ILLOCUTIONARY ACT SEEN IN BARRACK OBAMA'S SPEECH

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ABSTRACT: Language is very important in communication. One of the basic requirements is speech acts strategy, which conveys intention and purpose of the communication by the hope that it is understandable to the hearer. This study focuses on finding the application of illocutionary act types in Barrack Obama's speech. The design of this study is a descriptive qualitative by which the researcher interprets and formulates the patterns of Barrack Obama's utterances that contain the types of illocutionary act as illustrated by Searle’s theory. All of the types of Illocutionary act exist in the speeches and each of them has different number of appearances.

Keywords: illocutionary act, Barrack Obama’s speech

Language is very important in communication. Morrison cited in Craith (2007:2) stated that language is a form of cultural capital and linguistic capital. Actions that affect language communication are speech acts. By doing speech acts, speaker tries to convey intention and purpose of the communication by the hope that it is understandable to the hearer. Speech acts are not just acts such as making a word, but also having more meaning behind the words uttered. One way to observe meaning behind the utterance is by illocutionary act.

Illocutionary act is sometimes found in the communication activity in the society. Searle cited in Wardaugh (1986: 287) stated that illocutionary acts must be performed ‘intentionally.’ In order to communicate something in a language that will be understood by another speaker of that language as an utterance, it must (1) be correctly uttered with its conventional meaning and (2) satisfy a truth condition. Another opinion from Edmonson (1981:137) stated that illocutions are the counters used by speaker to negotiate conversational outcomes.

In communication, speakers have message(s) that need to be conveyed to the hearers. The message sometimes cannot be found within words and utterances literary. Therefore, there is a study called pragmatics in which it works to explain language in context. In explaining the meaning, it is necessary to know who the speaker and the hearer are, where, when, and how the communication take a place, and the other contextual aspects. Heritage and Clayman (2010: 263) stated that in these responsive behaviors, audience members case to behave as
individuals and start to act as a collective entity, so that it is possible to think of speaker-audience interaction as a kind of two-parties interaction in which one party is the speaker and the audience forms the second, collectively respondent party. Those are used to make the hearer comprehend the intention of what speaker said.

Liyanto (2006) conducted a study focusing on speech acts in “Ceriwis” TV show program. In this research, she used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. After collecting the data and categorizing them into a fragment based on Searle’s theory, she found many kinds of locution, illocution, and perlocution types that occurred in the conversation. she concluded that language used in more complicated ways because when we say something, we do not deliver only the meaning of the utterance but also the intended meaning.

The reason why the researcher chooses Obama’s speech as the data source is because he is the most popular president in this decade. Moreover, one of his persuasive strategies is through his public speaking ability. The reason of conducting this research is because the researcher is interested in those speeches as Obama tried to persuade and influence the hearers to trust on what he said in it and critize some situation in which the bureaucracy are not appropriate anymore to analyze the situation. Besides, it is expected that the hearer knows how to work with the bureaucracy and language.

METHOD

The design of this study was a descriptive qualitative. The researcher interpreted and formulated the patterns of Barrack Obama's utterances that contain the types of illocutionary act as illustrated by Searle’s theory. Qualitative methods based Johnson and Christensen (2004:359) a research that relies primarily on the collection of qualitative data (non numerical data such as words and pictures).

The data sources were Barrack Obama’s speech scripts which were taken from www.whitehouse.gov. The researcher directly searched the website and downloaded the scripts of Barrack Obama speech in the form of Word file. The scripts were used to help determine in which scene of the dialog the illocutionary act practices took place. It also determined the numbering process in data analysis. The research was done by taking a piece of speech identified as having the
probability of creating conflict. Then, the researcher also took pieces of good speeches of the same social status that has the possibility to create misunderstandings or conflicts such as in situations when Obama delivered a very brief speech but contained a lot of sense. In a qualitative descriptive study, additional data to support the study reviewed as objectives are fulfilled. In order to support the accuracy of analysis, the researcher also needed the video of Barrack Obama’s speech which was taken from the same website with the script published in 2011, 2012 and 2013. The researcher decided to choose five videos of Barrack Obama’s speech to observe because he wanted to investigate the implied message before he ended up his term as US president, before and after the elections, and also after he got the second chance as US president. It would help determine the situation and at last, gave clear context and situation when and where illocutionary act strategies were used. By watching the video, the researcher was able to include such kind of speaker’s expressions in illocutionary act by Barrack Obama’s speech.

