An Analysis of Speech The Presidential Candidates Debate of United States in 2020

Mac Aditiawarman, Oki Agustriawan

Universitas Ekasakti, macaditiawarman@yahoo.com
Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti, okhyagustriawand@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author:
Oki Agustriawan
Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti
okhyagustriawand@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to see the impact caused by candidates presidential of United States in 2020 in use of speech acts, where an utterance contains pragmatic meanings to make the listener do what speaker wants through speech, such as statements, orders, offers, thanks and the forms of speech that had have direct effect is like punishing. This analysis is included in pragmatic theory so that it is useful to increase the knowledge of readers from linguistic circles. In speech act theory, this research focuses on the theory based on Austin (1962) then for the illocutionary acts based on Searle (1979).

The researcher applies a qualitative description method to collecting data by Djajasudarma (2006), method to analyze data this research applies a pragmatic equivalent method by Sudaryanto (1993), technique to collecting data researcher applies theory of Djajasudarma (2006), including: tapping records, note-taking techniques. The researcher applies technique of analyze data called the determining element sorting technique by Sudaryanto (1993).

There are 309 utterances or 100% of a whole data, while illocutionary acts are further grouped into five parts, they are assertive type as many as 184 utterances or equivalent to 59% then directive type as many as 70 utterances or 22%, then the commissive type with 49 utterances or 15%, followed by the expressive type with 5 utterances or 1.6% and the declarative type with at least 1 utterance or about 0.3% and last perlocutionary acts found in this data were 139 or equivalent to 44%.

Keywords: Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, Perlocutionary Act, Debate, Political Language

© 2022Jurnal JILP

I INTRODUCTION

One of the ways humans convey their intentions and desires in getting sympathy or responses from others is by using communication, both verbal and nonverbal. According to Wahyuni (2018: 81), verbal communication includes short talks, discussions, sharing and ideas while nonverbal communication includes active listening and body language. Verbal communication uses words, spoken or written language that can be done directly or indirectly, while nonverbal communication is not the form of words but gestures and other body expressions that can be read as communication. Nonverbal communication is not possible to do indirectly like using the media because it cannot detect the language conveyed from expressions and gestures. It is in these various forms of communication that people are able to convey their intentions to their listeners in order to influence them directly or indirectly through spoken words.

According to Carey (2008: 12-13), communication is transmission of signals or messages over distance for the purpose of control. Communication is a process whereby messages are transmitted and distributed in space for the control of distance and people. It is defined by terms such as conveying, sending, transmitting, or providing information to others. This is in accordance with the way communication is growing rapidly at this time due to the control of information through space with the internet to the entire world through the language.

In Searle (1979: 178), language aims to form a communication; therefore a language will function if it forms a communication. Through language communication can go well with other speakers, therefore a language used can be understood by each other, through language it will make it easier for speakers to socialize or in carrying out daily activities with their environment. According to Lanigan's theory (1977: 4-5), communication is one of the main criteria for describing human activities in which language functions as the main human communication tool and occupies an important position in the human sciences. Communication

is also mentioned as a phenomenon in language, introduced by Austin a world-famous philosopher.

Based on the theory of Binder and Smith (2013: 184), the fact of language is a social phenomenon. Through the language communication can develop and be used as a means of sharing information in social interactions within the community. There is a fairly large phenomenon in the delivery of information to build communication between communities through a language. Politics and government is a community or a place where people can discuss to build communication in conveying information through language in various ways such as giving speeches, debates, and campaigning to convey their political ideas.

The ideas conveyed have different meanings so that listeners or recipients of information who do not agree with these ideas will give their opinion by arguing or debating. Based on Atchison's theory (2017: 05), one of the benefits of debate is that it trains decision makers to be able to communicate important decisions correctly, so there is no difference of opinion by listeners. Political debate is a huge topic in building communication in the delivery of clear and correct information to the community so that there is a lot of debate in political discussions.

Based on Christiano and John (2009: 237), political debate is about truth and values or goals. Debate is a form of political discussion in conveying an utterance to the public. One of the important debates in a government is the presidential election debate, the United States presidential election debate is quite well known to the world. In the United States the presidential debate was first held on September 26th, 1960 between Democratic candidate John F. Kennedy and Republican candidate Richard Nixon, broadcast by all television stations. This debate was won by Kennedy and managed to become president of the United States of America during that period.

