aimed at conveying information, beliefs, or assertions to influence the audience's understanding or perspective.

Datum 1

"The bloody hands of the terrorist organization Hamas - a group whose stated purpose for being is to kill Jews."

This utterance was considered a representative type of perlocutionary act because it included the elements of stating and mentioning. By describing Hamas with the phrase "bloody hands" and emphasizing their purpose as "to kill Jews," the speaker aimed to assert and highlight the violent intentions of the group, thus fulfilling the criteria for a representative perlocutionary act.

Datum 2

"Hamas does not stand for the Palestinian people's right to dignity and self-determination."

This utterance was deemed a representative type of perlocutionary act because it incorporated the elements of stating and mentioning. By asserting that Hamas did not represent the Palestinian people's rights, the speaker sought to state and emphasize a specific perspective on Hamas's role, meeting the indicators of a representative perlocutionary act.

Datum 3

"We uphold the laws of war — the law of war. It matters. There's a difference."

This utterance was identified as a representative type of perlocutionary act due to its inclusion of stating and showing. The speaker's emphasis on upholding the laws of war and the distinction it made underscored the importance of adherence to these laws, fulfilling the requirements for a representative perlocutionary act.

Datum 4

"Today, Americans across the country are praying for all those families that have been ripped apart."

This utterance was considered a representative type of perlocutionary act because it involved stating and reporting. By mentioning that Americans were praying for families affected by violence, the speaker aimed to report and highlight the national sentiment, thus fitting the indicators of a representative perlocutionary act.

Datum 5:

"My team has been in near constant communication with our Israeli partners and partners all across the region and the world from the moment this crisis began."

This utterance was recognized as a representative type of perlocutionary act because it contained stating and reporting. By describing the ongoing communication with Israeli and other regional partners, the speaker sought to report and emphasize the collaborative efforts in response to the crisis, meeting the criteria for a representative perlocutionary act.

Declarative

Declarative is one type of perlocutionary speech act. It includes indicators such as deciding, prohibiting, permitting, canceling, granting, and forgiving (Riyanto, 2015). In Joe Biden's remarks about the conflict between Israel and Palestine, the researcher identified eleven instances of declaratives as a type of perlocutionary act. These instances were recognized based on the indicators mentioned, demonstrating how Biden's language aimed to establish or alter the status of certain actions or policies, thereby influencing the audience's perceptions and reactions.

Datum 1

"We stand with Israel."

Joe Biden declared unwavering support for Israel in the wake of the attacks. This statement was a declarative act of Grant because it affirmed the granting of support and solidarity to Israel, indicating a clear stance in favor of the nation.

Datum 2

"We will make sure Israel has what it needs to take care of its citizens, defend itself, and respond to this attack."

Joe Biden committed to providing necessary resources and support to Israel. This statement was a declarative act of Grant because it involved granting assurance and commitment to aid Israel in its defense and response efforts.

Datum 3

"There is no justification for terrorism. There is no excuse."

Joe Biden unequivocally condemned terrorism, denying any form of justification for such acts. This statement was a declarative act of Prohibit because it established a clear prohibition against justifying or excusing terrorism, reinforcing a moral stance.

Datum 4

"Like every nation in the world, Israel has the right to respond — indeed has a duty to respond — to these vicious attacks."

Joe Biden affirmed Israel's right and duty to respond to the attacks. This statement was a declarative act of Grant because it granted legitimacy to Israel's response actions, framing them as a rightful and necessary duty.

Datum 5

"Let me say again — to any country, any organization, anyone thinking of taking advantage of this situation, I have one word: Don't. Don't."

Joe Biden issued a clear prohibition against exploiting the situation. This statement was a declarative act of Prohibit because it explicitly forbade any attempts to take advantage of the crisis, reinforcing the speaker's authority.

Datum 6

"We're going to ask them to take urgent action to fund the national security requirements of our critical partners."

Joe Biden indicated a decision to request urgent action from Congress for security funding. This statement was a declarative act of Decide because it involved making a formal decision to seek legislative support for national security funding.

Datum 7

"We reject — we reject — what we reject is terrorism. We condemn the indiscriminate evil, just as we've always done."

Joe Biden reaffirmed a long-standing rejection and condemnation of terrorism. This statement was a declarative act of Prohibit because it involved a formal declaration against terrorism and evil, reinforcing a prohibition against such acts.

