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

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Abstrak

Pemimpin politik identik dengan pemimpin negara yang selalu menyampaikan pidato dalam kegiatan tertentu. Pidato yang disampaikan mengandung tujuan dan makna tertentu. Penyajian informasi oleh pembicara sering mengalami kesalahpahaman tafsiran makna dan tujuan dari pembicara oleh pendengar. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti fokus pada pidato presiden Joe Biden tahun 2024 dengan tujuan untuk meneliti dan menemukan jenis-jenis tindak tutur dalam pidato tersebut. Dalam pidato Joe Biden, peneliti menggunakan teori ilokusi berdasarkan fungsinya. Menurut Leech dimana terdapat 4 tipe utama yaitu kolaboratif, kompetitif, ramah, dan konflik untuk menentukan jenis tindak ilokusi yang terdapat dalam pidato Joe Biden dan mencari tipe dominan yang digunakan dalam pidatonya. Metode penelitian ini menerapkan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menemukan bahwa keempat jenis fungsi tindak ilokusi terkandung dalam pidato Joe Biden. Data yang ditemukan sebanyak 94 tindak tutur ilokusi, yang terdiri atas: tipe kolaboratif sebanyak 45(47,8%) tuturan, tipe kompetitif sebanyak 24(25,8%) tuturan, tipe ramah tamah 13 (13,8%) tuturan, dan tipe konfliktif sebanyak 12(12,8%). Ini menandakan bahwa tindak tutur kolaboratif lebih banyak dalam pidato Joe Biden, memberikan pernyataan, melaporkan, mengumumkan dan memberikan instruksi bagi pendengar. Dari hasil penelitian ini memberikan pemahaman tentang makna dan arti ungkapan bagi pendengar dan juga pembicara dalam mengolah ungkapan.

Kata Kunci: **Ilokusi, Pidato, fungsi ilokusi, dominan**

Abstract

Political leaders are synonymous with state leaders who always deliver speeches at certain activities. The speech delivered contains a particular purpose and meaning. The presentation of information by the speaker often needs to be clarified in the listener's interpretation of the speaker's meaning and purpose. In this research, researchers focus on Joe Biden's speech to research and find the types of illocutionary acts in the speech. In Biden's speech, the researcher used illocutionary theory based on its function. According to Leech, there are 4 main types, namely collaborative, competitive, convivial, and conflictive, to determine the types of illocutionary acts contained in Joe Biden's speech and look for the dominant type.The researcher employed qualitative descriptive approaches in this study. Researcher discovered that Joe Biden used four different illocutionary act functions in his speech. The data found were 94 illocutionary speech acts, consisting of collaborative type 45 (47.8%) utterances, competitive type 24 (25.8%) utterances, convivial type 13 (13.8%) utterances, and conflictive type 12 (12.8%) utterances. This indicates that there are more collaborative speech acts in Joe Biden's speech, such as assertive, reporting, announcing, and giving instructions. This research provides an understanding of the meaning of utterances for listeners and speakers when processing utterances.

Keywords: Illocutionary Acts, Speech, Types, Dominant

INTRODUCTION

Language is essential for society to connect and create meaningful communication. In social interactions, people require language to express thoughts or ideas, serving as a medium for interaction between the listener and the speaker (Sinaga et al., 2022). When someone speaks, they convey information, and attentive listeners acquire knowledge according to Austin in (Dian Safitri & Mulyani, 2021).

Communication involves transmitting a message. These messages are delivered through language and words in spoken conversations. They can be shared verbally in real-time discussions or through written forms such as letters, emails, or texts.

Nonverbal communication includes facial expressions, emotional body language, gestures indicating aversion or disengagement, and a tone of voice charged with emotion (Larasanti & Irawan, 2024).

In communication, listeners interpret the speaker's intended meaning, while speakers primarily generate expressions or statements that carry meaning. Grasping the context or significance of the speaker's message enables one to understand their intent and determine the listener's subsequent actions. Pragmatics, the study focusing on the meaning and communicative context of utterances or expressions from the speaker to the listener, frequently explores the context of speech expressions.

Speech acts constitute a subfield of pragmatics (Yuniarta et al., 2022). They are an integral part of verbal communication in everyday human life, often depicted in popular media. Speech acts represent the actions that accompany speech (Sinaga et al., 2019). To understand the meaning behind a speaker's words, it is essential to recognize the types of speech acts being used. According to Searle, speech acts are categorized into three types: locution, illocution, and perlocution (Rosyidi et al., 2019).

