HALAMAN PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN JOE BIDEN'S PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH 2024

A THESIS

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a necessary means of communication in society to connect with one another and produce meaningful communication. In social life, to convey thoughts or ideas, humans need language as an intermediary for interaction between the listener and the speaker (Sinaga et al., 2022 :14). The use of language involves both the speaker and the listener in the communication process. There are two people involved in communication: the speaker and the listener. A person transmits information while they speak, and people who pay attention learn things Austin in (Dian Safitri & Mulyani, 2021:59-67).

Communication is covey a message. Messages are conveyed through language and words in verbal conversation. Messages can be conveyed verbally during a live discussion, or in writing via letters, emails, or text messages. Grammar rules and ordered sentences are frequently used in verbal communication to transmit ideas in an understandable and clear manner. Speeches, presentations, talks, and casual conversations are a few examples. Nonverbal communication relies on body language, facial expressions, body language, posture, tone of voice, and touch to convey ideas without using words. Nonverbal communication can provide information about feelings, emotions, and body language that cannot be expressed verbally. An example of nonverbal communication includes facial expressions, body language that conveys emotion, body language that indicates aversion or lack of commitment, and a tone of voice that conveys emotion (Larasanti & Irawan, 2024:363-368).

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When building communication, listeners only conclude the meaning of the speaker; speakers mainly produce expressions or utterances with a meaning within. Understanding the context or meaning of a speaker's message allows one to conclude what they are trying to say and what the listener's actions will be after listening to the phrase the speaker has spoken. The pragmatic study, the focus of learning that deals with the meaning and communicative context of an utterance or expression from the speaker to the listener, often addresses the context of expression in speech.

Speech acts are one of the subfields of pragmatic. The speech acts is a part of verbal communication in daily human existence, and popular media often reflects this. Speech acts might be thought of as the behaviors that precede speech. Understanding the types of speech acts a speaker uses in their language is necessary in order to deduce the meaning what speaker trying to convey. The action of making utterance at every opportunity consists of three linked action: Saying something is the initial act of locution. A speaking act with the intention of accomplishing something is the second Illocutionary act. The act of speech that seeks to state something with the goal of causing specific outcomes is the third instance of perlocution Searle in(Rosyidi et al., 2019: 6).

An illocutionary act is an action carried out with a specific goal in mind. One could say that this speaking act is an act of action. Illocutionary act is devised into five fundamental categories or types of illocutionary act: declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commisive Yule in (Listaningsih et al., 2023:196-203). Based on these five types of illocutionary acts, it covers a very wide range of forms of expression used in life when interacting in daily life. In other cases, to understand the function of the illocutionary act we need a basis for

understanding the function utterances spoken by the speaker. There are four types of illocutionary act based of the functions; competitive, convivial, collaborative, conflictive Leech's (1983: 104-105) in (Pangesti et al., 2021:1-14).

The example utterance of illocutionary act commonly found in life, "My leg itches", is meant to convey to the speech partner not only stated that the speaker was feeling itching in their leg. The speaker also intended the speech partner to take a specific action in response to the itching sensation. For the example, by giving medicine or some treatments. According to Yule (1996:48) this is the directive categories of illocutionary act, where the speaker requesting or even commanding the speech partner to do something. From the utterance "My leg Itches", Leech's (1983:104-103) the functions is competitive, where the speaker want asking, ordering and begging the treatments. In everyday interactions, we encounter misinterpretations of spoken words by others that lead to ambiguity communication because speech partner fail to grasp the intended meaning of the speaker.

Some case of ambiguity or misunderstanding the utterances researcher found in everyday conversation in School and Home environments. "All my pencils are gone." The speaker stated that he have no more pencil left, but in the other meaning the speaker want to say some one already stole the speaker 'pencils and the speaker want to take back the pencil. The function of the utterance above is to competitive.

Illocutionary acts can be found in various media of communication such as speeches, song lyrics, debate, novel, film and drama. In this case the researcher focuses on speech as the object of this study. Analyzing speech in the context of the illocutionary act allows us to study in depth how the various elements of the

illocutionary act convey the message. This analysis helps us understand the dynamics of interaction between the speaker and the listener in speech. The purpose of a speech is of various types, for example, giving greetings, conveying information, influencing or inviting, entertaining, and convincing the listener. The purpose of a speech also differs based on the type of speech.

According to experts, there are several types of speeches, namely political speeches, special occasion speeches, official speeches, and meeting speeches. This is reinforced by different phenomena of research different from the study of on various presidential speeches with different topics. Based on the purpose and the types the speech the researcher exciting to analyze what types the Illocutionary act based its function using Leech's theory.

