

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN  
BARRACK OBAMA'S SPEECH IN BALTIMORE**

**THESIS**

**By:**

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MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC  
UNIVERSITY MALANG**

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**ILLOCUTIONARY ACT'S FOUNDS IN BARRACK OBAMA SPEECH IN  
BALTIMORE**

**THESIS**

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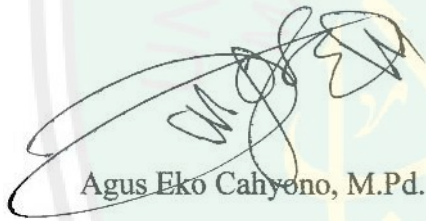
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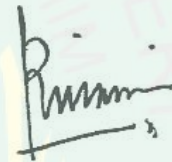


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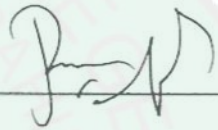
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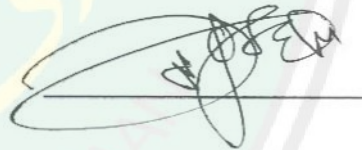
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Malang, October 26<sup>th</sup>, 2017

The Writer



Rahmat Ady Prasetyo

## MOTTO

*Just be patient and relax. Let it flow as well as possible.*



## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

My dearest family,

My father H.Kadmadi

My mother Hj.Siti Putiah

My lovely sister (the deceased) Adinda Putri Meilani

My all best friend,

M. Iqbal Anshari

Umar Basahil

Nizar Dwi Andika

My Secret Tutor

For their endless loves, prays, and supports.



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All praises be to Allah SWT, the God of the universe, the One possessing the highest power, who has given His blessing to all of creatures in the universe, especially toward me for completing this thesis writing entitled “Illocutionary acts found in Barrack Obama’s speech in Baltimore”. Shalawat and salam are presented to prophet Muhammad SAW, the messenger and the one delivering good news to human’s life.

After finishing this project, I would eventually think people who help, support, and pray for me. This thesis presents because of their help, guidance, and pray. First, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis advisor, Agus Eko Cahyono M.Pd who has advised me patiently and tried to make me get more understanding about writing thesis. Second, my gratitude goes to the Board of Examiners who have suggested me some recommendations for my thesis revision.

I extend my next gratitude to the lecturers who have generously taught me and the students of English Letters Department who have contributed to criticize my thesis. Eventually, I realize truly that this thesis needs the construction and criticism to make it better. This thesis is hopefully useful for reader, especially the students of English Letters Department.

Malang, October 26<sup>th</sup>, 2017



Rahmat Ady Prasetyo



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## ABSTRACT

**Rahmat Ady Prasetyo**, *Illocutionary acts found in Barrack Obama's speech in Baltimore*. Unpublished Thesis: English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, 2017.

Advisor: Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

**Keywords:** *Illocutionary act, Speech, Barrack Obama*

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This research had been conducted in order to analyze five types of Illocutionary act based on the theory proposed by Austin. The object is the speech of Barrack Obama which is delivered in Baltimore entitled "Islamic Society of Baltimore Address". This study tried to identify the illocutionary act from Obama's speech and tried to find out the meaning and the purpose of each type. The researcher used the video and the text from the trusted source Named American Rhetoric. The speech of Obama in Baltimore was intentionally chosen as a research object because the researcher found many data that can contribute to the comprehensive understanding toward the use of illocutionary act. Besides, Obama's speech was chosen by considering the position of Obama as a president that has much speeches in many places that can ease the researcher to gain the insight about illocutionary act. To make systematically analysis, the researcher used qualitative descriptive method.

The result of the study showed that the speaker used all of type of illocutionary act in the speech in order to enrich the language of speech. There are 2 data of verdictives, 5 exercitives data, 4 comsives data, 5 behabitives data, and 5 expositives data. Every type brings the own meaning and function which have been used by the speaker. Meanwhile, the major type used by the speaker are, exercitives, behabitives, and commisives. The others were not mainly used in the speech because the need of speaker is considered to choose which type used in the speech.

Through the analysis using the pragmatic field, the researcher found that Obama tried to use all of types in order to enrich the comprehensive speech. Besides, the use of each type functions to make their own meaning and purpose. As the dominant type used, exercitives was used to warn or advise the citizens in order to save the unity of his nation of America. Behabitives was used to give more attention and affection toward his citizen. It is his job as a president to entertain and make his citizens feel happy. Meanwhile, the commisives was used in order to ensure the citizens, especially Muslim American that Obama as always in their side, to support the Muslim American not to be treated badly and targeted permanently as the cause of terrorism issue.

## ABSTRAK

**Rahmat Ady Prasetyo**, *Illocutionary acts found in Barrack Obama's speech in Baltimore*. . Illocutionary Acts Found in Barrack Obama's Speech in Baltimore. Thesis. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang.

Pembimbing: Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

**Kata Kunci:** *Illocutionary act*, Pidato, Barrack Obama

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis lima tipe *illocutionary act* yang diusung oleh Austin. Objek yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pidato yang disampaikan oleh Barrack Obama di daerah Baltimore dengan pidato yang berjudul "Islamic Society of Baltimore Address". Penelitian ini mencoba untuk mengidentifikasi *illocutionary act* dari pidato Obama dan mengetahui arti serta menemukan tujuan dari penggunaan tiap tipe dari *illocutionary act*. Penelitian ini menggunakan video dan teks dari sumber terpercaya, yakni American Rhetoric dari alamat website Amerika. Pidato dari Obama ini sengaja dipilih sebagai objek penelitian karena peneliti menemukan banyak data yang memberikan kontribusi terhadap pemahaman yang komprehensif terhadap penggunaan *illocutionary act*. Selain itu, pemilihan pidato Obama dipertimbangkan karena melihat kedudukan Obama sebagai presiden yang memiliki banyak pidato di banyak tempat yang dapat memudahkan peneliti untuk mendapatkan pemahaman tentang *illocutionary act*. Untuk membuat analisis yang sistematis, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Obama menggunakan semua jenis *illocutionary act* di dalam pidato untuk memperkaya bahasa dalam pidato. Terdapat 2 data tipe *verdictives*, 5 data *exercitives*, 4 data *commisives*, 5 data *behabitives*, dan 5 data *expositives*. Setiap tipe memiliki makna dan fungsi untuk digunakan oleh penutur. Sementara itu, jenis yang paling banyak digunakan oleh penutur adalah, *exercitive* *behabitive*, dan *commisive*. Jenis yang lain jarang digunakan karena penutur mempertimbangkan kebutuhan akan jenis-jenis *illocutionary act* yang akan digunakan.

Dengan analisis melalui ranah kajian pragmatik, peneliti menemukan bahwa Obama mencoba menggunakan semua jenis *illocutionary act* untuk memperkaya pidato yang nampak komprehensif. Selain itu, penggunaan setiap jenis berfungsi untuk membuat makna dan tujuan tersendiri. *Exercitives*, sebagai tipe yang dominan digunakan berfungsi sebagai peringatan atau nasihat terhadap warga untuk menjaga kesatuan negara Amerika. *Behabitives* digunakan untuk memberi perhatian dan kasih sayang lebih terhadap warga Obama. Sudah tugasnya untuk menyenangkan dan membuat warganya bahagia. Selain itu, *commisives* digunakan untuk meyakinkan warga, khususnya Muslim Amerika bahwa Obama selalu berada di pihak mereka, untuk mendukung mereka agar tak merasa diperlakukan buruk dan dijadikan sasaran permanen sebagai penyebab dari aksi terorisme.

### مستلخص البحث

رحمت أدي براستيو، 2017، **أفعال الكلامية (Illocutionary) في خطاب باراك أوباما لدى منطقة بالتيمور (Baltimore)** البحث الجامعي. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج.  
الكلمة الأساسية : إلوكوسى (*Illocutionary*)، خطاب، وباراك أوباما

وتهدف هذا البحث إلى تحليل خمسة أنواع من أفعال الكلامية (*Illocutionary*) التي يقوم بها أوستن. والعينة في هذا البحث هو خطاب باراك أوباما أوباما لدى منطقة بالتيمور (*Baltimore*) تحت الموضوع (“*Islamic Society of Baltimore Address*”). تحاول هذا البحث التعرف على أفعال الكلامية (*Illocutionary*) لخطاب باراك أوباما ومعرفة المعنى وإيجاد الغرض من استخدام كل نوع من أنواع أفعال الكلامية (*Illocutionary*). تستخدم هذه الدراسة الفيديو والنص من مصادر موثوقة، وهي البلاغة الأمريكية من عنوان الموقع الأمريكي، تم اختيار خطاب أوباما عمدا كهدف للبحث لأن الباحث وجدوا العديد من البيانات التي تسهم في فهم شامل لاستخدام أفعال الكلامية (*Illocutionary*). وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، يعتبر خطاب أوباما الانتخابي لأنه يرى رئيسا له والعديد من الخطب من الأماكن التي يمكن أن تسمح للباحثين للحصول على فهم لأفعال الكلامية (*Illocutionary*). ولتحليل منهجي، استخدم الباحث المنهج النوعي الوصفي.