The theory by Collins and Jisum (2019: 48), a leader's debate or presidential debate is a public debate held during an election campaign, in which candidates will express their political

opinions and public policy proposals, criticism of them by opposing candidates or policies to potential voters. Debates are usually broadcast live on radio, television and the internet. The presidential candidate debate aims to analyze an utterance of the candidate leaders regarding their social interactions. The public can see the vision and mission of the candidates, which can then be considered by novice voters in making their choice. Knowing the vision and mission is an important part that must be conveyed by prospective leaders so that voters can know the plans that will be achieved when elected as a leader, so that they are in accordance with the voter's criteria. With the presidential debate, the public can see or know who will be elected.

The year 2020 is also an important debate event for the United States presidential election between two very influential candidates, Donald John Trump or commonly known as Donald Trump and Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. or commonly called Joe Biden. Trump is the incumbent president during that period while Biden is a member of the Democratic Party and served as the 47th Vice President of the United States from 2009 to 2017 as well as a senior Senator from Delaware from 1973 to 2009. The United States presidential election in 2020 is the 59th United States presidential election which will be held on November 3rd, 2020. This year is also the beginning of a major issue around the world, namely the coronavirus 19 pandemic, so that it becomes a warm conversation for the two candidates to argue with each other in conveying their statements to the public.

In this presidential election, the candidates held a debate on the topic of the coronavirus 19 pandemic. This topic of the candidates to debate is the most awaited discussion before the election between the two pairs of candidates. During the debate, there were many elements of language or the form of their language in conveying their utterances to reach their political goals. Based on Hashim's theory (2015: 699), the use of political language is related to the power to regulate the thoughts and opinions of others. It is an instrument used to control society as a whole. Through speeches and debates, the public will have different interpretations that can affect the success of a candidate.

This debate is one of the political discussions that have the phenomenon of speech acts in their utterances. Based on the theory of Rizki and Jelena (2020:202), the phenomenon of speech acts can be witnessed in discussions between humans in real life. This shows that the realization of speech acts in everyday communication, because the phenomenon of speech acts can be observed in discussions that actually occur. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the speech acts used and their impact through the 2020 United States presidential debate.

According to Austin (1962: 102), speech acts can be distinguished based on utterances, the locutionary act *"he said that the weather is cloudy"*, this form shows an utterance with a literal meaning. The illocutionary act *"he argued that if the weather is cloudy there will be rain"*, in this form shows an utterance that gives another meaning behind the actual meaning, such as suggesting the listener to prepare an umbrella so that it does not rain. The perlocutionary act *"he convinced me that if it rains I have to wear an umbrella so it does not rain"*, and this form shows the action that has been taken after the speaker conveys his utterance to the listener, with the example sentence above the listener will use an umbrella so as not to get rained on.

Based on the Austin's explanation before we have an utterance in showing the types of speech act based on the debate candidates that uttered in the election of United States presidential in 2020. In minutes 11:00-11:06, Biden delivered a sentence containing speech act meaning based on Austin's theory, he stated *"if you hear nothing else I say tonight 'hear this' anyone who is responsible for not taking control"*. In the sentence *'hear this'* based on the meaning of the illocutionary it means that he is actually telling the listener to listen to him, while according to the meaning of the illocutionary Biden orders his listeners to accept what he says and for the meaning of the perlocutionary Biden persuades his listeners to follow what he says.

Based on the explanation of the background we know that speech acts play an important role in communication even when we want to say something, when we want to influence what we feel, think, or act on the listener. By using speech acts in communication,

the purpose will be well known by the listener in our speech, including refusing, asking, providing information on a topic. In this case, this research places more emphasis on speech act research in academic, political and environments.

Based on the background described previously, this research identifies the problem of speech act phenomena that will appear in the United States presidential debate in 2020. In this research, several forms of speech act phenomena were found, one that is found in trump's speech are in a sentence at minutes 10:18 to 10:20 *"this is a worldwide problem"*. This sentence has identified a speech act type based on Austin's theory then has illocutionary act assertive effect meaning based on Searle's theory.

Related to identification of the problem this research aims to discuss and find answers to the problems found in the speech act phenomenon. This research analyzes each of the problems described previously.

This research aims to see the impact generated by the candidates in the use of speech act. This research also aims to increase the discussion related to speech acts, because without realizing it, every speech has a broad meaning and impact without being known before studying it.