In this qualitative study, the researcher became the main instrument who was supported by the video, the script, a computer, papers, a modem and a pen as the other instruments. Johnson & Christensen (2004: 33) state that in qualitative study, the researcher is the key human instrument that is the person who has to be responsible for collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data. The other equipments used to help him in analyzing the data are.

Johnson & Christensen (2004: 192) mention that the data collection method was the collection of secondary data documents both script video and a video. In line with the statement, this research used Barrack Obama’s speech video as data source. There were several steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher chose five Barrack Obama’s speech videos as the main source in finding utterances containing illocutionary acts. Second, the researcher listed and categorized the utterances based on types of illocutionary act. Then, the researcher analyzed the data based on Searle and some other pragmatics theories. Finally, the data obtained were reread and the researcher drew the conclusion for his finding.

Johnson and Christensen (2004: 361) stated that data collection and data analysis in qualitative research are often done concurrently or in cycles. Therefore
while the researcher was collecting the data, he was interpreting and analyzing the data as well. After collecting the data completely from the video, the data are analyzed. There are some activities in analyzing the data. Firstly, the data were analyzed and classified based on Searle’s theory of illocutionary act. In this step, the researcher analyzed both the original video script and video. After analyzing types of illocutionary act, the researcher classified the data from each part of the video including opening, introduction, content, and closing of the video. Then, the researcher made a comparison of the data from the video script and also the video based on the types of illocutionary act. At last, finally, the researcher re-observed the findings and drew conclusion of the study. In this step, types of illocutionary act from the whole parts of Barrack Obama’s speech were detected.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section explains the research finding in the form of tables containing types and frequency of data also which is followed by discussion.

Types of Illocutionary Act in Every Part Seen in Barrack Obama’s Speech

Through the depth observation, the researcher found four types of illocutionary act in the utterance of those speeches. The table below presents the finding in video 1

Table 3.1 Kinds of Illocutionary act in Barrack Obama’s Video 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>Assertives</th>
<th>Directives</th>
<th>Commissives</th>
<th>Expressives</th>
<th>Declarations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Context</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above, the opening of the speech contain two types of illocutionary act, namely Assertives (50%) and Expressives (50%). Introduction part contains two types of illocutionary act, namely Assertives (50%) and Expressives (50%), content contains three types of illocutionary act, namely Assertives (33.3%), Directives (16.7%), and Expressives (50%), and the ending of speech contains one type of illocutionary act, namely Expressives (100%).
Table 3.2 Kinds of Illocutionary act in Barrack Obama’s Video 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>Types Of Illocutionary act</th>
<th>Assertives</th>
<th>Directives</th>
<th>Commissives</th>
<th>Expressives</th>
<th>Declarations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Context</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above, the opening contains one type of illocutionary act, namely Assertives (100%). Introduction contains two types of illocutionary act, namely Assertives (66.7%) and Expressives (33.3%), content contains two types of illocutionary act, namely Assertives (85.7%), and Expressives (14.3%), the ending contains two types of illocutionary act, namely Directive (50%) and Expressives (50%).

Table 3.3 Kinds of Illocutionary act in Barrack Obama’s Video 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>Types Of Illocutionary act</th>
<th>Assertives</th>
<th>Directives</th>
<th>Commissives</th>
<th>Expressives</th>
<th>Declarations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Context</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above, the opening of the speech, there are three types of illocutionary act found, namely Assertives (50%), Directive (25%), and Expressives (25%), two types of illocutionary act found in introduction part, namely Assertives (50%) and Expressives (50%), four types of illocutionary act found in the content, namely Assertives (65.2%), Directive (23.1%), Commisive (2.8) and Expressives (8.9%), the ending of the speech contains two types of illocutionary act, namely Assertives (25%) and Expressives (75%).

