

Illocutionary Acts in President Joe Biden's Speech

Maghfirah Rit Atusaadah¹, Zuindra²

¹Fakultas Bahasa dan Komunikasi, Sastra Inggris, Universitas Harapan Medan, Medan, Indonesia

Email: ¹Maghfirahatusaadah@gmail.com, ²Zuindraidris@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aimed to determine the types of illocutionary acts and described the existence of illocutionary acts and their meaning in speech to find the results of the most dominant types of illocutionary acts in President Joe Biden's speech. The research method used in completing this research was descriptive qualitative method. In analyzing the data, theory of Searle (1979) was used to determine the illocutionary act category of the speaker utterances. The instrument used in collecting and analyzing the data was the speech video of President Joe Biden and the script obtained from the internet. The result of this research showed that there were 41 data and the researcher found 5 types of illocutionary act by Searle's theory in President Joe Biden's speech which is assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. The most dominant was assertive illocutionary act that indicate stating, announce, reporting, assertion, claiming, telling, informing, assuring, complaining, and concluding.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, Speech

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a human verbal communication tool that is traditionally used by speakers to express something in order for other people or individuals to understand what they want to say. Marzuki [1],[2]in Haucsa [3, p. 1]states by using language, people will be able to share and express their ideas, thoughts, and feelings. So, the listener is required to effectively interpret the speaker's utterances in order to understand the speaker's intended meaning because the failure to determine the proper meaning can lead to misunderstanding.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how language meaning changes depending on situation. Semantics is also a study of meaning, but its significance is context-free, which implies that the speech does not depend on the situation in which it is said. The researcher analyzes using pragmatic theory because pragmatics examines the speaker's intention which is explicitly or implicitly behind an utterance. Yule [4]cited in Mufiah [5, p. 2]"Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning". It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterance that what the words or phrase in those utterance might mean by themselves. It implies that language is a way of involving individuals in activities in order for them to communicate. One pragmatic field that examines communication is speech acts theory.

A language is not just used to speak or communicate something; it may also be used to do something or impact someone. Yule [4]in Mufiah [5, p. 2]states that speech acts are actions performed through utterances. Speech acts are defined in linguistic analysis as what individuals do when they utter words. According to the notion, humans generate an utterance as a type of action. Wijana [6, p. 1]explains about speech acts are classified into three types: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. The first is concerned with the act of expressing something, the second with the act of doing something, and the third with the act of impacting someone.

In this research, the researcher does not discuss speech acts in general, but instead focuses more on analysis of illocutionary acts as a type of speech acts. Illocutionary acts are crucial to comprehending speech acts since each action has a specific purpose and function. Searle [7] classified five general categories of illocutionary acts. We tell people how things are (Assertives), we try to get them to do things (Directives), we commit ourselves to doing things (Commissives), we express our feelings and attitudes (Expressives), and we bring about changes in the world through our utterances (Declarations).

Maulidiyah [8] states that everyone has the capability of making statements, offers, and explanations for various communication purposes including in the field of politics. In the field of politics, speech acts are employed to gain political support. In this regard, it is apparent that uttering the speech act may be politicians' political acts, which can be channeled up through language.

America, or officially the United States of America (USA) is a superpower whose actions influence the whole world. America ranks #1 in the 2021 Military Strength Ranking based on Global Firepower (GFP). America's influence extends not only to the military but also to the economy, culture, and foreign policy. Joseph Robinette Biden Jr., also known as Joe Biden, is an American politician and the current President of the United States. On his 100th day as President of the United States, he delivered several remarks in his first address to the joint Congress on April 28, 2021. As example, he stated in his speech "*Now, after just 100 days, I can report to the nation: America is on the move again; turning peril into possibility, crisis to opportunity, setbacks into strength.*"