Illocutionary acts uttered by United States presidential candidates in speeches or debates will have an impact on their political goals and academics who understand the broad meaning of an utterance will understand the utterance in a more pragmatic or broad sense. This topic will be very important and interesting for further research and understanding of the impact of a sentence or utterance meaning. This research also aims to find the impact globally, especially on the American people who at that time will elect a president or leader in the country so that it can be concluded that the elected president has the quality of speech that is liked by most of the American people.

Speech act is a language phenomenon that should be understood by many people, therefore this research also aims to increase research related to speech act theory, so that linguistics, which is a language phenomenon in communication, will continue to develop and survive.

II RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Method of Collecting the Data

Based on Djajasudarma (2006: 10-11) explanation that the agreement in qualitative research methods is to emphasize quality, namely the natural characteristics of data related to descriptive and natural understanding itself. Qualitative descriptive method is a procedure or steps that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken data in the language community. Qualitative method involving spoken data in the language should collect information based on native speakers of the language under research.

Based on Djajasudarma (2006: 09), the Descriptive research method aims to make a description or describe systematic data that is actual and accurate; the properties of this data are also described by the relationship between phenomena found in language research. This method tends to be used in qualitative research, especially in collecting data, as well as describing the data scientifically.

The researcher applies a qualitative description method to collecting data by Djajasudarma's theory in 2006. This research takes data from the 2020 United States presidential election debate video via the YouTube video-sharing media platform from the CNA channel. CNA is the name on channel YouTube video-sharing platform on internet. In watching the video, note taking technique is used in determining the data to be retrieved based on the theory from Austin (1962) and Searle (1979). The data is described based on each group based on the theory of both. From the data, conclusions can be drawn based on the language phenomenon that occurs based on the utterances contained therein.

2.2 Method of Analyzing the Data

In Djajasudarma (2006: 65), the data analysis method is a systematic way of working in language research by departing from the data collected descriptively based on the theory of a linguistic approach. The analytical method

describes how the data is processed and classified based on the approach adopted.

This research applies a pragmatic equivalent method by Sudaryanto to analyze the data. Based on Sudaryanto (1993: 14-15), the pragmatic equivalent method approach is a sentence that causes a reaction to certain actions and consequences of the speech partner. This approach can interpret the meaning of a speech and the impact caused by the speaker so that this equivalent method is suitable to be used in researching the 2020 United States presidential election debate. After the data collection process, this research was analyzed and grouped into types of speech acts based on Austin's (1962) theory and Searle's (1979) classification of the effects of illocutionary acts. Based on these groupings, data from the last video of the 2020 United States presidential election debate between Joe Biden and Donald J Trump can be classified based on the theory used.

2.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

According to Sugiyono (2013: 225), in qualitative research data collection is carried out in natural settings or in natural conditions, primary data sources, and data collection techniques are mostly on observation, in-depth interviews and documentation.

This research applies the theory of Djajasudarma (2006: 3), to collect the data there are various techniques that can be used to collect oral data, including: tapping records, note-taking techniques; interviews with recordings or notes. In fact, this research used Djajasudarma's theory (2006) to collect the data with note-taking techniques.

This research began on watching the video on an online video-sharing platform called YouTube. On YouTube with the CNA channel, researchers found the grand final episode of the 2020 United States presidential election debate. In watching the video of the debate, the note-taking technique was used when there was a speech act that appeared in the video during the debate between Biden and Trump based on Austin's theory (1962) about types of speech acts and Searle's theory (1979) on the effects of the illocutionary acts. Data collection in this research was carried out step by step by repeating the video in order to get correct and factual data in the form of notes.

2.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

Based on the theory of Sugiyono (2013: 243), using various data collection techniques and carried out continuously until the data is the same from all informants. With continuous observation, the data variation is very high. The data obtained are generally qualitative data, although there is quantitative data so that the data analysis technique used does not have a clear pattern. Therefore, it is often difficult to carry out the analysis. In qualitative research analysis techniques, this research always analyzes the data obtained during data collection from informants so that the analysis technique can be known when the conclusions of the research have been formulated.

The researcher applies a basic technique called the determining element sorting technique. According to Sudaryanto (1993: 21), the technique of sorting the determining elements uses a sorting tool that is in accordance with the type of determinant. In accordance with the type of determinant that will be separated or divided into several elements, it is called pragmatic sorting power. In this research, the type of determinant used is a sorting tool in determining the types of speech acts based on Austin's theory (1962) and using a sorting tool in determining the effect of illocutionary acts based on the theory of Searle (1979).