Datum 8

"This is not about party or politics. This is about the security of our world, the security of the United States of America."

Joe Biden clarified the non-partisan nature of the actions taken, emphasizing national and global security. This statement was a declarative act of Decide because it involved deciding to frame the issue as a matter of security rather than political affiliation.

Datum 9

"The United States has also enhanced our military force posture in the region to strengthen our deterrence."

Joe Biden announced an increase in military presence to enhance deterrence in the region. This statement was a declarative act of Decide because it involved making a strategic decision to bolster military forces as a deterrent measure.

Datum 10

"We're also taking steps at home. In cities across the United States of America, police departments have stepped up security around centers for — of Jewish life."

Joe Biden described domestic security measures taken to protect Jewish communities. This statement was a declarative act of Permit because it involved allowing and supporting enhanced security measures to protect specific community centers.

Datum 11

"Let's be real clear: There is no place for hate in America — not against Jews, not against Muslims, not against anybody."

Joe Biden declared a clear stance against hate, advocating for inclusivity and against discrimination. This statement was a declarative act of Prohibit because it established a prohibition against hatred and discrimination of any kind, promoting unity and acceptance.

Commissive

Commissives were identified as one type of perlocutionary speech act, characterized by the speaker's commitment to a certain course of action. The indicators of commissives included promises, swears, threats, expressions of ability, and offers (Riyanto, 2015). The researcher found six instances in Joe Biden's remarks that illustrated these indicators, demonstrating how he engaged in commitments that shaped the audience's understanding and response to his statements.

Datum 1

"I told him if the United States experienced what Israel is experiencing, our response would be swift, decisive, and overwhelming."

Joe Biden addressed a hypothetical scenario in which the United States would respond powerfully if it faced a similar situation to Israel's. This statement contained a commissive act of Promise because the speaker committed to a specific course of action under certain conditions, emphasizing a strong reaction.

Datum 2

"We will make sure that Israel does not run out of these critical assets to defend its cities and its citizens."

Joe Biden assured continued military support to Israel, promising that critical defensive resources would always be available. This statement was a commissive act of Promise as it guaranteed the provision of essential assets, showing a commitment to supporting Israel's defense efforts.

Datum 3

"When Congress returns, we're going to ask them to take urgent action to fund the national security requirements of our critical partners."

The speaker committed to initiating legislative action to secure funding for the defense of allied nations. This was a commissive act of Promise and expressing the ability because the speaker promised urgent legislative action and expressed the capability to secure necessary funds for national security.

Datum 4

"I have no higher priority than the safety of Americans being held hostage around the world."

Joe Biden emphasized the utmost priority placed on the safety of American hostages, making a solemn commitment to their protection and rescue. This statement was a commissive act of Swear as it reflected a strong personal commitment and assurance regarding the safety of American citizens, indicating a pledge.

Datum 5

"We stand ready to move in additional assets as needed."

Joe Biden indicated preparedness and willingness to deploy further resources if required, showing a proactive stance. This was a commissive act of Offer and expressing the ability because the speaker offered to provide additional resources and expressed the capability to do so if needed.

Datum 6

"Let me say again — to any country, any organization, anyone thinking of taking advantage of this situation, I have one word: Don't. Don't."

Joe Biden issued a direct warning against exploiting the current situation, indicating potential consequences for those who attempted to do so. This statement was a commissive act of Threaten because the speaker explicitly warned adversaries against taking advantage, suggesting severe repercussions if the warning was not heeded.

Joe Biden's remarks regarding the terrorist attack in Israel encompassed all types of perlocutionary acts: expressive, directive, representative, declarative, and commissive. He utilized expressive acts to convey strong emotions and condemn actions, as seen in statements like "This was an act of sheer evil" and "The loss of innocent life is heartbreaking." His directives included commands and requests, such as warning potential adversaries with "Don't," and asking Congress for urgent action. Representative acts were present in his assertions about Hamas and America's stance on terrorism. Declarative acts included affirming support for Israel and prohibiting hate, while commissive acts involved promises of military support and prioritizing the safety of American hostages. Through these varied perlocutionary acts, Biden aimed to influence public perception and convey a clear stance on the conflict.