From his statement, "*America is on the move again*" we can know that it means he reported to the country about his performance during his 100 days as America's President that he made America better by turning danger into

possibility, crisis into opportunity and setbacks into strength. According to Searle's taxonomy of illocutionary acts, 'report' is belong to the assertives type. We can conclude that illocutionary acts occur in the speech. So, the researcher believes that it is important to analyze speech acts contained in the presidential speech, particularly illocutionary acts because they play important role in studying the hidden meanings in President Joe Biden's speech to avoid misunderstanding of the speech. President Joe Biden as President of America where America is a superpower, so his speech as a leader can influence other countries. As a result, being able to grasp the context is critical in understanding the meaning of a speech. This research will focus on understanding the meaning in speech so that it can be understood as a complete message to be conveyed precisely and accurately.

2. METHOD

This research conducted by using descriptive qualitative method used Miles' theory [9] to determine the types of illocutionary acts and described the existence of illocutionary acts and their meaning in speech to find the results of the most dominant types of illocutionary acts in President Joe Biden's speech. The following steps that were required in collecting the data as followed : (1) searching the video of speech and its transcript from the internet, (2) watching and downloading the video of President of the United States, Joe Biden, (3) reading and observing the entire transcript, (4) choosing the illocutionary acts on the transcript, and (5) grouping the utterances according to the types of illocutionary acts by Searle (1979).

In this research, the source of the data used the video and transcript of the speech by President Joe Biden. As the object of the analysis is that, a speech was delivered by The President of the United States, Joe Biden on his first State of the Union address on April 28, 2021. The transcript was taken from site <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2021/04/29/remarks-by-president-biden-in-address-to-a-joint-session-of-congress/>. There was also the full video of him delivering the speech could see on <https://youtu.be/dggKaPxt0gl>. Data were the words found in speech and analyzed using the speech act theory proposed by Searle.

According to Miles [9], in analyzing this study, the researcher organized the data into four parallel flows of activity: (1) data collection, (2) data condensation, (3) data display, and (4) conclusion drawing/verification.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

The researcher analyzed the types of illocutionary acts performed by President Joe Biden in his speech and classified the data into five types of illocutionary acts. Those five types are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

a. Assertive

Assertive is a type of speech act that the speaker performs on the facts of the proposition that is expressed and thus gives a truth value. They express the speaker's beliefs such as state, report, conclude, claim, and assert. In performing this speech act, the speaker reflects the world as he believes, thus making the words according to the world of belief.

Data 1. "Madam Speaker, Madam Vice President, no President has ever said those words from this podium. No President has ever said those words, and it's about time." (Assertives of stating)

The speaker wanted to state the fact that he is now the president of America and this is the first time in history that a woman has become the vice president of America.

Data 2. "Tonight, I come to talk about crisis and opportunity, about rebuilding the nation, revitalizing our democracy, and winning the future for America. I stand here tonight, one day shy of the 100th day of my administration 100 days since I took the oath of office and lifted my hand off our family Bible and inherited a nation we all did that was in crisis." (Assertives of announce)

The speaker wants to announce himself as the new President of America as well as announce his work plan to lead America despite the crisis caused by the pandemic.

Data 3. "Now, after just 100 days, I can report to the nation: America is on the move again; turning peril into possibility, crisis to opportunity, setbacks into strength." (Assertives of reporting)

The speaker reported to the country about his performance during his 100 days as America's President that he made America better by turning danger into possibility, crisis into opportunity and setbacks into strength.

Data 4. "But in America, we never, ever, ever stay down. Americans always get up. Today, that's what we're doing: America is rising anew, choosing hope over fear, truth over lies, and light over darkness." (Assertives of assertion)

The speaker asserted that his country, America will never fall and will always rise up bravely to see the opportunities behind a problem.

Data 5. "Together we passed the American Rescue Plan, one of the most consequential rescue packages in American history. We're already seeing the results. We're already seeing the results." (Assertives of claiming)

The speaker claimed the result of his work is work is successful and is one of the most important in history.