III   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Locutionary Act

According to Austin (1962: 94), a locutionary act is an act of saying something in a normal sense. Furthermore, the understanding of locutionary acts is more complete with the emergence of additional theories from subsequent linguists such as based on Yule (1996: 48) locutionary acts based on the meaning of an utterance that can be understood in one language so that it can be categorized as an illocutionary act, but if the language is not can be uttered correctly or the listener does not

understand the meaning, it is not an locutionary act.

3.1.1   Data of Locutionary Act

We have a vaccine that is coming, it is ready, it is going to be announced within weeks and it is going to be delivered
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "09:34")

Utterances by Trump in this section delivered a locutionary act statement *"we have a vaccine that is coming, it is ready"* and followed by a statement containing a promise in it *"it is going to be announce d within weeks and it is going to be delivered"*. In the word *"it is going to"* show a promise that will be carried out in the future. So this speech is an utterance of the locutionary act if the listeners do not mean this utterance which implied meaning so that these utterances can be locutionary act.

3.1.2   Data of Locutionary Act

All over the world thousand and thousand a month distributing them all over the world it will go away
(Source: YouTube 'US *Election* 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "10:38")

In this case there are two forms of locutionary acts in one utterance, which at the beginning of the utterance of statement *"All over the world thousand and thousand a month distributing them all over the world"* it means to say an event is followed by another form of locutionary *"it will go away"* this means a promise from the speaker because it is an action that will be carried out in the future by the speaker. So this speech is an utterance of the locutionary act if the listeners do not mean this utterance which implied meaning so that these utterances can be locutionary act.

3.1.3   Data of Locutionary Act

I say we are rounding the turn; we are rounding the corner it is going away
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "10:44")

The following sentence also forms the same formation as the previous sentence where the speaker at the beginning conveys an utterance with the form a statement *"I say we are rounding the turn; we are rounding the corner"*. In the next utterance *"it is going away"*. So this speech is an utterance of the locutionary act if the listeners do not mean this utterance which implied meaning so that these utterances can be locutionary act.

3.2 Illocutionary Act

According to Searle (1979:178) the unit of human communication is a speech act whose type is an illocutionary act. Human communication must always perform illocutionary acts. Based on Yule (1996:48) the emergence of illocutionary acts is based on the communicative power of an utterance and this is referred to as illocutionary force.

Illocutionary acts are divided into five types. Based on the theory of Searle (1979: viii) there are five general categories of illocutionary acts. We tell people how things are assertive, we try to get them to do things directives, we commit ourselves to doing things commissive, we express our feelings and attitudes expressive, and we bring about changes in the world through our utterances declarations.

3.2.1   Assertive

Based on Searle's theory (1979: viii) assertive utterance is also an indirect directive. The way this utterance works is that the speaker and listener simply move from the literal meaning of the assertive sentence to the implied meaning of the Directive utterance indirectly. There are assertive utterances followed by direct directive utterances because assertive utterances can become indirect directive utterances if both the speaker and listener turn to the literal meaning of the utterance.

There are several categories of words or utterances that are included in the assertive group according to Searle (1979: 13-65) there are statements, assertions, descriptions, characterizations, identifications, explanations, boasts, complains, concludes, and deduces.

3.2.1.1 Data of assertive categories description and identification

So as you know, 2.2 million people modeled out were expected to die
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "08:47")

These utterances indicate illocutionary acts with the assertive effect on *"So as you know"* that means about a description then *"2.2 million people modeled out were expected to die"* that means about some identification of issue by the utterance. This utterance is used to make the audience react so that the speaker gets the listener's attention because the assertive will be indirect directive if the audience got implied meaning from the speaker. So from these utterances the speaker has performed speech acts based on the illocutionary form based on Searle's theory of illocutionary acts.

According to the Oxford dictionary the meaning of description is a piece of writing or speech that says what somebody or something is like; the act of writing or saying in words what somebody or something is like and identification the process of showing, proving or recognizing who or what somebody or something is. Based on this understanding, the speaker in this case gives an utterance that intends to explain a problem so that the public or listener responds to it so that form of illocutionary act utterance is achieved.