وأظهرت النتائج في هذا البحث أن استخدم أوباما جميع أفعال الكلامية (*Illocutionary*) في الخطاب، وهذا لإثراء اللغة في الخطاب. هناك نوعان من أنواع البيانات التصحيحية (*verdictives*)، 5 البيانات ممارسة (*exercitives*)، 4 البيانات كوميسيف (*commisives*)، 5 البيانات بيهابيتيف (*behabitives*)، و 5 البيانات إكسوسيتيف (*expositives*). كل نوع له معاني ووظائف ليستخدمها المتكلمون. وفي الوقت نفسه، فإن الأنواع الأكثر استخداما من قبل المتكلمين هي، بيوبتيفيت ممارسة، وكوميسيف. ونادرا ما تستخدم أنواع أخرى لأن المتحدثين ينظرون في الحاجة إلى أنواع من الأفعال إلوكوتيوناري لاستخدامها.

مع التحليل من خلال المجال العملي للبحوث، وجد الباحث أن أوباما حاول استخدام كل أنواع أفعال الكلامية (*Illocutionary*) لإثراء الخطاب الذي بدا مفهوما. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن استخدام كل نوع يخدم لخلق معنى لها والغرض منها. ممارسة، لأن النوع المهيمن يستخدم بمثابة تحذير أو نصيحة ضد المواطنين للحفاظ على وحدة الدولة الأمريكية. يستخدم بيهابيتيف لإعطاء المزيد من الاهتمام والمودة لمواطني أوباما. إنها وظيفته لإرضاء وجعل مواطنيه سعيدة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، تستخدم هذه الرسالة لإقناع المواطنين، ولا سيما المسلمين الأمريكيين، بأن أوباما دائما على جانبهم، ودعمهم لعدم الشعور بسوء المعاملة، وأن يكونوا هدفا مستمرا كسبب لأعمال إرهابية.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, research design, data and data source, research instrument, data collection, data analysis, trustworthiness of the study, and definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies language. According to Yule *“Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader (1996:04)”*. Pragmatics examines the meaning of which it is influenced by things outside of language. Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that discusses what constitutes the structure of language as a communication tool between the speaker and the listener, and as a language that the reference marks on things extra lingual. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies things extra lingual and used in conversation.

Inside the communication, there is a branch of linguistic used in pronouncing the sentence in accordance with the rules of that word spoken speech acts. Speech act is an act performed by a speaker. In a spoken sentence, a person does not just say the words with the rules of speech acts, but also perform what are spoken in the spoken sentence. This speech acts occur in daily of each

individual, especially in communication. In a book entitled *How to do things with words*, Austin argues that there are three actions related to speech acts according to him (Austin, 1962). Namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and act perlocutionary. Locutionary is to say something, that is the message content of the speech itself. Illocutionary is the act of saying something, which is what is spoken has a difference between the messages delivered to the meaning conveyed. Perlocutionary is an act which produces effects or results. Namely the results or effects of the expression of the listener, according to the circumstances of spoken sentences.

*Illocutionary act* is one of the measures proposed speech acts by Austin. According to Austin (1962), "*Illocutionary act is an act of appearance in the language to say something, as opposed to an action language to say something and performance measures in saying something contrary about what he says. He has a style or strength such as tone of voice, attitudes, motives and goals.*" This speech act has the purpose and function or power of speech. In essence illocutionary act is a speech acts which has a different meaning than what is conveyed by the intended meaning.

There are two theories that discuss the speech act. The first is the theory proposed by J.L. Austin (1911-1960). Austin himself argued that the act of speech act is divided into three parts relating to such action. That Locutionary act, illocutionary act, and act Perlocutionary. The former was J.L Austin and the later was John Searle. Searle developed the idea of Austin and split type of action of speech acts into five parts. That representative, directive, expressive, commissure,

and declarations. In this study, the researcher uses the theory of J.L Austin because the theory proposed by Austin is very relevant and in accordance with that analysis by the researcher.

The researcher tried to investigate the illocutionary act based on some thoughts are, since the first time learning about three kinds of speech act (Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act) the researcher are curious with the Illocutionary act and do deep learning about it. Second, the study of illocutionary act is relevance with the condition of people nowadays, where people, especially young people like to make confused by using different words for different meaning. Third, because illocutionary act has meaning about the indirect meaning or the sentence that have been spoken in different meaning with intended meaning. It was proofed by what the people say or speak is actually different from what they want.

Speech is a non-fictional literature work normally carried out by a speaker with some listeners. There is no dialogue in this regard but only the speech of one speaker who watched and listened to by the audience. Speech can also meaningful activities to convey ideas verbally using proper reasoning and aspects of non-verbal expressions, gestures, and so forth, which supports the efficiency and effectiveness of the disclosure of the idea to the people at a particular event.

According to KBBI (Kamus Besar, 2017), the expression of the mind in the form of words addressed to the people, can also mean the discourse that is prepared to be uttered in front of the audience. For instance, a state speech is the speech of the head of state in front of the DPR / MPR or the official speech of the



head of state, while an inaugural speech is a speech that was traditionally spoken by a university professor at the time of formal appointment.

The equation of this study with previous researches is the same research study of speech acts used, but on the basis of different theories. In this study, the researcher was interested in analyzing a speech delivered by Barack Obama.

Barack Obama was the president of the United States who has the power to give good influence by using some words or can be categorized as illocutionary act to the listeners. In this study, the researcher used the theory of illocutionary act proposed by Austin which can uncover all the hidden meanings that have been conveyed in Barack Obama's speech in Baltimore, entitled The Islamic Society of Baltimore. Therefore, the use of Austin's theory in analyzing the illocutionary act found in speech makes this study different with other previous studies that most of them used Searle's theory.

Furthermore, there is a relation between Islamic context and Obama's speech even though as the president, he should not distinguish his citizens' religion. The speech was delivered in Baltimore where the majority of society is Muslims. The Obama's speech discussed about an incident and issue of terrorism occurred in America that caused Muslims in America were blamed for the incident. Obama provided support to all Muslims in America through his speech especially the Muslims in Baltimore. Moreover, the speech also discussed how Obama calmed down the Muslims and gave some advices to them to face this problem and issue.

In carrying out this study, the researcher collected some studies that have been conducted by several previous researchers. First, the study was discussed by Muhammad Naf'an Sholihin entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Performed by Nemo in Finding Nemo Movie by Andrew Stanton*". In his research, he analyzed the illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory. The result found 4 of 5 types of illocutionary acts, those are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. However, from those four categories of illocutionary acts, directive is mostly used in Nemo's utterances because the character wants someone else to do something while commissive is rarely used in Nemo's utterances.

Second, the study was discussed by Winda Ayu Citra Dewi, entitled "*Speech Act in the Great Gatsby Movie*". The study analyzed illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory. From 50 data, the researcher found 4 types of illocutionary acts; representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. As the result, directive is mostly used while expressive is rarely used in Great Gatsby movie. Next, the analysis was conducted by Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputro, entitled "*The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speeches*". The researcher used Searle's theory in analyzing the use of illocutionary acts in which it was found 4 types of illocutionary acts, those are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. From those categories of illocutionary acts, assertive is mostly found in Jokowi's speeches.

Last, the analysis was discussed by Anisha Meydi Sawitri in her study entitled "*Representation of Muslims-American in Barrack Obama's Speech at Islamic Society of Baltimore, Maryland Mosque on February 3, 2016: A Critical*

*Discourse Analysis*". The researcher analyzed a speech delivered by Obama using a critical discourse analysis based on Fairclough's theory. The analysis found that Obama represents American Muslims in the positive perspective which can be seen in the sentences used. As the result, Obama, as the speaker, tried to hold on in the principal of religious freedom to make the America stronger without any distraction from the threat of terrorism.