Table 3.4 Kinds of Illocutionary act in Barrack Obama’s Video 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>Types Of Illocutionary act</th>
<th>Assertives</th>
<th>Directives</th>
<th>Commissives</th>
<th>Expressives</th>
<th>Declarations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Context</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table, in the opening there are two types of illocutionary act found, namely Assertives (33.3%) and Expressives (66.7%). Introduction contains two types of illocutionary act, namely Assertives (66.7%) and Expressives
In the content, there were four types of illocutionary act found, namely Assertives (33.3%), Directives (16.7%), Commisives (16.7), and Expressives (33.3%). In the ending of the speech, there were two types of illocutionary act found, namely Assertives (75%) and Expressives (25%).

Table 3.5 Kinds of Illocutionary act in Barrack Obama’s Video 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE</th>
<th>Types Of Illocutionary act</th>
<th>Assertives</th>
<th>Directives</th>
<th>Commisives</th>
<th>Expressives</th>
<th>Declarations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Context</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above, in the opening there are two types of illocutionary act found, namely Assertives (50%) and Expressives (50%). two types of illocutionary act found in introduction of the speech, namely Assertives (20%) and Expressives (80%). the content of the speech contains three types of illocutionary act found, namely Assertives (66.7%), Directives (6.7%), and Expressives (26.6%). In the ending, two types of illocutionary act found, namely Assertives (25%) and Expressives (75%).

Frequency of Illocutionary Act Seen in Barrack Obama’s Speech

Table 3.6 Frequency of Illocutionary Act Seen in Barrack Obama’s Speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Illocutionary Act</th>
<th>Video 1</th>
<th>Video 2</th>
<th>Video 3</th>
<th>Video 4</th>
<th>Video 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assertives</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.57%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>76.92%</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.14%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commisives</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressives</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>64.29%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23.08%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q → Quantity
P → Percentage

The table contains the percentage of each types of Illocutionary act in the five speeches of Obama. All of the types of Illocutionary act exist in the speeches and each of them has different number of appearances. There are fourteen utterances in video 1, thirteen in video 2, eighty two utterances in video 3, fifteen in video 4, and twenty six utterances in video 5. One utterance may be longer than the others and may contain more issues than the others. Despite the fact that one long utterance is might consist of more than one types of illocutionary act, the
researcher has categorized it into one type of illocutionary act: a type which represents most of the purpose of the sentence.

Table 3.7 shows that in general, the dominant types occur between the clauses in five videos can be categorized into the rank. From the table, it presents that Assertives is the most frequent types found in those five speeches. The second most frequent is Expressives in video 1, 2, 4 & 5, while the video 3, Directives lies on this level. Furthermore, right below that the third rank of both speeches is Directives and in video 3 is placed by Expressive. Finally, the fourth is placed by Commisives in all videos.

The researcher analyzed the finding through exemplifying on each types of illocutionary act. Each of the examples shows different acts to show the researcher’s decency on the categorization of the types of illocutionary act as having been mentioned by Searle in Levinson (1983).

**Illocutionary Act Used By Barrack Obama in the Opening of the Speech**

Cruse (2000:332) stated that Illocutionary acts are acts which are to the locutionary act. It means that, if the contextual conditions are appropriate, once the locutionary act has been performed, so has the illocutionary act. The illocutionary act aimed at producing an utterance containing and reflecting the illocutionary force of the utterance. These types are used to express the speaker’s action beyond his utterance. Assertives was applied to state what the speaker believes to be the case or not; Directives was applied by the speaker to get someone else to get something, and expressing what the speaker’s wants; Commissives was applied to commit others to some future actions, express speaker’s intends; Expressives was applied to state the feeling of the speaker including the experience; and Declarations was applied to change the world via utterance of the speaker.

There were three types of illocutionary act found in every opening part of Barrack Obama’s Speech. Those three types of illocutionary act were: 1) Assertives; 2) Directives; and 3) Expressives.

1) Assertives

Assertives was applied to the state that the speaker believes to be the case or not. From the finding, assertives is the most dominant types in the utterances of
the all Obama’s speech videos in this stage. The data below show how assertives were employed in utterances.

“As many people know, our current Ambassador to China, Jon Huntsman, has decided to step down from his current job.” (U 1, Video 1)

The statement above contains Obama’s report about resignation of Jon Huntsman as U.S. ambassador to China. The speaker wanted the listeners to understand and make sure that the President would select and introduce a new ambassador to China.