Several previous researchers on illocutionary acts who examined speeches showed that the declarative act type was always found in many speeches, followed by the representative act type as the second most dominant type in speeches, especially presidential speeches or political speeches. One of them as in Puji Hariati's 2020 research. This study addresses the types of illocutionary acts in Jack Ma's inspiring speech at his graduation ceremony at the University of Hong Kong with 58% declarative acts.The Second is research from The second is journal written by Miroslav Cerny (2007) entitled "The Function of Speech Act in Doctor-Patient Communication". She found that the function of illocutionary act the writer found convivial 3 data (75%) and collaborative 1 data (25%). The second is journal written by Muhamad Kiki Wardana & Sumita Roy (2019) entitled "Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's Speech. They found the function of illocutionary act the writer found convivial 3 data (75%) and collaborative 1 data (25%). The result show that convivial most dominant and the

result equal from the first previous and the second previous study. The object of the study also the same namely speech. From the phenomenon of the similarity of the results of the function of illocutionary acts that Leech put forward, the researcher will examine the same object, namely Joe Biden's speech.

To find out the functions of illocutionary acts in speech, the researcher chose An Analysis Illocutionary Acts Used in Joe Biden Speech Delivers His State of The Union Address, Outlying His Administration's Achievements and Vision for the Future to analyze. There is some reason why researcher chose Joe Biden's speech. One of the reason is Joe Biden is president of United States, and every American president is the most influential figure in the world. Every electronic and print media that always highlights American news is included in every speech delivered by the country's leader. Joe Biden speech already view more than 2,5 million people and 12.345 comment by people around the world on YouTube channel just a few mouth. The others reason is many consider the speeches unique controversial. The supporters and other Americans have welcomed him speech. From several of the research phenomena above, the researchers found various types of illocutionary acts in different theoretical studies, with the predominance of different types of illocutionary acts. Some of them found types in each subject, as well as the fact that this research is related to the field of linguistic science in the study of pragmatics, especially in the sub-chapter of speech acts, where we cannot be separated from speech acts in social life and interactions both in schools and society. Several authors have also researched the same thing. Based on the explanation above, the study of speech acts in speech is still needed to contribute to pragmatics. According to Searle (Mabaquiao, 2018:34-45), the reason for concentrating on the study of speech acts is because all linguistic communication

involves linguistic acts. So based on the phenomenon and benefits that the researcher will earn, the researcher chooses the title: An Analysis Illocutionary Acts Used in Joe Biden Speech Delivers His State of The Union Address, Outlying His Administration's Achievements and Vision for the Future.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background, the problems formulations of this study are:

1. What types of functions illocutionary acts are used in Joe Biden speech in delivers His State of The Union?

2. What types of function illocutionary act are dominant used in Joe Biden speech in delivers His State of The Union?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the aims of this research are:

1. To find out the types of functions illocutionary acts are used in Joe Biden speech in delivers His State of The Union?

2. To find out the types of functions illocutionary are dominant used in Joe Biden speech in delivers His State of The Union?

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This research can be carried out clearly, with the researcher focuses his study on the speech act as a subfield of pragmatics. Speech act conducted in three categories there are locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary one of the categories is illocutionary acts. This study focuses in Illocutionary especially the analysis of types of illocution . The illocutionary analysis will be taken from the video of the speech uploaded ABCNews US President Joe Biden delivers his State of the Union address, outlining his administration's achievements and vision for the future. Apart from that, this research specifically focuses on the analysis of

function illocutionary acts and what are the dominant used of function illocutionary acts used in Joe Biden speech initiated by Leech (1983:104-105). Another think that needs to be limited in this research is regarding to proces (Achmad, 2020:170-180) of the meaning.

1.5 The Significances of the study

The significance of this study is divided into two, as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretically

1. The results of this research can expand understanding of illocutionary types.

2. Analyzing illocutionary speech acts based on types can guide awareness of the writer's intended purpose in using the text

1.5.2 Practically

1. Students :

This research provides benefits for students to broaden their understanding of illocutionary speech acts by showing the types and fuction. The other benefit is to find out what the dominant types and function of illocutionary act in speech. So the student can clarify how the speech act was carried out, by whom and on what basis. Student also understands about action in words, so the student can learn lot of meaning by illocutionary act.

2. Readers:

It is useful for readers to increase knowledge about the meaning of speech acts, the type and context of an utterance from many various interactions in daily life. The reader also can decide the meaning and

context of language in daily life.

3. Study :

This research can be used as a reference for further research if researcher find the results of this research, then they can develop other research. In linguistic there is no limit to learn about language. This study also can be an object of study to discus, to develop understanding about language especially in pragmatic,

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In the conduct of this research, clarity of the ideas necessary through the determination of all search terms. Some related concepts are used as a guide to facilitate analysis. It is also necessary to have a theory to provide clear boundaries. For the ideas or concepts that will be investigated in this research. Therefore, the researcher will provide definition of terms that have important relevance in the context of this research.