Based on the discussions above, the researcher attempted to do a research entitled, "Act Illocutionary found in Barrack Obama Speech in Baltimore". This study was aimed to identify the speech act used by Barrack Obama in Baltimore's speech. The researcher chose Barrack Obama as the subject because he was a former president of the United States who was regarded as good and well-known person by the world. Besides, many people considered him as the one who defamed the religion of Islam but he dared to deliver a speech in the largest Muslim region in America; doing negotiation and calming down the Muslims when the world was being thrown by the terrorism case.

Terrorist is attributed straightforwardly to Islamic attribute and faith. People entire the world believe Islam is as the source of any kind of terrorism issues everywhere. This faith does not come easily, but with the true visible fact. For example, some people who are committing suicide by using boom are often found in any attribute of Islam. They also found the faith of Islam stating about the Jihad in Islam by ending unbeliever life. In fact, many terrorist was using the attribute of Islam such as, turban, male robe, and any kind of Islamic letter.

Moreover, terrorist and Islam are seemingly connected each other in any part of booming incident. Almost the news of booming incidents are reported seriously with Islam people as the perpetrators in any kind of media. For example, the news of attack of WTC building on September 11 seventeen years ago which were reported with Islamic actors are, Islam and Al-Qaeda. The incident was the most familiar and famous news entire the world that can influence the people's mind about the insight toward Islamic religion and people.

Consequently, those kind of incidents intentionally also affect the Islamic society for being blamed for those incidents. Many Islamic people feel worried to be blamed, to be mocked, to be hatred by the other un-Islamic societies in the entire world. As the example of what have been spoken by Barack Obama in his speech in Baltimore society which was afraid about being hatred and shunned by the other religions. People in Baltimore were sure that they will be shunned cause the terrorism incident which on behalf of Islamic faith.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

Based on the background of the study above, this research is carried out to answer the question:

- 1.2.1 what are illocutionary acts found in Barrack Obama's speech in Baltimore?
- 1.2.2 what are the functions of illocutionary acts used in Barack Obama's Speech in Baltimore?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

Based on the research questions, the objectives of the study are functioned to have a purpose, which:

1.3.1 to classify illocutionary acts found in Barack Obama's speech in Baltimore.

1.3.2 to describe the function of illocutionary acts found in Barack Obama's speech in Baltimore.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The results of this study are expected to provide benefits to the academic and readers for practical purpose. In academic, it can contribute to develop the discipline of linguistics in general and in particular speech act theory. It also can provide new insights into the emphasis in the theory of illocutionary act in Barack Obama's speech in Baltimore.

In practice, this study could help the readers to understand the illocutionary act occurred on Barack Obama's speech in Baltimore. Then the reader will get more insight about the meaning contained in the words delivered by Barack Obama's speech in Baltimore.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

This study aimed to identify the illocutionary act based on the theory of Austin, in which the illocutionary is included in pragmatic study. The focus of this

research was the speech delivered by former US president Barrack Obama. The researcher decided to examine the speech acts committed by the former US president and identify illocutionary act delivered at a mosque in Baltimore. Barack Obama's speech in Baltimore has been selected to be the primary data in this research. For limiting the data, the researcher simply chose one of the speeches of the president of United States. The researcher attempted to analyze this speech because the speech was delivered by one of the influential figures in the world. Besides, during the presidency of America, Barrack Obama gave much positive influences of the manner of acts from what he said during a speech. He was much negotiating to various types of people in his spoken sentences. In addition, Baltimore is America that the majority is Muslims or also can be called to the area of the largest American Muslims. It was considered as the interesting topic to be discussed because at that time, the American population were being non-Muslim majority incessant insulting Muslims as terrorists and isolated. However, Obama came up with a warm hug separately to reconcile the hearts of Muslims in Baltimore and reunite with other American communities.

### **1.6 Research Design**

This study used descriptive qualitative research. It is considered as the qualitative study because the researcher attempted to seek answers the questions by using systematic procedures and gathering the facts. According to Berg (2004), *"certainly qualitative methodologies have not predominated in the social sciences.*

*After all, qualitative research takes much longer, requires greater clarity of goals during design stages, and cannot be analyzed by running computer program".*

Basically, qualitative design does not require the data that has been processed.

Yet, this study requires only basic assumptions of the theory of knowledge and the researcher itself. Besides, this research is considered as the descriptive design because the data is selected and taken from the analysis and interpretation in a manner consistent with the theory that the descriptive used by the researcher.

### **1.7 Data and Data Sources**

Researcher investigated a speech delivered by Barack Obama, entitled "Islamic Society in Baltimore" within the duration 43 minutes and 35 seconds. This study specified multiple words used by Obama in the speech that contain hidden meaning based on the Austin's theory. Therefore, from the analysis of this speech, it showed something positive and negative of a speech delivered in Baltimore.

The data source is the process of looking for a content of meaning conveyed in a speech. One of instruments is using internet that assists the researcher in collecting data relevant to the basic theory used. In conducting this study, the data source is a text to speech along with the video taken from American Rhetoric (<http://www.americanrhetoric.com/>), a trusted web that has captured all the speeches of Barack Obama both in a text-speech and video.

## 1.8 Research Instruments

To collect the data, the researcher used two instruments, the researcher itself and the internet. First, in this study, the most important instrument and effect is the researcher itself. It means that the researcher is considered as the very influential instrument in engaging to collect, analyze, and set up a data. Second, the internet was used as another instrument in finding the necessary data related to the data of Islamic Society in Baltimore speech delivered by a former American President, Barack Obama.

Furthermore, both of these instruments provided much-needed assistance in completing this research. The researcher itself, as the main instrument, found the answers of the questions asked related to the speech acts, specifically the implicit meanings in Barack Obama speech in Baltimore. Besides, the internet helped in searching and finding the main data, evidences, and trusted sources. Therefore, these instruments gave lot of helps in conducting this research so that it provided reasonable results.

## 1.9 Data Collection

To collect the data needed, several stages have been conducted by researcher. Collecting the data in this study consisted of some steps, they were downloading, collecting, and classifying. The first stage was downloading the video and the text of the speech entitled "Islamic Society of Baltimore Address" delivered by Barack Obama from American Rhetoric in Website. The data had to be read more than three times to understand the suitable data.



The second step was collecting the data closely related with the problems of the research. Then look at and listen to the video and read the text that has been downloaded. In collecting the data, the researcher focused on the use of the word and the meaning contained in the speech which is connected to the illocutionary act. In this step, the researcher needed more attention to the gestures and mimics of Obama that can influence the meaning of the word conveyed to the audiences.

The third stage was separating or classifying the data in five types of illocutionary act to ease the researcher in doing the analysis. The researcher took advantage the process of classification by using the column in Microsoft Word. The researcher somehow marked some unidentified data that might be important. It meant to avoid the loss of important and significant data.

### **1.10 Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the data analysis completed in several stages. The first step was reading the data that had been read more than three times to get the correct and relevant data of research problem. The second stage was classifying the data into each type of illocutionary act according to Austin, they were behabitive, exercitive, expositive, verdictive, and commisive. The last stage was analyzing by looking for hidden meaning content of the speech delivered that containing the function in accordance with the theory used. The researcher paid much attention in every type of illocutionary act used by Obama and the function of each of them. The data context must be understood to help the researcher in analyzing the data of the meaning and function of every illocutionary type.

### 1.11 Trustworthiness of the Study

A qualitative research can be evaluated by its “trustworthiness.” Coined by Lincoln and Guba (1985), this term is used to represent several constructions, including: (a) credibility, (b) transferability, (c) dependability, and (d) conformability.

The first is credibility or the truth-value. Conducting the qualitative research needs a truth-value to support the trustworthiness of the research.

*The qualitative investigator's equivalent concept, i.e. credibility, deals with the question, “How congruent are the findings with reality?” According to Lincoln and Guba (1985), triangulation is the corroboration of results with alternative sources of data. A qualitative study is comparable to the concept of internal validity in quantitative research. Lincoln and Guba (1985) and Miles and Huberman (1994) suggested that research results be scrutinized according to three basic questions: (a) Do the conclusions make sense? (b) Do the conclusions adequately describe research participants' perspectives? And (c) Do conclusions authentically represent the phenomena under study? In this research, the researcher will make the media analysis as the credibility (Merriam, 2009).*

The second is transferability. It means seeking to determine if the results relate to other contexts and can be transferred to other contexts (Lincoln & Guba, 1985; Miles & Huberman, 1994). Transferability is applied by providing a thick, rich description of the contexts, perspectives, and findings. Therefore, this study used the reflexive journal, E-book, and supporting references as the transferability. Next, the third is dependability. From this study, the researcher reported in detail of descriptive qualitative and used the similar theory and research methods but using different data as the dependability.