” Today I’m announcing an important step forward in our efforts to move forward on both these fronts.” (U 15, Video 2)

This utterance used by Obama to report that he as president of the United States was committed to the future of human rights in the Asia Pacific region especially Myanmar. The speaker wanted the listeners in 19th ASEAN Summit knew that U.S. would still be committed to step forward together.

“I’m proud to be the first American President to visit this spectacular country, and I am very pleased that one of my first stops is to visit with an icon of democracy who has inspired so many people not just in this country but all around the world. “ (U 112, Video 4)

The statement above shows the U.S. President's boast about he became the first U.S. president to visit Myanmar and met in the Aung San Suu Kyi’s home, one of the world's democracy icons. The speaker wants the listener knows that Barack Obama is very proud to be able to come directly to Myanmar and welcomed home, who one of the icons of democracy the world.

2) Directives

Directives were applied by the speaker to get someone else to get something, and expressing what the speaker’s wants. From the finding, directive in the utterances of the all Obama’s speech videos in this stage just found in video 3. The example of those types in opening stage of the video was as follows:

“Give them a big round of applause.”(U 35, Video 3)

This statement is a form of directives type because of the fact that it is used to command the listener. The utterance is supposed to give applause to his host and tour guides. The speaker wants to the listener give appreciation to them.
3) Expressives

Expressives was applied to state the feeling of the speaker including the experience. Expressives holds in the second rank in this stage. The examples of those types in opening stage of the videos were as follows

“Thank you, Juan, for that introduction.” (U 28, Video 3)

In this statement, Obama shows his feeling for responsibility to Juan. This utterance is said thanks to Juan for prepared before he began speaking.

Illocutionary Act Used by Barrack Obama in the Opening of the Speech

Cruse (2000:332) stated that Illocutionary acts are acts which are to the locutionary act. It means that, if the contextual conditions are appropriate, once the locutionary act has been performed, so has the illocutionary act. The illocutionary act aimed at by producing an utterance is known as the illocutionary force of the utterance and no communication without illocutionary act.

These types are used to express the speaker’s action beyond his utterance. Assertives was applied to state what the speaker believes to be the case or not; Directives was applied by the speaker to get someone else to get something, and expressing what the speaker’s wants; Commissives was applied to commit others to some future actions, express speaker’s intends; Expressives was applied to state the feeling of the speaker including the experience; and Declarations was applied to change the world via utterance of the speaker.

There were two types of illocutionary act found in each introduction of Barrack Obama’s Speech. Those two types of illocutionary act were: 1) Assertives; and 2) Expressives.

1) Assertives

Assertives was applied to state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The examples of those types in introduction stage of the videos were as follows:

“The persecution of democratic reformers, the brutality shown towards ethnic minorities, and the concentration of power in the hands of a few military leaders has challenged our conscience, and isolated Burma from the United States and much of the world.” (U 16, Video2)
The above statement contains Obama's report about the condition of Myanmar country isolated from much of the world. The speaker wanted the listener to understand how conditions that exist in Myanmar.

“Last year, in response to early flickers of reform, I asked Secretary Clinton to visit this country and explore with Aung San Suu Kyi and the government whether the United States could empower reform efforts and begin a new relationship between our peoples” (U 115, Video 4)

This statement is used by Obama to report that he has assigned Clinton to visit Myanmar to meet Aung San Suu Kyi and the government in an effort to reform as well as follow-up on conditions in the country. The speaker wanted the listeners to the make sure that the U.S. contributes to initiate new reforms in Myanmar.

2) Expressives

Expressives were applied to state the feeling of the speaker including the experience. The examples of those types in introduction stage of the videos were as follows:

“Thank you all for being here.” (U 37, Video 3)

This statement is to show appreciation for listeners or audience who came in that place. The speaker wanted the listeners to know that the U.S. President give thanks for all who come.

“And under President Koroma's leadership, we've seen not only good governance, but also significant economic growth.” (U 130, Video 5)

The statement above shows the U.S. President’s praise about the appreciation to President Koroma's leadership and it can be seen that the country has a great government and significant economic growth. The speaker wants the listener to know.