2.2 Pragmatic

(Khanafi et al., 2023:48-57) Pragmatic linguistics actually examines the speaker's intentions in the context of certain socio-cultural situations and environments (Rahardi 2003:16). Because pragmatics examines the speaker's intentions according to the context and social environment, the field of pragmatics studies is certainly related to politeness and politeness in language. Language politeness is a field of pragmatic study that has been widely studied and studied in depth by researchers. Pragmatics also examines speech acts in language, where speech acts is pragmatic phenomena relating to the actions of speakers shown through speech. Yule (1996:3) in (Komang Muliartawan et al., 2023:48-57) stated that pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. In pragmatic there are three the important aspect one is language as the media or tools of communication. Second is context of situation of the language used in the society. The last is interpreting or understanding the relation about language user and social culture, action, environtment,intention   .

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2.3 Speech Act

(Achmad, 2020:170-180) The theory of speech acts was first developed by Austin (1962:181) and continued by Searle (1996:47). According to Austin (1962:181), speech act is performing various acts while speaking. This means when someone or a speaker produces an utterance, he or she is also performing an act. Searle (1969:12-17) defines speech acts as the basic unit of language which is used to express meaning, and an utterance to express intention. Meanwhile Yule (1996:48) states that by performing speech acts people do not just produce utterances or words but they also perform action by the utterances they utter. In other words, speech acts are performing action while uttering the utterances of making a statement, giving order, asking question, refusing, complimenting, thanking, etc. Speech acts can be classified into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (Austin, 1962:102).

2.4 Illocutuonary Act

According to Searle (1979:12-17), illocutionary act is the minimal units of human communication. It is performed by the communicative points of an utterance. An illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to achieve, or the type of action the speaker intends to achieve in producing the utterances. It can be said that this act happens when the speaker utters something to the hearer. There are a lot of subtypes of illocutionary acts that can be identified. These are several examples of subtypes of illocutionary act such as accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, giving permission, joking, nagging, naming, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing, thanking, etc. Moreover, Searle (1985, p. 1) states that in general, an illocutionary act consists of

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an illocutionary points or subtypes and a propositional content. For example, the two utterances 'you will eat the sandwich' and 'eat the sandwich!' have the same propositional content, which is that 'you' will eat the sandwich. The first utterance has the illocutionary subtypes of a prediction while the second one has the illocutionary subtypes of an order. According to Searle (1979:12-17), the thing that distinguishes between illocutionary points and propositional content is supported by the fact that their identity conditions are also different. It can be concluded that the same propositional content can happen with different illocutionary points and the same illocutionary points can happen with different propositional content. By recognizing and identifying the points of an utterance, the illocutionary act of the utterance can be delivered successfully. Hence, the role of illocutionary points in determining the types and functions of illocutionary act is vital (Achmad, 2020:170-180).

2.5 The Functions of illocutionary

Leech (1983:104-105) cited in (Pangesti et al., 2021:1-14) purposes the illocutionary acts based on its function. It is according to how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness. The form types of illocutionary acts funtions are as follows:

a. Competitive

Competitive aims at competing with the social purposes, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer.

For the example: "I ask your cake."

Form the form of word "Ask" this is the categories of asking goal and purpose by leech theory. The word ask is mean the speaker want eat the listener's

cake. This is also the categories of declaration act according to Yule and the function of the word from Leech's theory is to competitive

b. Convivial

Convivial aims in compliance with the social purposes, for instance offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating. Such as, Do you want these cake. The context of these utterance is to give an offer and inviting goal and purpose so the listener can take or join the speaker to eat the cake. This is function is Convivial act.

c. Collaborative

Collaborative aims at ignoring the social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing and instructing. It is commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. For instance, I like this dress. The speaker asserting the listen or speech partner to make certain view about the dress is good.

d. Conflictive

Conflictive aims at conflicting against the social purposes. Such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. For instance, if you say again I will say to your mother. This utterance mean to threatening also reprimanding to listener as the partner of speech to not say the same word again if not the speaker will tell her mother,

2.6 Speech

2.6.1 Defenition of Speech

Speaking is the act of giving a speech in front of a large audience with the intention of illuminating the audience verbally while using interesting phrases. In speech there are some aspects contained in it. Three important components form a speech, according to M. Djen Amar: the oral communication of the speaker, the

message or subject discussed orally, and the listener present. Speaking in this case should be understood to concentrate not only on the pronunciation of the word, but also on the substance or central idea of the information communicated.