An illocutionary act is an action performed with a specific purpose. This type of speech act involves performing an action through speaking, as noted by Yule (Listaningsih et al., 2023). According to Leech (1983), there are four types of illocutionary acts based on their function: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive (Pangesti et al., 2021). For instance, when someone says, "My leg itches," they are not merely stating that their leg itches but also implying that they want the listener to take a specific action, such as providing medicine or some other form of treatment.

According to Yule (1996:48), this falls under the directive category of illocutionary acts, where the speaker requests or commands the listener to take action. The phrase "My leg itches" aligns with Leech's (1983) competitive function (Pangesti et al., 2021), where the speaker aims to ask, order, or plead for treatment. In everyday interactions, misinterpretations of spoken words often occur, leading to ambiguous communication because the listeners fail to understand the speaker's intended meaning.

According to Yule (1996:48), this is part of the directive category of illocutionary acts, where the speaker requests or commands the listener to do something. The phrase "My leg itches" exemplifies Leech's (1983) competitive function (Pangesti et al., 2021), where the speaker intends to ask for, order, or plead for treatment. In daily interactions, misinterpretations of spoken words frequently occur, leading to ambiguous communication as listeners often fail to understand the speaker's intended meaning.

Researchers have identified instances of ambiguity or misunderstandings in everyday conversations at school and home. For example, the phrase "All my pencils are gone" indicates that the speaker has no pencils left. However, the underlying meaning is that someone has stolen the pencils, and the speaker wants them returned. The function of this utterance is competitive (Astuti, 2018).

Illocutionary acts can be found in various forms of communication, such as speeches, songs, debates, novels, films, and dramas. This research focuses specifically on speeches. By analyzing speech through the lens of illocutionary acts, we can gain a deeper understanding of how these acts convey messages and facilitate dynamic communication between the speaker and the listener. To explore the functions of illocutionary acts in speech, the researcher posed the following questions: What types of illocutionary acts are used in Joe Biden's State of the Union address? Which types of illocutionary acts are most prevalent in his speech? To address these questions, the researcher analyzed the article "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used in Joe Biden's Speech Delivering His State of the Union Address, Outlining His Administration's Achievements and Vision for the Future."
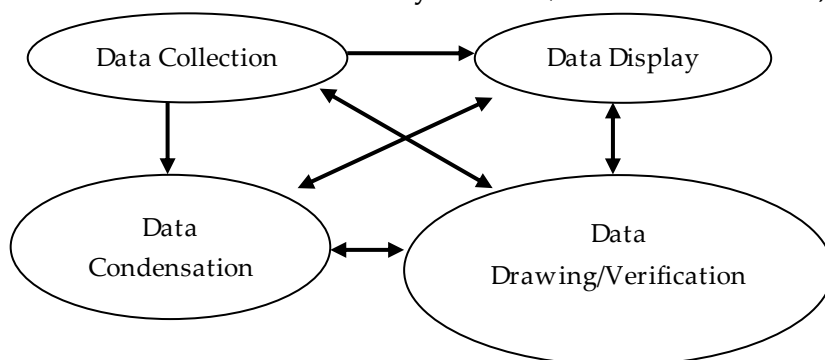
METHOD

This study utilizes a qualitative descriptive research design. As stated by Bogdan and Biklen (1990) in (Sari & Pranoto, 2022), descriptive qualitative research is considered ideal when the data collected consist of words or images.

Research observations and documentation constitute essential components of the data collection process (Purba et al., 2022). In this study, the observation method was employed as the primary analysis tool, involving careful video watching and attentive listening to Joe Biden's speech. The document method was utilized for data collection, focusing on gathering textual materials that contain the speech content. The researcher will outline the steps used to explain the data collection techniques.

In this study, the researcher utilized tools to gather and analyze data pertinent to the research topic. Choosing the most suitable instrument is crucial as it depends on the nature of qualitative research. As indicated by (Purba et al., 2022), qualitative research serves as a method for assessing the conditions of natural entities, with researchers playing a pivotal role in data collection. The instrument employed for data collection in this study was a speech extracted from a video available on the ABCNews YouTube channel. The process involved using devices such as laptops and mobile phones to access YouTube and locate a specific video, namely Joe Biden's State of the Union speech. The researcher utilized a notebook and pen to document the results of the illocutionary acts observed in Joe Biden's speech.