*“In order to address the dependability issue more directly, the processes within the study should be reported in detail, thereby enabling a future*

*researcher to repeat the work, if not necessarily to gain the same results (Shenton, 2004: 71)''.*

The last is conformability that will be trusted by readers. It assumes that the findings are reflective of the readers' perspectives as evidenced in the data, rather than being a reflection of the researcher perceptions or bias. The researcher used conformability-enhanced to declare explicit assumptions in analyzing the speech delivered by Barrack Obama in Baltimore. Besides, the researcher used inquiry audit in order to establish dependability, which requires an outside person to review and examine the research process and the data analysis in order to ensure that the findings are consistent and could be repeated.

#### **1.12 Definition of the Key Term**

To avoid the risk of misunderstanding and misinterpretation between writers and readers, some keywords are described:

1. Speech act means a speech that does not only has the meaning expressed but also a hidden meaning contained in each utterance. Speech act is also an act committed by a speaker.
2. Illocutionary act is an act of appearance in the language to say something, as opposed to an action language to say something and performance measures in saying something contrary about what he says.
3. Barrack Obama's speech was a great speech from an influential man in the world. In his speech always inserted a hidden meaning that could

lead to change and encourage listeners to be motivated by what he said.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories used to help analyze the data, which include pragmatic, speech act, illocutionary act and speech. Then, the researcher also presents some previous studies related to the study.

#### 2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies language. Pragmatics is used to communicate in certain situations (Nadar, 2009). Pragmatics examines the meaning of which is influenced by things outside of language (Kushartanti, 2005). According to Yule *“Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader (1996:04)”*. Pragmatics examines the meaning of which is influenced by things outside of language. Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that discusses what constitutes the structure of language as a communication tool between the speaker and the listener, and as a language that the reference marks on things extra-lingual spoken. Peccei (1999: 2) states *“pragmatics concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account knowledge about the physical and social world”*. So, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies things extra-lingual and used in conversation in social life.

According to Cahyono (1995:214), “*Pragmatics is the systematic study of meaning by virtue of, or dependent on, the use of language. The central topics of inquiry of pragmatics include implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and deixis*”. In other words, pragmatics is one branch of linguistics that examines the external aspects of language elements. Pragmatics systematically studies including one of the topics of study, namely speech act. Pragmatics is motivated by specific objectives in communicating. In conclusion, Pragmatics examines the meaning of which is influenced by things outside of language, essentially have the context of the particular situation.

## 2.2 Speech Act

Speech act theory is attributed to the Oxford philosopher J. L. Austin. The basic ideas, which were formed by him in the late 1930s, were presented in his lectures given at Oxford in 1952–1954, and later in his William James Lectures delivered at Harvard in 1955. These lectures were finally published posthumously as *How to Do Things with Words* in 1962. In that book, (Austin, 1962) told that to say something is to do something, or in saying something, and even by saying something we do something.

Generally, Speech acts are actions performed via utterances, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. Austin claimed that all utterances, in addition to meaning whatever they mean, perform specific acts via the specific communicative force of an utterance. Furthermore, he introduced a threefold

distinction among the acts one simultaneously performs when saying something, as illustrated illocutionary act is the production of a meaningful linguistic expression. Illocutionary act is the action intended to be performed by a speaker in uttering a linguistic expression, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it, either explicitly or implicitly. Perlocutionary act is the bringing about of consequences or effects on the audience through the uttering of a linguistic expression, such consequences or effects being special to the circumstances of utterance.

### 2.3 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts perform an action by saying something. In illocutionary act, the speaker stated something by using a power characteristic, which makes the speaker to act in accordance with what was spoken. This action implies related to social functions. In the sentence "It is hot here", meaning of illocution may request in order to open the window widely, or if the sentence is repeated, perhaps hinting complaint. Another example: "It's almost seven." The above sentence when spoken by a husband to his wife in the morning, in addition to providing information about the time, it also contains the action that is reminiscent of the wife that the husband should immediately go to the office, so ask supplied breakfast, Therefore, the wife's answer might like the following phrase, "Yes sir! Soon breakfast is ready. "

There are five classification of illocutionary act proposed by Austin (1962), those are:

**Verdictives**, is a language act in saying something marked by a decision as done by referees and judges. The action of this language has to do with truth and error, according to the fore is the content of a decision. But the decision does not have to be a final decision. Perhaps the decision may be for example an estimate, a calculation or an interpretation. The actions of language that are included in verdictive actions are Acquit, convict, find as a matter of fact, hold as a matter of fact, interpret as, understand, read it as, rule, calculate, reckon, estimate, locate, place, date, measure, value, and describe.

**Exercitives**, is a kind of language action which is the result of power, rights, or influence. Various examples of such actions are appointing, choosing, voting, ordering, urging, advising, warning, naming, proclaiming and directing.

**Commissives**, is a type of language action by doing an act or agreement. Thus, the speaker speaks a language action in doing an act or covenant. This has consequences for the speakers of the language to do something. More broadly, this kind of language act has a relationship with verdictives and exercitives action. Examples of these categorical language actions are promise, undertake, contract, swear, agree, announce, oppose, to bet on, and espouse.

**Behabitives**, is the act of language in doing something concerning sympathy, attitude, forgiveness, or congratulations, which always arise in social communication. Someone in doing the language action has a purpose for the person who is spoken to aim to entertain, for example for those who are experiencing distress, cheer up when the new invited to experience happiness or pleasure, also apologize if doing something wrong. Some examples for



behabitives language actions are congratulating, challenging, apologizing, cursing, condoling, advising, warning, naming, proclaiming, and directing.

**Expositives**, is a group of language actions used in the act of giving a view, giving an explanation or opinion, giving an explanation of the uses and from the reference.

In conclusion, the five kinds of illocutionary act are actually related to each other. The act of verdictives is a language action used to decide; the action of exercitives is a language act related to a strict statement in terms of influence or power; the act of commissives is the acceptance of an obligation or a declaration of a will; the act of behabitives is the action when a language action concerns the approval; and the last of the expositives action is a language act in outlining, explaining, arguing and communicating in society.

#### 2.4 Speech

Speech is a non-fictional literature work normally carried out by a speaker with some listeners. There is no dialogue in this regard but only the speech of one speaker who watched and listened to by the audience. Speech can also be meaningful activities to convey ideas verbally using proper reasoning and aspects of non-verbal expressions, gestures, and so forth, which supports the efficiency and effectiveness of the disclosure of the idea to the people at a particular event.

According to KBBI (<https://kbbi.web.id/pidato> , 2017) the expression of the mind in the form of words addressed to the people, can also mean the discourse that is prepared to be uttered in front of the audience. Some examples of

speech, State speech is the speech of the head of state in front of the DPR / MPR or the official speech of the head of state. Inaugural speech is a speech that was traditionally spoken by a university professor at the time of formal appointment.

In general, the speech is delivered by a person who gives speeches and statements about things or important events and also deserves to be discussed. Speech is usually used by a leader to lead and give speeches in front of crowds in an event. The speech is a speech that has a good arrangement to be delivered to the people. Examples of such important speech state speech, speech to welcome the big day, a speech to excite, and so forth.

## 2.5 Previous Study

This research works in relevant previous studies. The previous studies discussed about speech act theory with same theory and also different theory. Based on the above discussion, I proposed to investigate the equivalences in the translation versions area. The relevant of previous studies and my research is focusing on Speech act theory. This research explains about the illocutionary act found in Barrack Obama speech and looking for relation between illocutionary which is found with power relation that influences the listener.

There are some previous researchers who also conducted the analysis of speech acts. The first previous studies is discussed by Muhammad Naf'an Sholihin entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Performed by Nemo in Finding Nemo a Movie by Andrew Stanton*". In his research, he decided to use Illocutionary acts based on Searle theory and found four of five types of

illocutionary acts. There are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Those identified categories appeared in his thirty data which were analyzed in his research. From those four categories of illocutionary acts which was founded, directive was mostly used in Nemo's utterance and commissive was rarely used in Nemo's utterance. And Nemo mostly used directive because he wants someone else to do something.