2.6.2 Speech Characteristics

Hendrikus (2015: 51-54) outlines nine key attributes that define an outstanding speech. These include being brief, clear, and passionate, having a clear purpose, using a climax style, combining repetition with unexpected elements, being brief yet impactful, and incorporating humour.

Speeches that follow a cyclical pattern if a speech has elements of truth and objectivity, it can be classified as a cyclical speech.

1. Clear speech.

According to the ancient rules, the speaker should articulate his ideas in a way that ensures the comprehension of the message while making his sentences comprehensible to everyone.

2. Lively speech

Lively speech is an essential component of effective communication. It adds energy and enthusiasm to conversations, presentations, and speeches in public. When we speak lively, our words become more interesting and captivating to our audience. This helps to retain their attention and make a lasting impact on their minds.

3. Purposeful speech

A speaker must convey the purpose of his speech well or be repeatable so that everyone listening can understand what the speaker is saying. In other words bring the informative and important message to listener.

4. Speeches that have a climax

A speaker should use a climactic style of language when conveying an event so that people who listen feel curious.

5. Restricted speech

Speakers should not cover all the issues in their speech, as it will make the listeners bored.

6. Speeches that contain humour

In delivering a speech, the speaker can slip in things that are entertaining or funny.

2.6.3 Types of Speech

According to Hendrikus (2015:48-49), there are four types of speeches as follows:

1. Political Speech

Political speeches often occur in the political world. The audience of political speeches is generally the masses or the people. The main purpose of political speeches is to influence, not to teach, but to arouse enthusiasm.

2. Special Occasions

There are many occasions or meetings where people have to make speeches. The atmosphere of such meetings is usually familiar as the participantsalready know each other. This also applies to occasions such as family gatherings, organisational meetings, and meetings between members and directors of companies. The speeches usually take the form of welcoming remarks and last between two to five minutes.

3. Official Occasions

Public life often involves meetings for official reasons. Officials, dignitaries, and prominent people who come in a formal setting are the. Participants Speeches or remarks in official occasions should be short,

although they can be delivered freely. The aim is more to evoke feelings than to instill logical understanding.

4. Informative Meeting

Often held in the context of coaching. These are meetings in small or large groups in education or other areas of life with the aim of providing information or discussing problems scientifically.

2.6.4 Speech Purpose

There are several purposes of conducting a speech, including the following:

1. To give a greeting

The act of delivering a speech aims to convey a warm welcome. It is customary to receive greetings at various events and gatherings, which highlights the importance of delivering a speech.

2. Providing information

The purpose of speech is not only to communicate but also to convey knowledge. This knowledge is intended for the general public or audience, by showing its significance and relevance.

3. Influencing the listener

Another purpose of speech is to influence the listener as well. This kind of speech usually takes the form of an invitation. Persuasive speeches influence the listener. The reader of the speech wants to do what is said.

4. Entertaining the listener

This speech also aims to entertain the listener. The person giving the speech will deliver a speech that is fun. An example is a speech that contains comedy.

5. Convincing the listener

If there is an important event, this purpose of speech is usually to convince the listener. One example of this is a speech spoken during a political party campaign. People who are running for office will definitely talk a lot about whatever they have in mind and their goals for the future. This is done to boost people's confidence.

2.7 Previous of the Study

The researcher takes review of literature from graduated relevant study paper as the principles and the comparison with this research conducting :

The first is Puteri et al. (2020:568-583)"The Analysis of the Illocutionary Acts in Theresa May's Britan the Great Meritocracy Speech." This study aimed to identify the types of illocutionary acts employed in the speech based on Searle's theory of the classification of illocutionary acts and the contexts underlying the illocutionary acts produced based on Hymes' speaking model of contexts. To conduct this study, a descriptive-qualitative method and a content analysis approach were used. Then, the data collection was done through close reading, speech listening, and note-taking techniques.

After that, compiling, disassembling, reassembling, interpreting, and concluding were taken as part of the data analysis process. Finally, the results of the study showed that four types of illocutionary acts, namely assertives, directives, commissives, and expressives, were employed in the speech. According to these findings, the assertive type was the most frequently used, as this type enabled the speaker to characterize her beliefs as being in true or false dimensions. Functionally, it transmitted the prominent purpose of the speech, which was to show both preferences and dislikes for Britain. Otherwise, the declaration type was not found to fit in the specific context presented at that time,

which was to depict how Britain should be within May's term. Additionally, the underlying contexts for the emergence of the illocutionary acts in the speech were setting and scene,participants, endings, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genre. So according to previous research, the writer can be helped in conducting this research, starting with the method and instrument of collecting data.