Illocutionary Act Used by Barrack Obama in the Body of the Speech

These types are used to express the speaker’s action beyond his utterance. Assertives was applied to state what the speaker believes to be the case or not; Directives was applied by the speaker to get someone else to get something, and expressing what the speaker’s wants; Commissives was applied to commit others
to some future actions, express speaker’s intends; Expressives was applied to state the feeling of the speaker including the experience; and Declarations was applied to change the world via utterance of the speaker.

There were four types of illocutionary act found in content of Barrack Obama’s Speech. Those four types of illocutionary act were: 1) Assertives; 2) Directives; 3) Commissives; and 4) Expressives.

1) Assertives

Assertives was used to state what the speaker believes to be the case. The examples of those types in context stage of the videos were as follows:

“Continued cooperation between our countries will be good for America, it will be good for China, and it will be good for the world.” (U 9, Video 1)

The statement above contains Obama’s report about continued cooperation between America and China. The speaker wanted the listeners to understand and make sure that the President believes that the cooperation between our countries.

“So, taken together, these are the most important steps toward reform in Burma that we’ve seen in years.” (U 20, Video 2)

The statement above shows the U.S. President’s claim about the dialogue between the government and Aung San Suu Kyi who followed the action government has released some political prisoners, and legislation has been approved that could open the political environment is a good step. The speaker wanted the listener knows that Myanmar would undergo reform a better future.

“That includes building credible government institutions, establishing rule of law, ending ethnic conflicts, and ensuring that the people of this country have access to greater education, health care, and economic opportunity.” (U 118, Video 4)

This statement is used by Obama to report that the condition of Myanmar to sustain the momentum for democratization. The speaker wanted the listeners to the make sure that the U.S. contributes to initiate new reforms in Myanmar.

2) Directives

Directives were used by the speaker to get someone else to get something, and expressing what the speaker’s wants. The examples of those types in context stage of the videos were as follows:
“We need to invest in the technology that will help us use less oil in our cars and our trucks, in our buildings, in our factories” (U 54, Video 3)

This statement is a form of directives type because of the fact that it is used to recommendation the listener. The utterance is supposed the listener to downsize in the use of energy sources from oil and gas in other words to develop other sources of energy for their daily needs. The speaker wanted to the listeners doing what has been delivered on conserving energy.

3) Commissives

Commissives were applied to commit others to some future actions, express speaker’s intention. The examples of those types in context stage of the videos were as follows:

“We just announced that we’ll do whatever we can to speed up construction of a pipeline in Oklahoma that’s going to relieve a bottleneck and get more oil to the Gulf -- to the refineries down there -- and that’s going to help create jobs, encourage more production.” (U 61, Video 3)

This statement is a promise which made this statement become Illocutionary Act Commissives. The speaker guarantees that he and the government would speed up construction of pipeline in Oklahoma. The speaker’s intension was to guide the listener into the action that result on the development of America’s infrastructure to support the productivity in the future time.

4) Expressives

Expressives were applied to state the feeling of the speaker including the experience. The examples of those types in context stage of the videos were as follows:

“As our country’s first Chinese-American governor, he worked tirelessly to attract jobs and businesses to Washington State, and he doubled exports to China.” (U 5, Video 1)

The statement above shows the U.S. President’s praise about the Gary hard work as the first Chinese-American governor who has contributed all big enough. The speaker wanted the listeners appreciate Gary’s work for his country.

“And thanks to the SuperTruck program that we’ve started with companies like this one, trucks will be able to save more than $15,000 in fuel costs every year.” (U 79, Video 3)
This statement is thanks made this statement become Illocutionary Act Expressives. He to show appreciation for the audiences have managed to save energy. Speaker wanted the listener to know that the U.S. President delivered thanks for saving energy.

Illocutionary Act Used By Barrack Obama in the Closing of the Speech

These types are used to express the speaker’s action beyond his utterance. Assertives was applied to state what the speaker believes to be the case or not; Directives was applied by the speaker to get someone else to get something, and expressing what the speaker’s wants; Commissives was applied to commit others to some future actions, express speaker’s intends; Expressives was applied to state the feeling of the speaker including the experience; and Declarations was applied to change the world via utterance of the speaker.

There were three types of illocutionary act found in each closing of Barrack Obama’s Speech. Those three types of illocutionary act were: 1) Assertives; and 2) Expressives.