Data 6. "We've gotten vaccines to nearly 40,000 pharmacies and over 700 Community Health Centers where the poorest of the poor can be reached. We're setting up community vaccination sites, developing mobile units to get to hard-to-reach communities. Today, 90 percent of Americans now live within five miles of a vaccination site. Everyone over the age of 16, everyone is now eligible to get vaccinated right now, right away." (Assertives of telling)

The speaker told about his success in providing and spreading the COVID-19 vaccination so that it can be reached by everyone.

Data 7. "When I was sworn in on January 20th, less than 1 percent of the seniors in America were fully vaccinated against COVID-19. One hundred days later, 70 percent of seniors in America over 65 are protected, fully protected. Senior deaths from COVID-19 are down 80 percent since January down 80 percent because of all of you. And more than half of all the adults in America have gotten at least one shot." (Assertives of informing)

The speaker informed about the process of distributing vaccinations during his tenure and the decreasing number of deaths from the virus.

Data 8. "But tonight, I can say, because of you, the American people, our progress these past 100 days against one of the worst pandemics in history has been one of the greatest logistical achievements, logistical achievements this country has ever seen. What else have we done in those first 100 days? We kept our commitment, Democrats and Republicans, of sending \$1,400 rescue checks to 85 percent of American households. We've already sent more than 160 million checks out the door. It's making a difference. You all know it when you go home. For many people, it's making all the difference in the world." (Assertives of reporting)

The speaker reported on the success of government programs because they support each other which can make other people's lives happy.

Data 9. "And in the process, while this is all going on, the economy created more than 1,300,000 new jobs in 100 days. More jobs in the first — more jobs in the first 100 days than any president on record." (Assertives of stating)

The speaker indirectly stated that he was a great President because he recorded a new reputation in his 100 days in office, he has succeeded in improving the country's economy and opening up so many job opportunities in America.

Data 10. "Universal public schools and college aid opened wide the doors of opportunity. Scientific breakthroughs took us to the moon. Now we're on Mars, discovering vaccines, gave us the internet and so much more. These are investments we made together as one country. And investments that only the government was in a position to make. Time and again, they propel us into the future. That's why I propose the American Jobs Plan, a once-in-a-generation investment in America itself. This is the largest jobs plan since World War II." (Assertives of assuring)

The speaker assured the audience that his proposed plan was very good by presenting some facts of world progress and technology.

Data 11. "America is moving, moving forward but we can't stop now. We're in competition with China and other countries to win the 21st Century. We're at a great inflection point in history." (Assertives of stating)

The speaker stated that America will always move forward to beat other countries including China in order to win this 21st century.

Data 12. "For too long, we've failed to use the most important word when it comes to meeting the climate crisis: "jobs." Jobs. Jobs. For me, when I think "climate change," I think "jobs." (Assertive of reporting)

The speaker reported about what happened in America today, namely the wide opening of job opportunities due to the American Jobs Plan despite the changing climate.

Data 13. "The American Jobs Plan is going to create millions of good-paying jobs jobs Americans can raise a family on as my dad would then say, "with a little breathing room." And all the investments in the American Jobs Plan will be guided by one principle: Buy American. Buy American. And I might note, parenthetically that does not, that does not violate any trade agreement. It's been the law since the '30s: Buy American." (Assertives of assertion)

The speaker asserted the program of American Jobs Plan will increase the number of jobs as well and also the investment/taxes will be used for "Buy American" where America will try to fulfill and make American products.

Data 14. "The American Jobs Plan is a blue-collar blueprint to build America. That's what it is." (Assertives of assuring)

The speaker assure the audience that the American Jobs Plan is great for creating jobs for “blue collar” people. According to Cambridge English Dictionary, blue collar is relating to people who do physical work rather than mental work, and who usually do not work in an office.