The second (Rosyidi et al., 2019:735) has the title "Illocutionary Speech Acts by Jokowidodo in the First Indonesian Presidential Election Debate 2019". This research focuses on the Indonesian presidential debate. Aimed to find and describe the illocutionary in the presidential debate. This research employed descriptive qualitative research (Moleong, 2010: 6), and the method of collecting data used documentation (listening, reading, and note-taking). For technique analysis data, the researcher used the extra-lingual equivalent method,which involved analyzing extra-lingual elements such as connecting language problems with things that are outside the language (Mahsun, 2013: 120). All the things that are outside the language, such as those relating to meaning, information, and context of the speech, while the theory used in this study was a pragmatic theory that examines the relationship between forms, meaning, and influence.

The result showed the writer found and analyzed 13 data points for illocutionary acts. In this research, the writer has data on illocutionary acts that were used in the presidential election debate in 2019. Six data points were included in the Assertive Illocutionary Speech Act, three were the Directive Illocutionary Act, three data the Expressive Illocutionary Speech Act, and one was the Commissive Illocutionary Speech Act.

The difference between this research and previous research is the use of data collection instruments and data analysis techniques, whereas this research used observation instruments. According to Nawawi & Martini (1991:23), observation is defined as the systematic study and analysis of individual variables that appear in a particular data set or collection of data in an investigation. Meanwhile, when using data analysis techniques, researchers used the theory by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014:16) to examine the data: data condensation, data display, and conclusion or verification drawing theory. The benefit of previous research is to provide an overview of the types of illocutionary acts and the research method, namely descriptive-qualitative

The third (Komang Muliartawan et al., 2023:48-57) This research aimed at analyzing the speech act performed by the characters in the Matilda Wormwood movie. This study was carried out in the form of a descriptive-qualitative study. The major data sources were utterances in the Matilda Wormwood movie. The movie screenplay was also employed as a supplementary source in this research. The data were obtained using observation and documentation procedures, and they were evaluated using the steps of data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drafting. The research findings revealed that utterances were employed in the form of the locutionary act, the type of the illocutionary act, and the classification of speech acts. The most dominant locutionary act utilized by the research subject is a declarative form, which consisted of 37% of the total data. Then, the most prevalent illocutionary act used by the research subject is a representative type, which consisted of 36% of the total data. Since the form and type of the research subject's most prominent speech act are relevant, Furthermore, the research subject's utterances are frequently given directly in

sequence, which Yule's theory refers to as a direct speech act. This research increased the knowledge and comprehension of the many forms and types of speech acts in society and the purposes of language.

(Komang Muliartawan et al., 2023:48-57) This study focused on analyzing utterances produced by the main character of the In Time film, which is Will Salas. The aim of this study is to find out the types of illocutionary acts produced by Will Salas as the main character of the In Time film, using the theory proposed by Searle (1979:12-17), which classified illocutionary acts into five categories: assertives, directives, expressives, commissives, and declarations. In collecting the data in this study, observation methods were adopted through several steps, namely watching, note-taking, and classifying. The types of illocutionary acts found in the utterances uttered by the main character were analyzed using the descriptive-qualitative method with several steps, i.e., identifying, describing, and analyzing using Searle's theory about illocutionary acts. The result of this study is that Will Salas produced 271 utterances and all types of illocutionary acts found in the utterances of the main character in the In Time film. The most dominant types of illocutionary acts found were assertive acts, and the least common types of illocutionary acts found were declaration acts. So according to previous research, the writer can be helped in conducting this research, starting with the method and instrument of collecting data.

(Puji Hariati et al., 2020:568-583) This study addresses the types of illocutionary acts in Jack Ma's inspiring speech at his graduation ceremony at the University of Hong Kong. The meaning or function of an utterance in speech acts can merely be analyzed based on the acts of illocution made by the speaker. In other words, the hearer will be able to give any responses to the utterances made

by the speaker if he or she understands the intention of the speaker's utterance qualitatively based on Moleong's theory (2014:82). It aimed to find the types of illocutionary acts performed by Jack Ma's speech at his graduation at the University of Hong Kong, to describe the intended forces of each type of illocutionary act performed in that speech, and to find out the context-supported interpretation of meaning in illocutionary acts. The findings indicate that there are 7 types of illocutionary acts, such as: 0 (0%) for declarative, 58 (62 % for assertive), 11 (12%) for expressive, 3 (3%) for directive, 11 (12%) for commissive, 4 (4%) for sertive expressive, and 7 (7%) for assertive directive. It means that most of the dominant illocutionary acts are assertive. The context supported by the interpretation of meaning performed by illocutionary acts can be mentioned through the participants, the setting or social context of the interaction, the topic, and the function. All these explanations guided the audience to catch the true meaning of a speaker.