The researcher applied Miles et al.'s (2014) three-step analysis method to analyze the data: condensing the data, displaying and simplifying it, and abstracting and transforming it, referred to collectively as data condensation. Specifically, the final stage involved drawing conclusions or verifying findings. The process of selecting and focusing stages was guided by the theory put forth by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana.

Picture 1. Interactive Data Analysis Chart (Huberman & Saldana, 2014)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
A. Result

The data are analyzed based on the purpose of the problem of study, namely to find out the types of functions of illocutionary acts and dominant types by Leech's theory.

1. Analysis Competitive Types

Table 1. Analysis Competitive functions

No	Category	Frequent
1	Ordering	7
2	Asking	6
3	Demanding	10
4	Begging	1
Total		**24**

The analysis data is taken from the data table of the illocutionary act. The analysis above is based on competitive type. There are 24 data points in the competitive function of the illocutionary act from 94 total data. The categories of competitive functions are: ordering has 7 data points, asking has 6 data points, demanding has 10 data points, and begging has 1 data point.

2. Analysis Convivial Types

Table 2. Analysis Competitive functions

No	Category	Frequent
1.	Offering	4
2.	Inviting	3
3.	Greeting	1
4.	Thanking	3
5.	Congratulating	2
Total		**13**

The analysis data is taken from the data table of the illocutionary act. The analysis above is based on the convivial type. There are 13 data points in the convivial function of the illocutionary act from 94 total data. The categories of convivial functions are: offering has 4 data points, inviting has 3 data points, inviting has 1 data point, thanking has 3 data points, and congratulating has 2 data points.

3. Analysis Collaborative Types

Table 3. Analysis Collaborative functions

No	Category	Frequent
1.	Asserting	19
2.	Reporting	13
3.	Announcing	8
4.	Instructing	6
Total		**46**

The analysis data is taken from the data table of the illocutionary act. The analysis above is based on the collaborative type. There are 46 data points in the collaborative function of the illocutionary act from 94 total data. The categories of collaborative functions are asserting, which has 19 data points; reporting, which has 13 data points; announcing, which has 8 data points; and instructing, which has 6 data points.

4. Analysis Conflictive Types

Table 4. Analysis of conflictive functions

No	Category	Frequent
1.	Threatening	
2.	Accusing	
3.	Reprimanding	
Total		

The analysis data is taken from the data table of the illocutionary act. The analysis above is based on the conflictive type. There are 12 data points in the conflictive function of the illocutionary act from 94 total data. The categories of conflictive functions are: threatening has 5 data points, accusing has 4 data points, and reprimanding has 3 data.

5. The Most Dominant Type of Function of Illocutionary Act

To find the dominant type of function of the illocutionary act found in Joe Biden's speech, the researchers used the formula from Sudjana (1999):

$$P = F / N \times 100$$

Notation:

P = Percentage types of function of illocutionary acts

F = Frequency of every indicator illocutionary acts

N = Total Number of frequency illocutionary acts

Table 5. Percentage based on the types of function of illocutionary acts

No	Types of function of illocutionary act	Frequency	Percentage
1	Competitive	24	25,6%
2	Convivial	13	13,8%
3	Collaborative	45	47,8%
4	Conflictive	12	12,8%
Total		**94**	**100%**

Ninety-four data points, which refer to the function of illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's speech, have been analysed, including 24 competitive, 13 convivial, 45 collaborative, and 12 conflictive. After using the formula, the researcher found 25.6% competitive, 13.8% convivial, 47.8% collaborative and 12.8% conflictive.

After reviewing the problem formulation at the beginning and analysing illocutionary acts based on their function, researcher found four types of illocutionary act functions in Joe Biden's presidential speech: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The data obtained were 94 clauses from Joe Biden's speech, with the most significant data acquisition being the collaborative type, which was almost half of the total data, namely 45 data points with a percentage of 47.8%. Followed by competitive types with a total of 24 data points and a percentage of 25.6%. Next, convivial had a total data of 13, with a percentage of 13.8%, and the last conflictive data was 12, with a percentage of 12.8%.