The second previous studies is discussed by Winda Ayu Citra Dewi entitled "*Speech Act in the Great Gatsby Movie*". In her research, she decided to use Illocutionary acts based on Searle theory and found four of five types of illocutionary acts. There are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Those identified categories appeared in her one hundred and twenty seven in her data but only fifty one data that have been analyzed in her research. From those four categories of illocutionary acts which were founded, directive was mostly used in Great Gatsby Movie and expressive was rarely used in Great Gatsby Movie.

The third previous studies is discussed by Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputro entitled "*The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's speeches*". In his research, he decided to use Illocutionary acts based on Searle theory and found four types of five illocutionary acts. There are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. Those identified categories appeared in his ninety four data which were analyzed in his research. From those four categories of illocutionary acts which were founded, assertive was mostly founded in Jokowi's speeches.

The fourth previous studies is discussed by Anisha Meydi Sawitri entitled *“Representation of Muslims-American in Barrack Obama’s speech at Islamic society of Baltimore, Maryland mosque on February 3, 2016: a critical discourse analysis”*. In her research, she decided to use a different theory but use same subject. She used a speech delivered by Obama and used a critical discourse analysis based on Norman Fairclough’s theory. In her research, she found that Obama as the speaker represents American Muslims in the positive perspective which can be seen in sentence arising to fix misunderstand about them. The finding of her research was the speaker tried to hold on in the principal of religious freedom to make the America stronger without any distraction from the threat of terrorism.

Based on those four previous studies, the researcher of this present study found the differences between this present study and the previous studies. The difference was found on the part of the object of study and the theory used. The illocutionary act was used on all studies as the subject of the study. The result of all studies showed the sameness of what the research intended to investigate. All of studies tried to capture some types of illocutionary act used and the meaning in every context of the speech as in the script of the speech. Every researcher found the different use of every type of illocutionary which is connected to the context of the subject.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter obviously answers about the problems of the research. First, explain about the findings of five types of illocutionary acts in American Rhetoric. Second, about the findings of the function for each type of illocutionary acts as found in Obama's speech in Baltimore.

#### 3.1 Finding

As a president, Barack Obama has to make many visits, where in each visit he must deliver a speech according to the situation or condition at that time, the problem or the issues presently. One of his speeches took place in the largest Muslim region in America, Baltimore. At that time, Obama and the citizens of America were faced with issue of terrorism which threatened all of citizens. This issue had been given many disadvantages toward the Muslim American. They were blamed and targeted because the terrorist brought Islam faith in their activity of terrorism. Meanwhile, some innocent Muslim American were afraid with that condition. Some people tried to treat them differently based on the terrorism issues they had heard. Therefore, Obama attended to appease the afraid of Muslim America, especially in Baltimore at that time. Obviously, Obama used some words or sentences that showed the different meaning of spoken word, called illocutionary act. In fact, illocutionary act had been used by all people to gain

particular sake. In a study conducted by researcher, especially in Barack Obama's speech in Baltimore, the researcher found 5 types of Illocutionary acts consisting of verdictive, expositive, commissive, exercitive, behabitive, in which every types has different meaning and function.

### 3.1.1 Verdictives

#### Data

There are two data verdictives in the type of illocutionary acts found in Barack Obama's speech in Baltimore.

#### Data 1

And so I would urge all of you not to see this as a burden, but as a great opportunity and a great privilege to show who you are. To use a little Christian expression -- let your light shine. Because when you do you'll make clear that this is not a clash of civilizations between the West and Islam. This is a struggle between the peace-loving, overwhelming majority of Muslims around the world and a radical, tiny minority. *And ultimately, I'm confident that the overwhelming majority will win that battle. Muslims will decide the future of your faith. And I'm confident in the direction that it will go. (Paragraph 54)*

#### Data Context

The 54<sup>th</sup> discourse focuses on diversity. Barack Obama, the 44<sup>th</sup> president of the United States, realizes that the United States is categorized as a plural country with many kinds of diversities in different aspects. Obama believes that the United States of America is a democratic country that is capable of turning those diversities into an instrument that will bring everyone together and make

America a great country. However, every person is needed in order to uphold this unity in diversity, particularly in handling the cases of terrorism.

In addition, Obama believes that Muslims can be trusted, and they are great people with great hearts. With that in mind, Muslims have the rights to be treated equally as other people of different religions in the United States. In his speech, Obama asked the people of the United States of America to have faith in and respect Muslims who became the target of hatred due to the current terrorism case.

### **Data Analysis**

Within this paragraph, speeches that contain presupposition statements, known as the verdictives sentences, are found. It can be seen from this sentence: *“And ultimately, I’m confident that the overwhelming majority will win that battle”* which shows a prediction of the Muslims’ victory stated by Obama in his speech. To be precise, it is proven when Obama said *“will win”* which is a form of his prediction on the victory that will be achieved in overcoming the terrorism cases that have been going around the Muslim society. This sentence contains a decision taken by Obama. Moreover, it is not Obama’s final words, and therefore the listeners are not obliged to follow his orders. The sentence does not contain any form of coercion, advice, and warning.

The purpose of using the verdictive sentence is to show the decision of Obama as the person who possesses control over his citizens. In the speech,

Obama has the rights to state his conclusion taken from his predictions, although it is not a form of coercion. However, Obama's opinion is able to direct the people of Baltimore in specific and American citizens in general during the moment the speech was read.

## Data 2

*And we know it's possible.* Across the history of Islam, different sects traditionally have lived and thrived together peacefully. And in many parts of the world they do today, including here in the United States.  
(Paragraph 59)

## Data Context

The text discourse shown above refers to the history of Islam, in which it holds many kinds of sects. Islam was recorded to enter the American continent during the 16<sup>th</sup> century, along with its different sects, such as Sunni, Shia, and many other. Those sects have existed long since 100 years ago, and thus they own different cultures and teachings. Although each sect has their own culture and teaching, in the end they all refer to the same belief, which is Islam.

Muslims from different sects used to live along in peace. However, in this modern era, the trust between sects is broken and they all compete to show that they are the true sect of Islam. This takes place in almost every country with Muslim citizens.



## Data Analysis

There is a verdictive speech found within this paragraph because it contains a statement of estimation or prediction. It is seen from “*And we know it’s possible*” which has the estimation meaning on the existing possibilities of right and wrong. The text explains about Obama’s speech on many different sects of Islam in the United States which used to live together peacefully, but is broken today.

Moreover, the sects want to appear as the best sect out of other Islamic sects. As the president of the United States, Obama pointed out that the Islamic sects in the United States, as well as the world, will achieve peace as they used to be. Obama’s statement cannot be judged as right or wrong, because it is only a prediction. Hence, it cannot be seen as a final decision to be followed by those who listen to him, especially the Baltimore society at that time.

The purpose of the usage of verdictive sentence by Obama is only a form of a statement of his decision which is not absolute or fully right. However, the statement becomes valuable because it is uttered by a person who possesses the greatest power in a country, which is the president of the United States of America. At least the decision provides satisfaction and information to be taken in by Obama’s listeners at that moment.

### 3.1.2 Exercitives

#### Data

There are five data exercitives in the type of illocutionary acts found in Barack Obama's speech in Baltimore.

#### Data 3

Some of them are parents, and they talked about how their children were asking, are we going to be forced out of the country, or, are we going to be rounded up? Why do people treat us like that? *Conversations that you shouldn't have to have with children -- not in this country. Not at this moment. (Paragraph 12)*

#### Data Context

Within this discourse, Barack Obama focuses more on the impact that comes along with the presence of terrorism in the United States, which especially gives a huge impact on the mental health of the Muslims of the United States. The Muslims of the United States have power over their own destiny of being in that country. The questions of whether they will make it out alive or not as long as the terrorism cases take place, and whether their children will be safe from bullying have cornered them.

He, Obama, acknowledges that the terrorism cases which have made Muslims as the target of anger happens all over the United States. As the president, Obama provides more attention to the Muslim families which become the target of the American citizens' anger.

## Data Analysis

A speech of Exercitives is found within this paragraph because it contains the advice speech. In the first sentence, *“Some of them are parents, and they talked about how their children were asking, ... Why do people treat us like that?”* Obama provides an example of a conversation between parents and their children that should be avoided by the Muslim parents in speaking with their children.

Within the next sentence, *“Conversations that you shouldn’t have to have with children -- not in this country. Not at this moment”*, Obama gives advice to all Muslim parents to not talk about things that are not appropriate to be discussed with children. Moreover on the impacts of the terrorism issues which is lately faced by Muslims.