3.2.1.2 Data of assertive categories statement and assertion

We closed up the greatest economy in the world in order to fight this horrible disease that came from China, it is a worldwide pandemic
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "08:54")

In the utterance of *"we closed up the greatest economy in the world"*, the speaker gives a statement that belongs to the assertive type illocutionary. The statement means that the listener will take action in it, because the speaker also mentions a problem so that the listener will indirectly respond to the statement. At the end of his statement the speaker also conveys an illocutionary utterance *"in order to fight"* which indicates to assertions form of assertive so that the listener get indirect directive if the listener

takes an implied meaning from this utterance they will fight or react to the question in the previous utterance.

This utterance also has the same pattern as before where in the initial sentence the speaker states an utterance in the form of a statement or an affirmation in the form of an assertive in an illocutionary speech act *"This horrible disease that came from China"*, starting with a statement that leads or mentions a country, then the speaker affirms the facts previously presented in this utterance *"it is a worldwide pandemic".* The speaker or Trump is still the incumbent president then the effect of the statement is strong enough to affect listeners. In these utterances there are several forms of assertive effects in them, namely first starting with an utterance in the form of a statement, and then followed by assertion.

In Oxford dictionary statement is something that you say or write that gives information or an opinion while an assertion is a statement saying that you strongly believe something to be true. In the context of the sentence above, the speaker gives an opinion through a statement and is strengthened by a firm statement that is considered true or fact by the speaker. In this case, it can be seen that the speaker has a firm or strong opinion because it is supported by facts so that the listener will more easily believe the opinion.

3.2.1.3 Data of assertive categories explanations and boasts

The mortality rate is down 85 percent, uh the excess mortality rate is way down and much lower than almost any other country
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "09:08")

In this section, Trump emphasizes the statements in his speech, as seen in this sentence "*The mortality rate is down 85 percent, uh the excess mortality rate is way down and much lower than almost any other country*" Trump explains in the sentence *"The mortality rate is down 85 percent uh the excess mortality rate is way down",* then concludes his statement with a sentence that boasts of his achievements *"much lower than almost all other countries"* this shows that he uses the assertive form of boast . This

sentence forms an illocutionary act based on the type of assertive where there are explanation and boast.

Based on Oxford dictionary explanation is a statement, fact, or situation that tells you why something happened; a reason given for something and then boast is to talk in a way that shows you are too proud of something that you have or can do. With this understanding, the speaker in his statement includes an element of pride in the statement in order to attract the attention of the listener so that his intended purpose is conveyed.

3.2.2   Directive

In the speech act theory according to Searle (1979: 173-174), the speaker's desire for the speech partner to perform an action is a condition of sincerity in the directive speech act class. Therefore, the illocutionary directive class, has a rule which says that the listener must be able to perform the action of an object and that the speaker and listener must believe that they are capable of achieving that action. In Searle (1979: 13-32) The class of directive illocutionary acts includes acts of ordering, commanding, requesting, pleading, begging, praying, entreating, instructing, forbidding, asking, inviting, permitting, advising, dare, defy and challenge.

3.2.2.1 Data of directive category asking

Many other places right now if you notice
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "09:05")

In this utterance there is also a directive form of illocutionary act, in which Trump conveys or asks a question to the listener as contained in this sentence "*Many other places right now if you notice*" the word *'if you notice'* indicates a form of directive or Trump asking the listener to pay attention or explore the truth of the statement he is about to convey. In Oxford dictionary the asking indicate to say or write something in the form of a question, in order to get information. The question submitted by the speaker will have an impact on the actions taken by the listener in accordance with the intent of the question so that with one sentence of the question an action or action is formed from the

listener, this is one form of the directive effect of illocutionary acts.

3.2.2.2 Data of directive categories asking and ordering

If you hear nothing else I say tonight, hear this
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "11:00")

This sentence includes a directive class from an illocutionary act, this sentence "*If you hear nothing else I say tonight*" that means the speaker wants to remind the audience to follow his order or asking question. The speaker also asks for his order again by asking the listener to listen and pay attention "*hear this*". These utterances include the directive class of illocutionary act. In Oxford dictionary the asking is indicate to say or write something in the form of a question, in order to get information while the order is the way in which people or things are placed or arranged in relation to each other.