According to Leech's theory (1983), illocution acts based on its function. In Joe Biden's speech, Joe Biden uses more expressions of the collaborative type with the asserting category, reporting, announcing, and instructing. This relationship is close to the function of speech, namely, to provide information and influence listeners. This is proven by the most common type of the four types of function of illocutionary acts being collaborative, namely 47.8%. This is characterized by the aim of Joe Biden's speech being more to convey information and statements than other functions or objectives of his speech. Political speeches often occur in the political world. The audience of political speeches is generally the masses or the people. The primary purpose of political speeches is to influence, not to teach, but to arouse enthusiasm.

However, other research data on the same subject, namely speeches, also sometimes give different types of results, such as in the journal written by (Kangin, 2021)named "President Rodrigo Duterte's Illocutionary Acts." They discovered the illocutionary act's purpose. The author discovered cooperative 1 data (25%) and convivial 3 data (75%). With the findings or discoveries above, illocutionary acts are influenced by the subjects studied, such as films, books, and conversations. These findings become a stepping stone and a reference for increasing understanding of speech acts. Another benefit is that students will be increasingly able to understand the function of speech acts in a speech. With this discovery, interpreting speeches is getting better.

B. Discussion

This research uses many theories. The theory intended by the researcher is the theory of the predecessors and the speech act theory's developers. However, the basic theory of this research is taken from Leech's (1983) theory, which states that illocutionary acts are based on their function. This is how illocutionary acts relate to social goals or the goal of establishing and maintaining politeness, where there are 4 types: competitive, collaborative, convivial, and conflictive.

The goal of competitive is to outperform social goals, including ordering, asking, demanding and begging. It is meant to elicit some kind of response from the listener.Convivial goals include providing, offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating in accordance with social objectives.The goal of collaborative work is to

disregard social functions such as asserting, reporting, announcing and instructing. It is an act of committing the speaker to the veracity of the statement made.Conflictive goals try to oppose societal objectives. Such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding.

This research reveals significant linguistic patterns regarding the function of illocutionary acts and contents of Joe Biden's speech in presidential speech regarding the type of illocutionary function of acts and which dominates. These findings illustrate two main aspects. First, the results show that out of 4 Types of functions of illocutionary acts. It was found that there were four types of illocutionary acts based on their function in Joe Biden's speech, namely collaborative, competitive, convivial, and conflictive. Of the four types of illocutionary acts, the most numerous or dominant collaborative type accounted for 47.8% of total claims; the second most dominant is competitive with a total of percentages 25,6%, followed by the third and the fourth percentages 13,8% and 12,8%.

Illocution acts based on their function in Leech's theory (1983). In Joe Biden's speech, Joe Biden uses more expressions of the collaborative type with the asserting category, reporting, announcing, and instructing. This relationship is close to the function of speech, namely to provide information and also influence listeners. This is proven by the most common type of the four types of function of illocutionary acts being collaborative, namely 47.8%. This is characterized by the aim of Joe Biden's speech being more to convey information and statements than other functions or objectives of his 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.

Through applying the function of illocutionary acts in Leech's theory (1983), this research reveals the dominant use of the collaborative function, emphasizing the relationships and interrelationships between various entities, such as a country, a geopolitical force, or a group of people. This reflects Joe Biden's desire to highlight the complexity of international relations and geopolitics and how these relationships affect the global situation. Besides that, the use of collaborative functions to build or strengthen diplomatic.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of Joe Biden's 2024 presidential speech provides valuable insight into linguistic strategies used in diplomacy lectures. This research tries to answer these two research questions. First, "What types of functions illocutionary acts are used in Joe Biden's speech in delivering His State of the Union?" Second, What types of function illocutionary acts were dominantly used in Joe Biden's speech in delivering His State of the Union?". Through applying the theory of the function of illocutionary speech acts by Leech (1983), this research reveals the types and dominance of illocutionary speech acts. It was found that Biden's speech contained four types of illocutionary act functions: collaborative, competitive, convivial, and conflictive.

The use of collaborative functions accounted for 47.8% of total claims. This shows that Biden discusses relationships between various entities, such as countries, geopolitical powers, and history. This discussion can highlight how illocutionary speech acts are used. Allowing Joe Biden to outline the complexities of international relations and geopolitics and how this reflects the strong emphasis on diplomacy in his work speech.

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