The purpose of using Exercitive sentence is to give a certain influence the listeners; it is proven from the words *“Shouldn’t”* which means a must to be obeyed. The sentence is particularly directed towards the Muslims of Baltimore to pay attention on their conversation about terrorism with their children. With the power owned by Obama as a president, Muslims, especially the citizens of Baltimore are expected to follow his advice to not aggravate things by having such conversations.

## Data 4

And the question then is, how do we move forward together? How do we keep our country strong and united? How do we defend ourselves against organizations that are bent on killing innocents? And it can’t be the work of any one faith alone. It can’t be just a burden on the Muslim

community -- although the Muslim community has to play a role. We all have responsibilities. *So with the time I have left, I just want to suggest a few principles that I believe can guide us. (Paragraph 31)*

### **Data Context**

The 31<sup>st</sup> context explains about how the United States of America has been struggling to preserve a country with religious diversity. Obama believes that there are many things to be done together in order to unite the United States. Obama realizes that it is hard to achieve such goals because there are many organizations that are attempting to bring down Muslims.

As a president, it is Obama's task to maintain the unity of his country by giving positive energies from his speech, which can be seen from many of his speeches that give out positive supports. Obama also gives many inspiring speeches and shows his social awareness on the issue that is taking place in his country. Certainly, as a president, Obama has gone through many issues in his country.

### **Data Analysis**

The previous paragraph shows that there are speeches that contain warnings/ advices, therefore such sentences are called exercitive sentences. Pay attention to the sentence *“How do we keep our country strong and united? How do we defend ourselves against organizations that are bent on killing innocents?”* which is Obama's question for his listeners. Indirectly, this sentence persuades or

gives advice on the role of every citizen to maintain the sustainability of the United States of America to stay unite and peaceful.

Then Obama continues his question to a persuasive sentence towards the listeners, which is through the words “*And it can't be the work of any one faith alone. ... - although the Muslim community has to play a role*”. It is clear that this sentence is an advice, as well as an invitation, to do something about the ongoing terrorism cases. Obama is aware that every citizen of every religion must come together to solve the terrorism cases, which is by trying to understand other religions. Every community, according to Obama, has a role to solve the case together. The statement indirectly influences his listeners, keeping in mind that Obama is a president loved by his citizens.

The purpose of the exercitive sentence used by Obama within the above text is to give influence through what he is saying. Therefore the usage of exercitive sentence is very useful, knowing that Obama owns the greatest power due to his position as the head of a country as big as the United States of America. The influence is certainly a good influence because it aims to unite all religious societies in the United States. The use of exercitive sentence is in the form of question and goes on with a statement gives certain strength to the sentence. The societies are asked to think about an issue through a question, and then asked to follow Obama's words by using an exercitive sentence.

## Data 5

*So none of us can be silent. We can't be bystanders to bigotry. And together, we've got to show that America truly protects all faiths.*  
(Paragraph 43)

### Data Context

The 43<sup>rd</sup> discourse shows the importance of the solidarity between religious societies because the United States is known to be a unity through the existence of different religions in the country. Diversity is the key to integrity and unity for a country. However, chaos takes place since the issues of terrorism appear, as reported by the news all over the electronic and printed media in the United States and the whole world.

Obama realizes that there have been many conflicts between religions since the terrorism cases became the main issue. Many sides directed their anger toward another side which is accused as the mind behind the terrorism cases, especially towards Muslims in the United States and all over the world. Moreover, those who are not guilty also feel the impact of things that they have never done, such as the war between religions which becomes the concern of the entire world.

### Data Analysis

Exercitive speech is found within this paragraph because it consists of advice. In the first sentence, "*So none of us can be silent*", Obama suggests that

we do not stay silent in facing everything that is bothering the peace of the United States citizens, particularly the peace of the Muslim society.

In the next sentence, *“We can’t be bystanders to bigotry. And together, we’ve got to show that America truly protects all faiths”*, Obama advises us to not only follow the issue, but we need to show that the United States is a country that cares about the peace of every religion and belief in the United States.

The purpose of using the exercitive sentence is to influence the listeners; this can be seen from the first few words, *“We can’t be”*, which refers to an advice. The words were directed to the Muslims in the United States to not only become a watcher of the events. It is also seen from the next words, *“we’ve got to”*, which means that it is a must to be obeyed. Those words were directed to the Muslims of Baltimore in particular and the United States citizens in general that the United States of America is a country that protects every belief and religion that exists in the country.

#### **Data 6**

That kind of mindset helps our enemies. It helps our enemies recruit. It makes us all less safe. *So let’s be clear about that. (Paragraph 48)*

#### **Data Context**

The context of the above text is related to the terrorism organization that grows rapidly and executes propaganda. Within the previous speech text, Obama

showed his seriousness in not providing legitimacies for the organization. Obama also constantly asks the United States citizens to not fall into the propaganda sets up by the terrorism organization in order to separate them. Obama convinces every citizen that Muslims cannot be blamed for the terrorism issue.

According to Obama, Islam has become a part of the United States that also contributes in many activities in the United States. Muslims work in almost every work field in the United States and also help in growing the economic state of the country, and thus cannot be excluded due to the terrorism case. Obama believes that every person has the right to have the same peace and comfort as long as they live in the United States of America. Therefore it is truly unfair for the Muslims to be treated differently from people of other religions. Obama believes that such action would hurt the feelings of Muslims around the world.

### **Data Analysis**

An exercitive speech is found within this paragraph because it consists of an advice. Within the sentence, *“That kind of mindset helps our enemies. It helps our enemies recruit. It makes us all less safe”*, Obama explains that what we think about will help the terrorism propaganda grows. The reason is because we think too hard and blame Islam as the source of this problem. All of those things will raise a feeling of insecurities among the citizens of the United States of America, especially among Muslims.



In the last sentence, “*So let’s be clear about that*”, Obama asks every citizen of the United States and Muslims of Baltimore to erase every thought that would trigger the growth of the propaganda by the terrorists.

The purpose of using exercitive speech is to give impact towards the listeners; it is proven from the last words, “*So let’s be*”, which is a persuasion. The words are directed towards every citizen of the United States and Muslims in Baltimore. The words consist of Obama’s persuasion to change the mindsets that will be disadvantageous to a society and their own country into mindsets that will erase terrorism propaganda and preserve the peace of the United States.

#### **Data 7**

Our values must guide us in this work. Engagement with Muslim American communities must never be a cover for surveillance. *We can’t give in to profiling entire groups of people.* There’s no one single profile of terrorists. *We can’t securitize our entire relationship with Muslim Americans. We can’t deal with you solely through the prism of law enforcement. We’ve got to build trust and mutual respect.* That’s how we’ll keep our communities strong and our communities united. (Paragraph 62)

#### **Data Context**

The 62<sup>nd</sup> context discusses the discourse on the values within the United States which should be referred to by the citizens as a tool for unity. Keeping in mind that the United States is a huge and powerful country, it is obvious that diversity will come along with it, whether it is diversity in culture or diversity in religion. In his speech, Obama tries to not stand with just one religion in the

United States. He tries to make every religious society unite and help each other, also to avoid individualism.

Due to living in diversity, the United States citizens cannot easily ignore their relationship with other societies whom they believe to be giving negative impacts from the terrorism issue. In fact, that cannot be made as the reason to make distance between communities. As a president, Obama always tries his best to give motivation and support to all United States citizens to avoid any actions that separate societies of different religions.

### **Data Analysis**

Exercitive speech is found within this paragraph because it contains advice. In the sentence *“We can’t give in to profiling entire groups of people”*, and *“We can’t securitize our entire relationship with Muslim Americans. We can’t deal with you solely through the prism of law enforcement”*, Obama asks us to not see on certain group based on judgments, also to not put a line in interacting with the Muslims of the United States. It will become a negative impact in forming a mindset about the Muslims of the United States.

In the next sentence, *“We’ve got to build trust and mutual respect”*, Obama asks every United States citizen to build their trust on other citizens from every religion and belief and build their respect for those of different religions and beliefs so that harmony between religions would be achieved.

The purpose of using Exercitive sentence is to give impact on the listeners; this can be seen from the words “*We can’t*” that shows an advice. Those words are directed to all United States citizens to avoid and stop anything that would become a barrier in the interactions between religious societies. It is also seen in the last words, “*We’ve got to*”, which means a persuasive advice. Those words are directed to all United States citizens to start building trust among them and growing respect between religions and those who holds their own belief.

### 3.1.3 Commisives

#### Data

There are four data commisives in the type of illocutionary acts found in Barrack Obama's speech in Baltimore.