Data 15. “And finally, the American Jobs Plan will be the biggest increase in nondefense research and development on record. We’ll see more technological change — and some of you know more about this than I do — we’ll see more technological change this the next 10 years than we saw in the last 50. That’s how rapidly artificial intelligence, and so much more, is changing.” (Assertives of stating)

The speaker conveyed to the audience that the result of implementing the American Jobs Plan was the biggest improvement with today’s advances in artificial intelligence technology.

Data 16. “To win that competition for the future, in my view, we also need to make a once-in-a-generation investment in our families and our children. That’s why I introduced the American Families Plan tonight, which addresses four of the biggest challenges facing American families and, in turn, America. First is access to good education. This nation made 12 years of public education universal in the last century. It made us the best-educated, best-prepared nation in the world.” (Assertives of stating)

The speaker stated he wants America to be the best-educated and best-prepared nation in the world. So he made a work plan called American Families plan to help access good education in America.

Data 17. “The pandemic has only made things worse. Twenty million Americans lost their job in the pandemic, working- and middle-class Americans. At the same time, roughly 650 billionaires in America saw their net worth increase by more than \$1 trillion, in the same exact period. Let me say it again. 650 people increased their wealth by more than \$1 trillion during this pandemic and they’re now worth more than \$4 trillion.” (Assertives of complaining)

The speaker complaining about the country’s economic downturn and the number of people losing their jobs due to the pandemic.

Data 18. “Look, the climate crisis is not our fight alone. It’s a global fight. The United States accounts, as all of you know, for less than 15 percent of carbon emissions. The rest of the world accounts for 85 percent. That’s why I kept my commitment to rejoin the Paris Accord, because if we do everything perfectly, it’s not going to matter. I kept my commitment to convene a climate summit right here in America with all the major economies of the world: China, Russia, India, European Union. I said I would do it in my first hundred days.” (Assertives of telling)

The speaker told the audience that it is not a problem that is only faced by the country, but a problem faced by the world so they have to ally to solve the problems.

Data 19. “And with the plans outlined tonight, we have a real chance to root out systematic racism that plagues America and American lives in other ways. A chance to deliver real equity: good jobs, good schools, affordable housing, clean air, clean water, the ability to generate wealth and pass it down to generations because you have an access to purchase a house. Real opportunities in the lives of more Americans — Black, white, Latino, Asian-Americans, Native Americans.” (Assertives of assertion)

The speaker assert the audience to eradicate racism and equalize all humans with different races have the same obligations and rights.

Data 20. “In our first 100 days together, we have acted to restore the people’s faith in our democracy to deliver. We’re vaccinating the nation, creating hundreds of thousands of jobs. We’re delivering real results, people, they can see it, feel in their own lives. Opening doors of opportunity. Guaranteeing some more fairness and justice. That’s the essence of America. That’s democracy in action.” (Assertives of concluding)

The speaker summed up some of the results of his and his subordinates’ hard work as the essence of America and democracy in action.

b. Directive

Directive is a type of speech act that reflects the speaker’s attempt to get the other person to do something. They express the speaker’s desire for the recipient to do something such as commands, requests, questions, advice, and orders. By using this type, the speaker aims to get some future action on the part of the recipient, thus making the world fit the words of the receiver.

Data 21. “After 100 days of rescue and renewal, America is ready for takeoff, in my view. We’re working again, dreaming again, discovering again, and leading the world again. We have shown each other and the world that there’s no quit in America, none.” (Directives of requesting)

The speaker wants the American people to unite and start working, dreaming, discovering and leading the world back together to prove that America is invincible.

Data 22. “Go get vaccinated, America. Go and get the vaccination. They’re available. You’re eligible now.” (Directives of commanding)

The speaker commanded the American people to immediately get the covid vaccination that is now available which aims to prevent the chain of transmission of the corona virus.

Data 23. *"You know, there's still you all know it, you know it better than any group of Americans, there's still more work to do to beat this virus. We can't let our guard down." (Directives of advising)*

The speaker advised that there is still hope for us to rise up to fight the pandemic by not underestimating the virus even though we have received a vaccine shot.