Table 1. Frequency of Types of Perlocutionary Acts in Joe Biden's Remarks

Types of Perlocutionary	Frequency
Expressive	7
Directive	6

Representative	5
Declarative	11
Commissive	6
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Total	35
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In Joe Biden's remarks regarding the terrorist attack in Israel, a total of 35 perlocutionary acts were identified. The breakdown of these acts included 7 expressive acts, which conveyed emotions such as sorrow and condemnation. There were 6 directive acts, where he issued commands and requests aimed at influencing actions. Additionally, 5 representative acts were present, emphasizing assertions about Hamas and America's stance. The remarks contained 11 declarative acts, making them the most dominant type, as they included clear statements of support for Israel and prohibitions against hate. Finally, 6 commissive acts were identified, where Biden made promises regarding military support and prioritization of American hostages. This distribution highlights a strong emphasis on declarative acts, which served to clarify the U.S. position and reinforce commitments in the context of the ongoing crisis.

Discussion

In Joe Biden's remarks about the terrorist attack in Israel, various types of perlocutionary acts were employed to communicate his stance and influence public perception. Expressive acts, such as "The loss of innocent life is heartbreaking," highlighted his emotional response to the tragedy, emphasizing empathy for the victims and their families. This expression of sorrow aimed to resonate with the audience's feelings, fostering a sense of shared grief and moral outrage.

Directive acts were also prominent, with statements like "Let me say again — to any country, any organization, anyone thinking of taking advantage of this situation, I have one word: Don't. Don't." Here, Biden explicitly commanded potential adversaries not to exploit the crisis, reinforcing the seriousness of the situation. This directive was designed to instill caution and deter harmful actions, demonstrating a proactive approach in addressing potential threats.

Representative acts further shaped Biden's message, as illustrated by the statement, "Hamas does not stand for the Palestinian people's right to dignity and self-determination." This assertion sought to clarify the distinction between Hamas and the broader Palestinian populace, aiming to reshape perceptions about the conflict. By framing Hamas's actions as unrepresentative, Biden attempted to influence the audience's understanding of the complexities involved.

The remarks also featured declarative acts, exemplified by "We stand with Israel." This clear declaration affirmed U.S. support for Israel, establishing a firm stance in a volatile context. The emphasis on unwavering support was meant to reassure both allies and domestic audiences of the U.S. commitment to international stability and security.

Finally, commissive acts were present in statements like "We will make sure that Israel does not run out of these critical assets to defend its cities and its citizens." This promise underscored Biden's commitment to providing military support, reflecting a strategic pledge to bolster Israel's defenses amid ongoing threats.

In conclusion, Joe Biden's use of various perlocutionary acts effectively conveyed his administration's position on the terrorist attack in Israel. Through expressive acts, he connected emotionally with the audience; directive acts aimed to guide behavior; representative acts clarified misunderstandings; declarative acts established firm commitments; and commissive acts reinforced promises of support. Together, these elements constructed a multifaceted rhetorical strategy, aimed at influencing both domestic and international perceptions during a critical time.

CONCLUSION

The comprehensive analysis of President Joe Biden's remarks on the Israeli and Palestinian attacks demonstrates a thorough application of the various perlocutionary types. In conclusion, Joe Biden's remarks regarding the terrorist attack in Israel effectively incorporated all types of perlocutionary acts, totaling 35 instances: 7 expressive acts, 6 directive acts, 5 representative acts, 11 declarative acts, and 6 commissive acts. The most dominant type was the declarative act, with 11 instances, which allowed Biden to assert clear positions of support and condemnation. This diverse use of perlocutionary acts contributed to a comprehensive rhetorical strategy aimed at influencing public perception and reinforcing the U.S. stance in the context of the ongoing crisis.

For future research, it is suggested to expand the scope of analysis of the types of perlocutionary acts in President Joe Biden's speech, as well as to compare and analyze speeches from other leaders who discuss similar conflicts between Israel and Palestine. Such research can deepen the understanding of the communication strategies used by world leaders in responding to this complex conflict situation. In addition, further research could also involve analyzing public reactions and responses to the speeches, so as to evaluate the effectiveness of leaders' communications in influencing public opinion and supporting conflict resolution efforts. This research can provide valuable insights for foreign policy and diplomacy in addressing conflicts in the Middle East and direct research towards more effective and sustainable solutions in realizing peace in the region.

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