#### Data 8

Which brings me to my next point: As we protect our country from terrorism, we should not reinforce the ideas and the rhetoric of the terrorists themselves. I often hear it said that we need moral clarity in this fight. And the suggestion is somehow that if I would simply say, these are all Islamic terrorists, then we would actually have solved the problem by now, apparently. *Well, I agree, we actually do need moral clarity. Let’s have some moral clarity. (Paragraph 44)*

#### Data Context

Within the above text, there is a terrorism issue discourse which keeps growing along with the growing number of mass media that reports about

terrorism all over the world. Mass media, both printed and electronic, always worsen the situation by tending to corner the side that is considered the most dangerous. As a result, the society in general will take those news as true and facts. In reality, not everyone from that side (Islam) conduct the same action (terrorism). Moreover, the Islamic community in the United States is considered a minority that does not gain many supports.

Thus, many Muslims are threatened by the terrorism issue although they are not involved in the case, but they have to feel cornered because of the act of terrorism. Obama hopes that everyone will face the issue calmly and to not do any malicious actions toward certain society, by bullying the society or any other similar actions.

### **Data Analysis**

Commissive speeches are found within this paragraph because it contains agreement on certain things. Commissive speeches are found within this paragraph because Obama's speech contains an agreement speech between the speaker (Obama) and the listeners. In the speech, Obama said "*Well, I agree, we actually do need moral clarity. Let's have some moral clarity*" which means an agreement uttered by the speaker.

To be precise, the words "*Well, I agree*" give out a sense that the speaker agrees to create something that will be run by the speaker. In that case, it is a

moral needed by every United States citizen to overcome the terrorism issue that is spreading over the United States of America.

The purpose of using commissive sentence is to influence the listeners, and is proven from the words “*Well, I agree*” that refers to an agreement. This is done by the speaker because he supports the manifestation of clarity in moral which will help in overcoming the terrorism issue happening in the United States of America. Moreover, the agreement was stated by Obama, a person with a huge impact within societies.

#### **Data 9**

Groups like ISIL are desperate for legitimacy. They try to portray themselves as religious leaders and holy warriors who speak for Islam. *I refuse to give them legitimacy. We must never give them that legitimacy.* They’re not defending Islam. They’re not defending Muslims. The vast majority of the people they kill are innocent Muslim men, women and children. (Paragraph 45)

#### **Data Context**

ISIS is discussed within the above discourse. According to the National Geographic, ISIS is an organization formed on April 2013. They are a group of jihadists with a huge number of followers, active, and are spread all over the world. This troop is based in Iraq and builds their force there. They are very intense in fighting against the government troops in Syria. The leader of this organization is Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. They were funded by the rich individual in the Arabic countries, especially from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

ISIS does most of their jihad by doing massive killings, such as by using suicide bombs. Now, ISIS has also conquers a number of oil fields in the eastern part of Syria. In his speech, Obama blasted the existence of ISIS across the world.

### Data Analysis

Commissive speeches are found within this paragraph because it contains disagreement. In the first and second sentence, “*Groups like ISIL are desperate for legitimacy. ... holy warriors who speak for Islam*”, Obama states that they (ISIL) describe themselves as a holy hero figure of Islam and seeks for power.

Then in the next sentence, “*I refuse to give them legitimacy. We must never give them that legitimacy*”, Obama strongly oppose giving the power because the things that they have done do not reflect the real Muslims. Obama also asks the United States citizens in general and Muslims of Baltimore in particular to oppose the idea of giving them power. The reason is because they have damaged the name of Islam in the world by the conducting terrorism.

The purpose of using commissive sentence is to give impact on the listeners; it is proven from the words “*I refuse*” which refer to refusal. Those words are directed towards ISIL as an opposition in handing them the power. Moreover, from the above sentence, it is obvious that Obama refuses and asks the United States citizens to oppose the ISIL authority in their means to take over and gain power. The words are directed to all United States citizens and Muslims in the United States to oppose ISIL from taking over the power.

**Data 10**

Muslim political leaders have to push back on the lie that the West oppresses Muslims, and against conspiracy theories that says America is the cause of every ill in the Middle East. Now, that doesn't mean that Muslim Americans aren't free to criticize American -- U.S. foreign policy. That's part of being an American. *I promise you, as the President of the United States, I'm mindful that that is a healthy tradition that is alive and well in America.* But like leaders everywhere, these leaders have been offering, and need to continue to offer, a positive vision for progress, and that includes political and economic progress. (Paragraph 56)

**Data Context**

The above text explains the discourse on the propagandas happening in the United States of America. Obama acknowledges that Muslims believe that Islam does not teach them to kill each other. Obama believes that Islam teaches about kindness, love, and peace. Islam also teaches about appreciating and respecting people from different religions. Those teachings were taught by many preachers in the United States.

This Islamic teaching is hoped to be able to spread among Muslims in order to overcome and solve the terrorism cases. Therefore the role of preaches and everyone who understands the religion is important. Obama continues to support the role of preaches who try to spread kindness through their teachings that they bring to the United States.

## Data Analysis

Commissive speech is found within this paragraph because Obama's sentence contains an agreement between the speaker (Obama) and his listeners. In the speech, Obama said *"I promise you, as the President of the United States, ... alive and well in America"* which refers to an agreement uttered by the speaker. To be precise, the words *"I promise"* give out a sense of promise that will be fulfilled by the speaker. As a president, Obama will certainly make many agreements which are called as commissive. Those agreements put the listeners in relief, especially for the Baltimore citizens who were at that time worried by terrorism.

The agreement sentence makes the listeners obey to Obama's words which are explained in the previous sentences *"Muslim political leaders have to push back on the lie that the West oppresses Muslims, ... . That's part of being an American"*. It is obvious that the sentences ask the Muslims to not be influenced by the issue that the United States of America is one of the causes of terrorism. By making a promise, negative thoughts about the conspiracy may be stopped. Moreover, the agreement brings joy to the listeners, and they no longer worry about the conspiracy between the United States of America and terrorism.

The purpose of using commissive speech is clearly to make promise or real action to the speaker. The speaker is brave enough to make this promise because he has the power among his citizens. Obama uses the sentence to support



his previous sentence which is about advice/ exercitive sentence. It is also to make the people of Baltimore face terrorism in a calm way.

### Data 11

So let me conclude by saying that as Muslim communities stand up for the future that you believe in, that you exhibit in your daily lives, as you teach your children, America will be your partner. *We will -- I will -- do everything I can to lift up the multiplicity of Muslim voices that promote pluralism and peace.* We will continue to reach out to young Muslims around the world, empowering them with science and technology and entrepreneurship, so they can pursue their God-given potential, and help build up their communities and provide opportunity. It's why we will continue to partner with Muslim American communities -- not just to help you protect against extremist threats, but to expand health care and education and opportunity -- because that's the best way to build strong, resilient communities. *(Paragraph 61)*

### Data Context

The above text explains about the discourse of Muslims' rights to bring their belief as guidance to reach a happy life. Obama believes that every Muslim in the United States has good intentions in living peacefully with their family such as people of other religions. Obama strongly believes that the human rights should be uphold for the sake of every person in the United States of America without paying attention on their status, ancestry, and religion.

Everyone should be given equal chance, whether they are young or old. In his speech, Obama asks everyone to respect other people's rights as long as they are part of the citizens of the United States. He also asks for everyone to

appreciate other people's dignity. Therefore Obama hopes that all of his hopes will be fulfilled through his speech.

### **Data Analysis**

Commissive speech is found within this paragraph because it contains agreements. In the sentence "*We will -- I will -- ... that promote pluralism and peace*", Obama promises that he will actualize what has been attempted by the Muslims by asking every United States citizen to support the voices of peace between religions that has been spread by the Muslims in honoring pluralism and peace among religions in the United States of America.

The purpose of using commissive speech is to give impact to the listeners; it is proven from the words "*We will -- I will*" which refer to certainty. The words are directed to every United States citizen and Muslims of the United States to actualize and guarantee the actualization for the sake of peace between religions in the United States of America.

#### **3.1.4 Behabitives**

##### **Data**

There are five data behabitives in the type of illocutionary acts found in Barrack Obama's speech in Baltimore.