Data 24. *"We have to do more than just build back better, I mean "build back." We have to build back better. We have to compete more strenuously than we have." (Directives of asking)*

The speaker asked called on Americans to continue to fight harder to win this 21st century.

Data 25. *"Decades ago, we used to invest 2 percent of our gross domestic product in America, 2 percent of our gross domestic product in research and development. Today, Mr. Secretary, that's less than 1 percent. China and other countries are closing in fast. We have to develop and dominate the products and technologies of the future. Advanced batteries, biotechnology, computer chips, clean energy." (Directives of commanding)*

The speaker command to Mr. Secretary that they must hurry to develop and master future products and technologies because other countries have gone ahead and we must not be left behind.

Data 26. *"In another era when our democracy was tested, Franklin Roosevelt reminded us, in America, we do our part. We all do our part. That's all I'm asking. That we do our part, all of us. If we do that, we'll meet the central challenge of the age by proving that democracy is durable and strong. Autocrats will not win the future. We will. America will. And the future belongs to America." (Directives of asking)*

The speaker ask audience to responsible for working on their part so their can win the future.

Data 27. *"America's adversaries --- the autocrats of the world --- are betting we can't. And I promise you, they're betting we can't. They believe we're too full of anger and division and rage. They look at the images of the mob that assaulted the Capitol as proof that the sun is setting on American democracy. But they are wrong. You know it; I know it. But we have to prove them wrong. We have to prove democracy still works — that our government still works and we can deliver for our people." (Directives of asking)*

The speaker asked the audience to prove to their enemies that democracy and government are still working to serve the American people.

Data 28. *"As I stand here tonight before you in a new and vital hour of life in democracy of our nation, and I can say with absolute confidence: I have never been more confident or optimistic about America. Not because I am president. Because of what's happening with the American people. We've stared into the abyss of insurrection and autocracy, pandemic and pain, and "We the people" did not flinch. At the very moment our adversaries were certain we would pull apart and fail, we came together. We united, with light and hope, we summoned a new strength, new resolve to position us to win the competition of the 21st century. On our way forward to a union, more perfect, more prosperous and more just, as one people, one nation and one America." (Directives of requesting)*

The speaker stated the audience that he is optimistic and confident that America is a united and strong country by requesting the American people to unite to win the competition in the 21st century.

Data 29. *"My fellow Americans, we have to show not just that we're back, but that we're back to stay, and that we aren't going to go alone. We're going to do it by leading with our allies. No one nation can deal with all the crises of our time, from terrorism to nuclear proliferation, mass migration, cybersecurity, climate change, as well as what we're experiencing now, pandemics." (Directives of asking)*

The speaker asked the government to jointly fight with allies against various problems.

Data 30. *"White supremacy is terrorism. We are not going to ignore that either." (Directives of warning)*

The speaker warned the American people to stop white supremacy, where white people feel they belong to the highest caste in America. humans are all the same.

Data 31. *"I also hope that Congress will get to my desk the Equality Act, to protect L.G.B.T.Q. Americans. To all transgender Americans watching at home, especially young people, who are so brave, I want you to know, your president has your back. Another thing, let's reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, which has been law for 27 years. Twenty-seven years ago, I wrote it." (Directives of requesting)*

The speaker requesting the government to pass the Equality Act, to protect L.G.B.T.Q and Violence Against Women Act.

c. Commisive

Commissive is a type of speech act that links the speaker to action in the future. They express the speaker's motive for doing something, such as denials, threats, offers, promises, and pledges. In the case, the world is fitted to words through the speaker himself or herself.

Data 32. *"After I promised we'd get 100 million COVID-19 vaccine shots into people's arms in 100 days, we will have provided over 220 million COVID shots in those 100 days." (Commisives of promising)*

The speaker promises to provide more COVID-19 vaccination shots.