(Permana & Mauriyat, 2021:24). This research examined speech acts' implementation in political speech, including the types of speech acts by politicians in political speech as well as their functions, in order to give a theoretical analysis of every utterance in political speech through the context of meaning. The data were analyzed qualitatively, where the researchers described the results in the form of words and explanations by adopting Searle's theory. It was found that the types of speech acts that mostly appeared in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's political speech were nine assertives, eight commissives, and four directives. Each type of speech act delivered a different context of meaning.

(Annida et al., 2023;05) The aim of this research is to determine the speech acts used by actors in the film The English Teacher. This research focuses
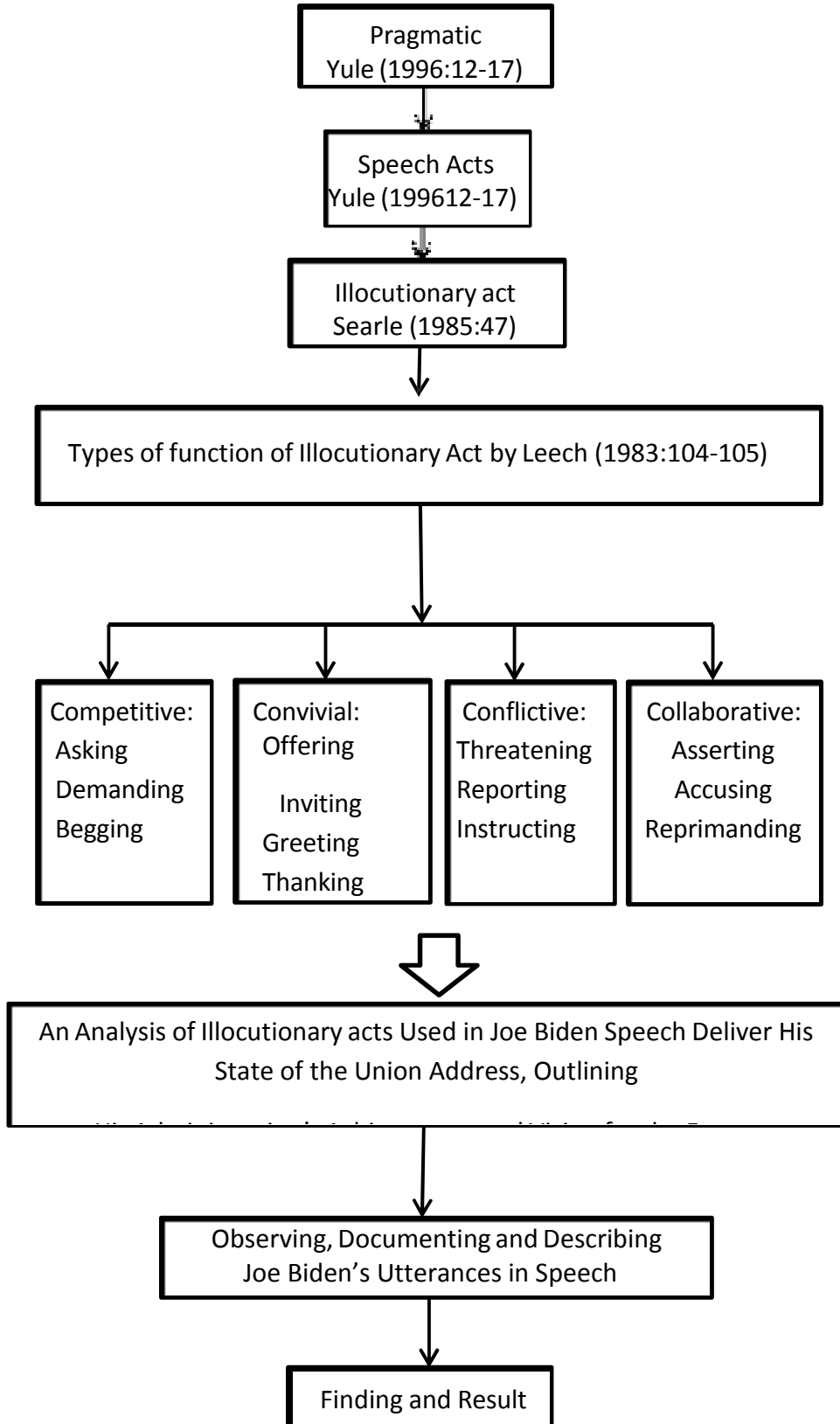
on analyzing speech performance in the film The English Teacher. This research examines the illocution, representative or assertive, direction, commission, expressive, and declaration produced in the film The English Teacher. Researchers investigated the dialogue script of the players in the film The English Teacher. Data collection and analysis were carried out using qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research that processes descriptive data from subjects in the form of written or spoken language. In qualitative research, researchers use sampling techniques that aim to collect specific information about the research topic. The research results show that the forms of illocutionary speech acts in the film "The English Teacher" include representative, directive, expressive, and commission speech. The most dominant form of speech act in the film "The English Teacher" is representative speech acts, with a total of 20 representative speech acts.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