3.2.2.3 Data of directive category requesting

Give them the wherewithal the financial resources to be able to do that
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "12:19")

In this sentence there is a type of directive illocutionary act in it. In the sentence "*Give them the wherewithal the financial resources to be able to do that*" because the intent of this sentence is to give direction or request to the listener directly. In Oxford dictionary the request is the way in which people or things are placed or arranged in relation to each other, so that in this case the speaker directs or arranges the place where his opponent should be placed so that this creates a directive effect in the illocutionary act.

3.2.3   Commissive

Based on Searle (1979: 14) commissive is an illocutionary act whose purpose is to make the speaker perform some action in the future. There are some commissive types by Searle (1979: 8-54) promise, offers, vow, pledge, covenant, contract, guarantee, embrace, and swear.

3.2.3.1 Data of commissive category promise

There are some spikes and surges and other places they will soon be gone
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "09:29")

In this sentence there is a commissive type of illocutionary act, "*There are some spikes and surges and other places they will soon be gone*" the word that explains that this utterance is a commissive illocutionary type is *"they will soon be gone"*. The statement shows that Trump promised the problem would disappear in the future. So this is an act of commissive illocutionary act where there is a promise in it.

Based on Oxford dictionary promise is to tell somebody that you will definitely do or not do something, or that something will definitely happen. In a presidential election debate situation, a promise from the candidates is a weapon used to attract attention and votes from listeners.

3.2.3.2 Data of commissive category pledge

We are fighting it and we are fighting it hard
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "09:18")

This sentence also indicates a commissive type of illocutionary act by Trump's utterance "*We are fighting it and we are fighting it hard*" is a statement that is repeated in words, as the word *'hard'* emphasizes to the listener his statement against or refuses an issue under discussion with the pledge. Pledge in Oxford dictionary is to formally promise to give or do something. This utterance expects a response from the listener to perform an action in the future so that it is included in the commissive type of illocutionary act.

3.2.3.3 Data of commissive categories offers and promise

What I would do is make sure we have everyone encouraged to wear a mask all the time, I would make sure we move in direction of rapid testing
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "12:02")

In this sentence there is an offer from the speaker *"What I would do is make sure we have everyone encouraged to wear a mask all the time"*, and complete with the promise utterance *"I would make sure we move in the direction of rapid testing"*. Where the utterance belongs to the class of commissive illocutionary acts, where the utterance is in the form of a promise or a better offer for the future. Promise in Oxford dictionary is to tell somebody that you will definitely do or not do something, or that something will definitely happen, and offer is to say that you are willing to give something to somebody.

3.2.4 Expressive

According to Searle (1979: 15) the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about the state specified in the propositional content by the speaker. The types of expressive verbs as follow: thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore and welcome.

3.2.4.1 Data of expressive category congratulate

I have been congratulated by the heads of many countries on what we have been able to do
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "10:21")

In this sentence there is a new type of illocutionary act which is an expressive type. This utterance is spoken by Trump in the sentence *"I have been congratulated by the heads of many countries on what we have been able to do"* in the utterance it appears that Trump says thank you in the sentence *"I have been congratulated"* so the utterance is included in the expressive type of illocutionary act because the speaker conveys his feelings in the sentence. Congratulate in Oxford dictionary is to tell somebody that you are pleased about their success or achievements.

3.2.4.2 Data of expressive category condole

Two hundred and twenty thousand Americans dead
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate

between Trump and Biden' at minute "10:57")

This sentence is also a new form that is spoken in this video, which is an illocutionary act of expressive form *"Two hundred and twenty thousand Americans dead".* In this sentence there is an utterance in the form of condolences because it mentions the mass death of a population caused by a disease outbreak, so this sentence is more suitable for illocutionary acts of expressive type than assertive type, therefore the speaker must emphasize feelings in his utterance. In Oxford dictionary condole is to express sympathy for somebody, especially when a person in their family or somebody they know well has died.

3.2.4.3   Data of expressive category deplore

Anyone who is responsible for that many deaths should not remain as president of the United States of America
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "11:13")

In this sentence there is an utterance that contradicts the facts that occur in the matter of the debate, but because the speaker expresses his deplore and regrets the events that have occurred, this utterance belongs to the expressive class of illocutionary acts. This utterance *"Anyone who is responsible for that many deaths should not remain as president of the United States of America"* based on its meaning there are feelings from the speaker who regrets the incident and deplores indirectly so that this sentence fits into the expressive class. Deplore in Oxford dictionary is to criticize something, especially publicly, because you think it is very bad.