Data 33. *"In addition to my families plan, I'm going to work with Congress to address this year other critical priorities for American families. The Affordable Care Act has been a lifeline for millions of Americans, protecting*

people with pre-existing conditions, protecting women's health. The pandemic has demonstrated how badly, how badly it's needed. Let's lower deductibles for working families in the Affordable Care Act and let's lower prescription drug cost." (Commissives of pledging)

The speaker pledges to work with the congress to discuss other important priorities this year for American families.

Data 34. "America will not back away from our commitments, our commitments to human rights and our fundamental freedom and our alliances. I pointed out to him, no responsible American president could remain silent when basic human rights are being so blatantly violated. An American president has to represent the essence of what our country stands for." (Commissives of committing)

The speaker as American president commit to responsible if basic human rights are being so blatantly violated.

d. Expressive

Expressive is a type of speech act that expresses the behavior or psychological state of the speaker, such as praising, thanking, congratulating, blaming, and apologizing.

Data 35. "Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Good to be back. And Mitch and Chuck will understand it's good to be almost home, down the hall. Anyway, thank you all." (Expressives of thanking)

The speaker wanted to show his thankful expression to greet the audiences. He feel honored to be back and give a speech for the first time in joint-congress as President of America.

Data 36. "The first lady, I'm her husband. Second gentleman. Chief justice. Members of the United States Congress and the cabinet, distinguished guests. My fellow Americans. While the setting tonight is familiar, this gathering is just a little bit different. A reminder of the extraordinary times we're in." (Expressives of greeting)

The speaker greets his audience first before starting his speech.

Data 37. "One hundred days ago, America's house was on fire. We had to act. And thanks to the extraordinary leadership of Speaker Pelosi; Malor Majority Leader Schumer; and the overwhelming support of the American people Democrats, independents, and Republicans we did act." (Expressives of thanking)

The speaker used thankful expression because he felt grateful to those who helped solve the problem, including American people.

Data 38. "Thanks to all the help of all of you, we're marshalling with your help, everyone's help we're marshalling every federal resource." (Expressives of thanking)

The speaker thanks Americans who helped him by participating in getting the covid-19 vaccination.

Data 39. "Look, I also want to thank the United States Senate for voting 94-1 to pass the Covid-19 Hate Crimes Act to protect Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders." (Expressives of thanking)

The speaker showed his thankful expression to United States of Senate.

Data 40. "God bless you all, and may God protect our troops. Thank you for your patience." (Expressives of thanking)

The speaker did a closing greeting and expressed his thankful expression.

e. Declarative

Declarative is a type of speech act that, under certain current circumstances, causes an immediate change. By performing this type of performance, the speaker presents changes in the world; that is, it carries out a correspondence with both the world and the propositional content, Appointment of candidate, excommunication, opening of the bridge, dismissal and declaration of war. As for the direction of adjustment, it is as much the words to the world as the world to the words.

Data 41. "It's never, ever, ever been a good bet to bet against America and it still isn't. We are the United States of America. There is not a single thing — nothing, nothing beyond our capacity. We can do whatever we set our mind to if we do it together. So let's begin to get together." (Declaration)

The speaker stated in his speech for the first time joining congress as the new President of America that America cannot be defeated and overthrown because of their strong unity.

3.2 Discussion

The data in this finding section were the types of illocutionary acts which found after reading speech transcript and watching the video by using John Searle theory. The researcher also presented the most dominant sentence of the illocutionary act in diagram table. The result of this research showed the researcher found 5 types of illocutionary acts, there were: 20 Assertive, 11 Directives, 3 Commissives, 6 Expressives and 1 Declaration.