In this research, the researcher started with pragmatics, while the pragmatic researcher used Yule theory. then followed by the theory of speech acts, which is a subtopic of pragmatics. Then the theory that the researcher used is Searle's theory for studying illocutionary acts. The focus is on the types of illocutionary acts in Leech's theory. Leech divides illocutions according to their function into four categories: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Leech's theory will classify Joe Biden Speech Deliver His State of the Union Address, Outlining His administration's achievements and vision for the future.

Figure 2.1

Conceptual Framework

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                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │       Pragmatic          │
                    │   Yule (1996:12-17)      │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                │
                                ▼
                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │      Speech Acts         │
                    │    Yule (199612-17)      │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                │
                                ▼
                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │    Illocutionary act     │
                    │     Searle (1985:47)     │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                │
                                ▼
┌───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│    Types of function of Illocutionary Act by Leech (1983:104-105)   │
└───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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Competitive: Asking Demanding Begging	Convivial: Offering Inviting Greeting Thanking	Conflictive: Threatening Reporting Instructing	Collaborative: Asserting Accusing Reprimanding

An Analysis of Illocutionary acts Used in Joe Biden Speech Deliver His State of the Union Address, Outlining

Observing, Documenting and Describing Joe Biden's Utterances in Speech

Finding and Result

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study design employed a qualitative descriptive approach to produce a methodical, factual, and precise account of a situation. The data has been qualitatively analyzed, leading to the creation of descriptive phenomena expressed through speech and sentence structure. A qualitative descriptive research design is employed in this study. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1990:57) in (Heriyansyah 2022:802), if the data collected are words or pictures, descriptive qualitative research is the best choice. However, the second objective of this research is to find out the dominant illocutionary in Joe Biden's speech. Therefore, the descriptive technique, the research approach used by the researcher in this study, aims to characterize and interpret the items according to reality. By using qualitative techniques, this study aims to analyze the illocutionary speech acts used in the speech uploaded by ABCNews US President Joe Biden delivers his State of the Union address, outlining his administration's achievements and vision for the future. This is because the analysis is described in the form of words.

3.2 The Source of Data

In conducting this research, the researcher used the source of data from the text transcribe of You Tube ABCNews US President Joe Biden delivers his State of the Union address, outlining his administration's achievements and vision for the future. https://www.youtube.com/live/lekVin-HFDc?si=vzK7rRu0_yDVrl2x. In order to find the type of Types illocitionary speech act contain in the speech. The researcher collected the data deals with the text from the internet. The

researcher used other literature or the theory of Searle (1976:47) for speech act theory. After classifying according to Austin's theory, the researcher identified the function categories according to Leech's theory: collaborative, convivial, competitive, and conflictive.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

Research observations and documentation are part of the data collection process (Herman et al., 2021:134). In this study, the observation method used as the basic analysis by watching the video listen to the Joe Biden speech carefully. The document method used for data collection; the words collecting can be analyzed by typing, and the data can be documents containing speech texts. To collect data, the researcher will do the following some step will explain in technique of collecting data.
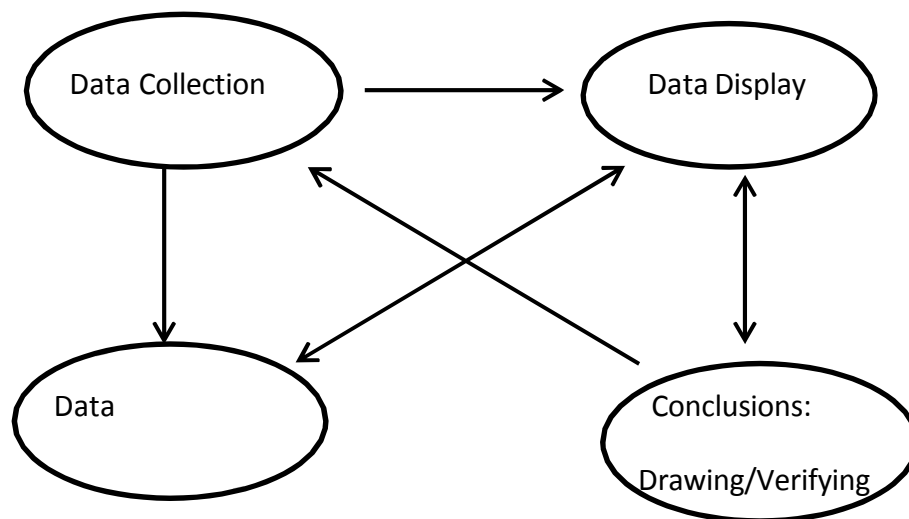
3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