3.2.5   Declarations

In Searle's theory (1979: 16-17) the declaration brings changes to the object of the utterance, when the utterance is conveyed it will change the condition of the object in question, hence the fact that the performance of the declaration has been successes. It is this characteristic that distinguishes this type of declaration from other categories of illocutionary acts. Based on Searle (1979:16-27) the categories of declarations are as follows: I resign, you are fired, I hereby declare, I appoint you chairman, I excommunicate, baptizing, punishing, name.

3.2.5.1   Data of declaration category name

What I am going to do is pass Obamacare with a public option or become Bidencare the public option is an option that says that if you in fact do not have wherewithal to be if you qualify for Medicaid and you do not have the wherewithal then you state to get Medicaid you automatically are enrolled
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "51:32")

In this sentence of *"become Bidencare"* this is a type of declaration in which the speaker at that time gives the name in his utterance, in naming something is included in the illocutionary act of declaration and also when giving a name to something also gives a perlocutionary effect on the utterance which at that time the utterance becomes a reality or there is an immediate change. Name in Oxford dictionary is to give a name to somebody or something.

3.3   Perlocutionary Acts

According to Searle, Kiefer, and Bierwisch (1990: vii) Perlocutionary acts have to do with the effects that our speech has on the listener that goes beyond the listener's understanding of the utterance. Actions such as convincing, persuading, annoying, funny, and scary are all cases of perlocutionary acts. all utterances that have an action immediately after are a form of perlocutionary act, such as seducing someone with an invitation and the person agrees to the invitation by going with him then it is included in the perlocutionary act.

Perlocutionary acts arise because of the effect of illocutionary acts, but based on Searle's theory (1979: 3), not all perlocutionary acts can be found in illocutionary effects such as statements and promises.

3.3.1   Data of Perlocutionary act

Hear this
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "11:03")

This short utterance is included in the directive type of illocutionary act, namely the command for that utterance *"Hear this"* has a

perlocutionary effect on the listener where at that time the listener is silent and listens to the command that has been delivered.

3.3.2   Data of Perlocutionary act
Excuse me
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "35:27")

In a sentence found the utterance *"Excuse me"* where the speaker was delivering his speech but was interrupted by the moderator so that an illocutionary act of command came from the speaker against the moderator *"Excuse me"* so

this utterance had the effect of a perlocutionary act which at that time made the moderator silent and let the speaker continue his speech.

3.3.3   Data of Perlocutionary act
Let me just tell you
(Source: YouTube 'US Election 2020: Final Presidential Debate between Trump and Biden' at minute "35:27")

The next short utterance also *"Let me just tell you"* succeeded in making the effect of perlocutionary acts on the listener so that with this utterance the listener was silent and paid attention to what the speaker was going to say.

IV   CONCLUSION

The researcher has collected data obtained from the online video platform YouTube with the CNA channel entitled US election 2020: Final presidential debate between Trump and Biden. Researchers grouped them based on the theory used in this research. After collecting the data, the researcher found a total of 309 data in the form of speech from each candidate. Based on this data, Trump made 171 utterances while Biden made 138 utterances. In the utterance the researcher grouped into three parts, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts.

Based on the understanding before that locutionary acts are utterances that are understood by the meaning of the language, so in this case the researcher puts the entire speech data as having elements of locutionary acts there are 309 utterances or 100%, while illocutionary acts are further grouped into five parts, they are assertive type as many as 184 utterances or equivalent to 59% then directive type as many as 70 utterances or 22%, then the commissive type with 49 utterances or 15%, followed by the expressive type with 5 utterances or 1.6% and the declarative type with at least 1 utterance or about 0.3% and last perlocutionary acts found in this data were 139 or equivalent to 44%.