1) Assertives

Assertives were applied to state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The examples of those types in closing stage of the videos were as follows:

“But today, we’ve decided to take this step to respond to the positive developments in Burma and to clearly demonstrate America’s commitment to the future of an extraordinary country, a courageous people, and universal values.”(U 26, Video 2)

The statement above shows the U.S. President’s claim about commitment to respond to the positive development in Myanmar. The speaker wanted the listener to shows that America’s commitment reform Myanmar to better future.

“Clearly, you will be playing a key role in your country’s future for many years to come as Burma seeks the freedom and the prosperity and the dignity that not only the people of this country deserve but people all around the world deserve.”(U 125, Video 4)

This statement is used by Obama to claim that Aung San Suu Kyi would play an important role in the future development of the country. The speaker wanted the listener to make sure that Aung San Suu Kyi have a role in the future development in Myanmar.
2) Expressives

Expressives were applied to state the feel of the speaker including the experience. The examples of those types in closing stage of the videos were as follows:

“And I'm confident, working with folks like you, the outstanding working people of Mount Holly, of this plant, of North Carolina, of states all across the country, we can pull together, and remind everybody around the world just why it is that the United States of America is the greatest nation on Earth.” (U 110, Video 3)

This statement is a praise which made this statement become Illocutionary Act Expressives. The speaker was to show praise audience because they have worked so hard to create a program that can make energy savings. He wanted the listener to know that the U.S. President appreciated everybody who worked in Mount Holly.

“He is as strong physically as he’s been in character and in leadership over so many decades, and hopefully he will come out of this latest challenge.” (U 150, Video 5)

The statement above shows the U.S. President's praise about the appreciate with Mandela’s leadership in many decades. The speaker wanted the listener to know that Barack Obama highly praise Mandela’s character and leadership

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Illocutionary act as one of the speech acts strategies are frequently used in Barrack Obama’s speech. In this study, there are three conclusions that are proposed by the researcher. The first conclusion is aimed to answer the first research problem about illocutionary act. From Craith (2007), Heritage & Clayman (2010), and Edmonson (1981) that was proposed in chapter one, the researcher found that Barrack Obama’s speech video used four types of illocution acts. The result shows that the percentage of each types of Illocutionary acts in the five speeches of Obama. All of the types of Illocutionary act exist in the speeches and each of them has different number of appearances. There are fourteen utterances in video 1, thirteen in video 2, eighty two utterances in video 3, fifteen in video 4, and twenty six utterances in video 5. One utterance may be longer than the others and may contain more issues than the others. Despite the fact that one long utterance might consist of more than one types of illocutionary act, the
researcher has categorized it into one types of illocution act: a type which represents most of the purpose of the sentence. The dominant types occur between the clauses in five videos can be categorized into the rank. From the table, it presents that Assertives is the most frequent types found in those five speeches. The second most frequent is Expressives in video 1, 2, 4 & 5, while the video 3, Directives lies on this level. Furthermore, right below that the third rank of both speeches is Directives and in video 3 is placed by Expressive. Finally, the fourth is placed by Commisives in all videos.

The topic of this study is illocution act seen in Barrack Obama’s speech that is aimed to soften the impact of the speakers’ utterances. Thus, it employs the pragmatic’s point of view. The suggestion of this study is directed to people who are related to the pragmatics and its application. There are three suggestions of this study.

1. Students of Pragmatics

The students of pragmatics may use this study as a reference to understand the relevance of pragmatics and how it is applied in the daily life especially in video. In addition, the student also can observe how the cooperation strategy used in official speech video. Thus, they can combine their knowledge in pragmatics and their knowledge in science in order to apply pragmatics in science.

2. Viewers of Barrack Obama’s Speech video.

The viewers of the Barrack Obama’s Speech may use this study to understand how the pragmatics used in that video and why illocution act strategy appears in certain condition. By reading this study, the viewers are expected to be critic in some situation in which the bureaucracy are not appropriate anymore to analyze the situation. Besides, it is expected that they know how to work with the bureaucracy and language.

3. Future researchers.

This study needs further improvement. Thus, the future researchers who want to conduct the research in the same discipline can take the information from this study in order to better the study. The next researchers are suggested to develop this study to get more understanding about the pragmatics and how it is applied in the life.
REFERENCES