In this research the researcher used tools to collect and analyze data related to the research subject. The selection of the most appropriate instrument is very important because it depends on the nature of the qualitative research being conducted. As (Purba et al., 2022:40) revealed that qualitative research method serve as a means by which researcher assess the conditions of natural entities, and researcher themselves play central role in collecting data. The instrument used in data collection for this study was a speech taken from a video on YouTube Channel ABCNews. The data collection process involves used devices, such as laptop and mobile phone to access video in YouTube channel. The aim was to search for specific video, namely Joe Biden speech stated union of the union.

Other tools the researcher used note book and pen to write the result of illocutionary act that consist in Joe Biden's speech.

1. Searching for You-Tube video on: ABCNews Joe Biden's Speech in https://www.youtube.com/live/lekVin-HFDc?si=vzK7rRu0_yDVrl2x.

2. Download the video of the speeches of Joe Biden Speech Delivers His State of The Union Address, Outlying His Administration's Achievements and Vision for the Future

3. Grouping parts of speech based on their types of function Illocutionary

4. Watch the speeches of the Joe Biden Speech Delivers His State of The Union Address, Outlying His Administration's Achievements and Vision for the Future as the observation steps.

5. Write down the transcribe of the speech as the documentation steps and dividing the each part of types of function illocutionary acts by Leech theory.

3.5 Technique of Analysis Data

The researcher employed the three-step analysis method proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014: 6-10) to examine the data : Data condensation, Data Display, and Conclusion or verification drawing. The process of Selecting, Focusing, Simplifying, Abstracting, and Transforming data is referred to as data condensation. To be more precise, the following stages where implemented in accordance with Miles, Huberman, and Saldana's (2014:6) theory :

Figure 3.1 The Components of Data Analysis Interactive Model, Source (Miles,

Huberman Dan Saldana, 2014)

3.5.1 Data Condensation

Data condensation, according to Miles and Huberman (2014 :10) is the process of Selecting, Focusing, Simplifying, Abstracting, and Transforming data that encompasses all sections of written field notes, transcripts, interviews, documents, and other empirical materials. And the following

explanation is provided in this study:

a) *Selecting*

Researcher need to be selective in their approach, which means they need to decide which dimensions are more significant, which associations might be more useful, and ultimately what data can be gathered and examined (Miles and Huberman, 2014, p. 18). In selecting step researcher use pragmatic approach, where pragmatic have subfield called speech act by Yule (1996:12-17).

b) *Focusing*

Miles and Huberman (2014, p. 19), pre-analysis takes the shape of data focus. The researcher now concentrates on information associated with the formulation of the study problem. The data selection stage is continued in this step. One of part as the focus in this research is using Illocutionary act by Leech's theory (1983:104), which is the functions of Illocutionary devided into four types in analysis Trump victory speech named Competetive, Convivial, Collaborative, and Conflictive

c).*Abstracting*

Abstraction is an attempt to create a summary of the core, processes, and statements that need to be maintained so that they remain in it. At this stage, the data that has been collected is evaluated, especially with regard to the quality and adequacy of the data.

d) *Simplifying and Transforming*

The data in this study is then streamlined and changed in a number of ways, including stringent selection, condensing the data into brief

summaries or descriptions, grouping the data into a more general category, and more. In order to streamline the data, researchers gather information for every social setting and process they categorize.

3.5.2. Data Display

In presenting data, good presentation is the main method for valid qualitative analysis. Data presentation can be in the form of word descriptions, various types of matrices, graphs, tables and charts. All of this is designed to combine information that is arranged in a coherent form. Thus, careful data analysis can cover what is happening and from this data researcher can draw correct conclusions. In this research the researcher used the table to describe and explaining the data, researchers used tables also drawing the percentages the types of function illocutionary act. Inputting the percentages of the data by using percentage formula of statistical descriptive calculation proposed by Sudjana (1999:76):

$P = F / N \times 100$

Notation:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of every indicator

N = Number of frequency

For the result of dominance data on function Illocutionary act will be follow the table below.

Figure 4.2 Persentages and classifications of Functions Illocutionary act.

No	Types of function Illocutionary act	Frequenct	Percentage
1	Competitive		
2	Convivial		
3	Collaborative		
4	Conflictive		
Total		**Number**	**%**

3.5.3 Conclusion, Drawing and Verification

The research concludes the data in accordance with the problem formulation that has been put forward. The data that has been described can be concluded in general terms. This conclusion includes the types of function Illocutionay act, once concluded, data analysis returns to the initial stage until all the data is complex.