In concluding the purpose of this research, the researcher does not just classify the data based on the group. Based on the data that has been found in the form of illocutionary acts, then in the research it can also be found which types of illocutionary acts are widely used by

each candidate. The illocutionary acts that are mostly conveyed by Trump are the assertive type as many as 108 utterances or about 63%, directive 39 or 22%, commissive 22 or 12%, and expressive 4 or 2%, while the declaration is not used. The illocutionary acts uttered by Biden are assertive 76 utterances or about 55%, directive 31 or 22%, commissive 27 or 19%, expressive 1 utterance or around 0,7% and lastly there is 1 utterance or about 0,7% in the form of a declaration. The perlocutionary acts of each of their utterances were Trump 88 or about 51% while Midwives had 51 utterances or 36% of the total utterances they conveyed.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen from the percentage that Trump uses more utterances than Biden, but as it can be seen, Trump does not say a declaration type illocutionary act while Biden has one utterance containing a declaration, therefore the researcher concludes that Biden in this debate often attacks against opponent because it can be seen by the existence of a declaration to attract the interest of the listener. Biden uses more commissive-type illocutionary acts in which he offers and promises listeners more, thus attracting more attention in the debate while Trump just makes statements without responding directly to Biden's attacks.

This research is still far from perfect results, there are still many errors found in it both in the author and data analysis. There are several suggestions that will be conveyed after doing this research. For further research, it is expected to

further examine the impact of a speech act on the public environment. Speech acts are a very broad linguistic research that will not run out to be studied. For example, in this research, it was found that there are many impacts that arise when speech is delivered in public and has a large reach or impact, such as the United States presidential debate.

Debate is a political means to convey political speech or language in achieving a goal of a particular group. Recently, the political language is a very big topic discussed by the public, especially in Indonesia. Many political languages are confusing and give reactions to the recipient, because speech acts are related to this political language and the researcher hopes that the next researcher will examine more speech acts through political language. This research can be used as a source for further research with themes related to speech acts or utterances.

Bibliography

[1]Atchison, J. (2017). The Art of Debate. Virginia: The Teaching Company.

[2]Austin, J. L. (1962). *How To Do Things with Words.* Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

[3]Ballmer, T., & Brennenstuhl, W. (1981). *Speech Act Classification A Study in the Lexical Analysis of English Speech Activity Verbs.* New York: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg.

[4]Binder, P., & K., S. (2013). *The Language Phenomenon.* London: Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg.

[5]Carey, J. W. (2008). *Communication as Culture.* New York: Routledge.

[6]Chistiano, T., & John, C. (2009). *Contemporary Debates in Political Philosophy.* Chichester: Blackwell Publishing.

[7]Collins, L., & Jisum, C. (2019). The Role of Linguistics Studies on The Political Debate. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 48-59.

[8]Djajasudarma, T. F. (2006). *Metoda Linguistik* (2nd ed.). (W. Nadeak, Ed.) Bandung: PT Refika Aditama.

[9]Dylgjeri, A. (2017). Analysis of Speech Acts In Political Speeches. *European Journal of Social Sciences Studies*, 19-26.

[10]Hashim, S. S. (2015). Speech Acts in Political Speeches. *Journal of Modern Education Review*, 699–706.

[11]Hidayat, A. (2016). Speech Acts: Force Behind Words. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 1-12.

[12]Kristina, L. N., & Ambalegin. (2019). Illocutionary Acts In President Obama's Election Night Speech. *Journal BASIS*, 267-276.

[13]Lanigan, L. R. (1977). *Speech Act Phenomenology.* The Hague, Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff.

[14]Nurkhamidah, N. (2020). Illocutionary Speech Acts on Donald Trump's Speech In Addressing the Covid-19 Breakout. *Journal of Research on English and Language Learning*, 119-126.

[15]Rizki, S., & Jelena, G. (2020). An Analysis of Speech Act of Omar Mukhtar's Utterances in Lion of The Desert Movie. *Englisia: Journal of Language, Education, and Humanities*, 195-210.

[16]Rosyidi, A. Z., Mahyuni, & Muhaimi. (2019). Illocutionary Speech Acts Use by Jokowidodo in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 735-740.

[17]Searle, J. R. (1979). *Expression And Meaning.* New York: Cambridge University Press.

[18]Searle, J. R., Ferenc, K., & Bierwisch, M. (1980). *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatics.* Dordrecht: D. Reidel Publishing Company.

[19]Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa.* Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.

[20]Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D.* Bandung: Alfabeta.

[21]Tsoumou, J. M. (2020, June 8). Analysing Speech Acts in Politically Related Facebook. *Journal of Pragmatics, 167*, 80-97.

[22]Wahyuni, A. (2018). The Power of Verbal and Nonverbal Communication in Learning. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research (ASSEHR), 125*, 80-83.

[23]Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics.* Great Clarendon Street: Oxford University Press.