As the result of analyzing the illocutionary act that is found in Joe Biden speech we can identify the most dominant types of illocutionary acts, by using Nawawi's formula in Wardana [10]The formula is:

$$X = \frac{Y}{N} \times 100\%$$

X = The percentage of illocutionary act in the speech

Y = The number of illocutionary act that had been analyzed

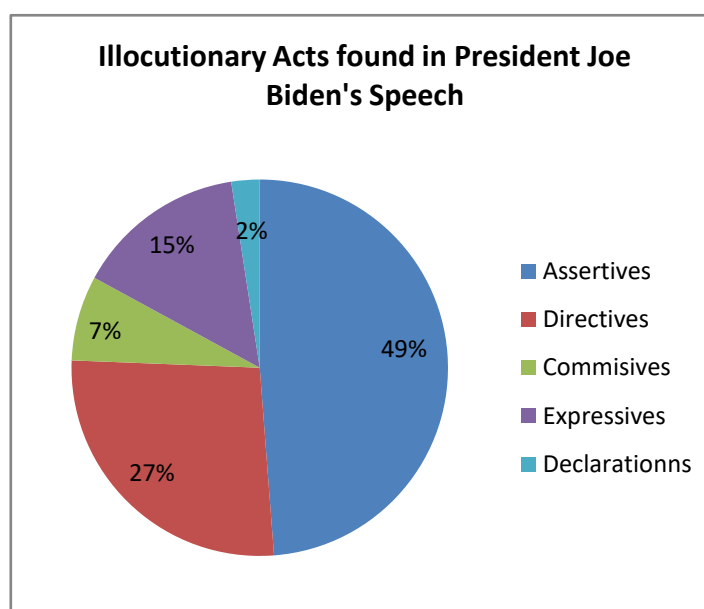
N = The total of illocutionary act that had been found

Tabel 1. Illocutionary Acts found in President Joe Biden's Speech

Illocutionary acts	Number of illocutionary acts	Formula	Percentage
Assertive	20	$\frac{20}{41} \times 100\%$	48,79%
Directive	11	$\frac{11}{41} \times 100\%$	26,83%
Commissive	3	$\frac{3}{41} \times 100\%$	7,31%
Expressive	6	$\frac{6}{41} \times 100\%$	14,64%
Declarative	1	$\frac{1}{41} \times 100\%$	2,43%
Total	41		100%

The calculation from the table adduces that there were five kinds of illocutionary act with 41 (fourty one) findings in President Joe Biden's first State of the Union address on April 28, 2021 with the classification, 20 (twenty) Assertives sentence (48,79%), included 5 stating, 1 announce, 3 reporting, 3 assertion, 1 claiming, 2 telling, 1 informing, 2 assuring, 1 complaining, and 1 concluding. 11 (eleven) Directives sentence (26,83%), included 3 requesting, 2 commanding, 1 advising, 4 asking and 1 warning. 3 (three) Commissives sentence (7,31%), included 1 promising, 1 pledging, and 1 committing. 6 (six) Expressives sentence (14,64%), included 5 thanking and 1 greeting. And 1 (one) Declaratives sentence (2,43%), included 1 declaration.

Diagram 1. Illocutionary Acts found in President Joe Biden's Speech



From the calculation above, the assertive category is the most dominant type of illocutionary acts performed in President Joe Biden's speech which is 48,79% included 5 stating, 1 announce, 3 reporting, 3 assertion, 1 claiming, 2 telling, 1 informing, 2 assuring, 1 complaining, and 1 concluding.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis, and findings, a number of important conclusions were made. So, the conclusion of the research is: The types of illocutionary act that are found in President Joe Biden's speech are 5 namely assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. The existence of illocutionary acts in speech is indicated by indications such as examples of assertive types about a truth, so that in every speech we must analyze the words that state the truth such as stating, affirming, and so on. Assertives is the most dominant type of illocutionary acts performed in President Joe Biden's speech with 20 data included 5 stating, 1 announce, 3 reporting, 3 assertion, 1 claiming, 2 telling, 1 informing, 2 assuring, 1 complaining, and 1 concluding.

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