**Data 12**

*Well, good afternoon. And, Sabah, thank you for the wonderful introduction and for your example -- your devotion to your faith and your education, and your service to others. You're an inspiration. You're going to be a fantastic doctor. And I suspect, Sabah, your parents are here because they wanted to see you so -- where are Sabah's parents? There you go. Good job, Mom. She did great, didn't she? She was terrific.*

*To everyone here at the Islamic Society of Baltimore, thank you for welcoming me here today. I want to thank Muslim Americans leaders from across this city and this state, and some who traveled even from out of state to be here. I want to recognize Congressman John Sarbanes, who is here. As well as two other great leaders in Congress -- and proud Muslim Americans -- Congressman Keith Ellison from the great state of Minnesota -- and Congressman Andre Carson from the great state of Indiana. (Paragraph 1-2)*

**Data Context**

The above text is Barack Obama's greetings during his visit to Baltimore, a state in the United States with the biggest number of Muslims in the United States. As a president, Obama went to Baltimore to give his speech about the terrorism case that is happening in the United States, in which Muslims become the target of accusation of terrorism. As a president, Obama tries to provide his support for the Muslims who become the target of United States citizens' anger although they are not related to the terrorism. Before he gave his speech, there was an MC who welcomed Obama to give his important speech. As a person known for his hospitality, Obama thanked the MC for welcoming him before he began his speech.

The data is the beginning of Barack Obama's speech. Barack Obama thanked Sabah for opening the agenda and he thanked the Islamic Society of Baltimore for welcoming him. There are four sentences that contain behabitive used by Barack Obama in thanking them.

In the beginning of his speech, Obama feels happy; it is obvious from his facial expression that shows a wide smile. The speech was given according to his visit to Baltimore to give his support for the Muslims of the United States in general and Muslims of Baltimore in particular which are threatened by the terrorism issue.

Generally, the above discourse shows Muslims' concern on the terrorism case. The presence of Barack Obama in Baltimore, a place with the biggest number of Muslims, practically affected every Muslim around the world to give their support wherever they are, whether they are in the place the speech was given in Baltimore or at home watching the news from the electronic media. Supports are also given by those who are not in the United States. Their concern gives a good sense of caring for each other, especially supports that are coming from those of different religions.

### **Data Analysis**

*Well, good afternoon. ... . You're going to be a fantastic doctor.*

Behabitive speech is found in this paragraph because it is a form of social awareness, such as when saying "Thanks" to Sabah. As explained by Austin,

behabitive is a speech that concerns on sympathy, behavior, apology, or congratulation.

Obama's purpose of using behabitive is to show his gratitude, sympathy, and social awareness towards Sabah. Moreover, his gratitude at the beginning of his speech is used to give out a good sense in order to build a better communication with the audiences.

In this second paragraph, there is a similarity in meaning from the statement that Barack Obama made in the first paragraph. The only difference is in the intended object. In the *sentence "To everyone here at the Islamic Society of Baltimore, thank you for welcoming me here today. ... out of state to be here"*, the intended object is quite wide, which is the Muslims of Baltimore.

The purpose is also the same, which is to appreciate every Muslim citizen in the United States that have come to Baltimore to give their supports to the Muslims of Baltimore. Especially supports from the Congressman Keith Ellison from the great state of Minnesota and the Congressman Andre Carson from the great state of Indiana.

### Data 13

*So the first thing I want to say is two words that Muslim Americans don't hear often enough -- and that is, thank you. Thank you for serving your community. Thank you for lifting up the lives of your neighbors, and for helping keep us strong and united as one American family. We are grateful for that. (Paragraph 6)*

### **Data Context**

With the terrorism issue going around, there are certainly many sides that are afraid and worry of other circles, especially those that might take part in the terrorism cases. Many people began to only think about their safety to protect their family and community. Moreover, the terrorism issue has cornered certain society, which is Islam, keeping in mind that terrorism is always related to Islam's belief in jihad in the name of Allah.

The belief has brought many people to believe that terrorism comes from/ causes by certain community. Obama realizes that many people of the accused community (Islam) live in fear due to the fact that many people from other communities think that terrorism happened because of them, therefore they should be suspected and hated. However, Obama believes that Muslims are strong, and that is why they can handle those accusations and work hand in hand to protect the unity of its community.

### **Data Analysis**

Behabitive speech is found in this paragraph because it contains social awareness, which is thanking word. In the first sentence, "*So the first thing I want to say is two words that Muslim Americans ... thank you*", Obama said thank you to all Muslims of the United States because they did not think too much on the issue that was going on at that time.

In the next sentences, *“Thank you for serving your community. ... We are grateful for that”*, Obama keeps on appreciating the positive things that they have done and being thankful that the Muslims of the United States are able to overcome the problem that they receive.

The purpose of using behavior sentence is to give impact to the listeners; this is proven from the words *“thank you”* which refers to an appreciation or gratitude. The sentence is directed to the Muslims of the United States and Muslims of Baltimore for the positive things that they have done in facing the issues that has caused their religion to be blamed.

#### **Data 14**

*Now, this brings me to the other reason I wanted to come here today. I know that in Muslim communities across our country, this is a time of concern and, frankly, a time of some fear. Like all Americans, you're worried about the threat of terrorism. But on top of that, as Muslim Americans, you also have another concern -- and that is your entire community so often is targeted or blamed for the violent acts of the very few. (Paragraph 7)*

#### **Data Context**

The 7<sup>th</sup> context is the purpose of Obama's visit to Baltimore as a form of support for the Muslims in Baltimore. The terrorism issues have certainly put the Muslims of Baltimore in so much pressure. Their life is threatened because of the issue that tends to be related to the belief of Muslims. The Muslims of Baltimore

are not the only ones who feel threatened by the issue. Every Muslim all around the United States also feels threatened by the issue.

Obama realizes that many of them become afraid of the threat, and it is not only felt by the Muslims of the United States, but also of the world. Terrorism does not only affect the citizens of the United States, but also every citizen in the world, especially those who are accused (Islam). Therefore they try their best to protect themselves and their family. Every issue about terrorism will be related to Muslims.

### **Data Analysis**

From the above speech, Obama's statement is included in the behabitive speech because it contains a reminder in the form of sympathy towards the Muslims of Baltimore and the United States on the terrorism issue. In the sentence "*I know that in Muslim communities across our country, ... a time of some fear*", Obama feels sympathetic towards the Muslims of the United States related to what is happening. Obama is very worrisome about what is happening in his country. The terrorism issue does not only fear the Muslims, but also the citizens of the United States.

The purpose of using behabitive sentence is to give impact towards the listeners; it is proven from the words "*targeted or blamed*" which means a warning on the issue that is happening. The words are directed to the Muslims of the United States that they are always blamed for everything that the terrorists



have done. Therefore Obama feels very worry and concern and tries to not make Muslims of the United States be blamed for everything that happens due to terrorism.

### Data 15

*These are children just like mine. And the notion that they would be filled with doubt and questioning their places in this great country of ours at a time when they've got enough to worry about -- it's hard being a teenager already -- that's not who we are. (Paragraph 14)*

### Data Context

In this discourse, Obama emphasizes that the United States is a country with harmony, and there should be no worries for being in the country. The United States of America has become a place for children to grow, learn, and live in peace.

Anyone may live in the United States of America. It is a place for children to grow with love and happiness, such as the life of Obama and other families in the country. Obama does not want United States to become the children who go to school's fear, who then being treated unfriendly due to the terrorism issue. Obama has heard many stories from them on the unfriendly treatments that they got from schools and other public places.

## Data Analysis

From the above paragraph, Obama's statement is included in the behabitive speech because it contains a statement that refers to social awareness. From his speech, "*These are children just like mine*", it shows that Obama is just like other parents who love their children and do not want anything bad happens to them. Obama wants every child to be given the same treatment, going to school happily with their friends, having their play time, and many other things.

From those words, it is also obvious that Obama feels like those are his children because they are part of the United States and they want to live happily. The statement shows how much Obama cares about the children in the United States, especially after knowing that the terrorism issue is spreading rapidly. Moreover, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> text, "*And the notion that they would be filled with doubt and questioning ... that's not who we are*", it is as if Obama is stating that the United States is no longer a comfortable place for children.

Obama does not United States brings worry to the children who want to go to school in peace. Obama believes that every child has the rights to go to peace and comfort during the child's school in the United States, no matter what status and religion that the child has. Obama's statement can be included in the behabitive text that contains social awareness.

The purpose of Obama's statement is to show the affection of a president to all of his citizens. Obama also wants to give his support for the children and to

show his love for them. Obama wants to show that they should not be afraid of becoming a student.

### **Data 16**

*We're one American family. And when any part of our family starts to feel separate or second-class or targeted, it tears at the very fabric of our nation. (Paragraph 15)*

### **Data Context**

The above text discourse refers to the relationship between societies in the United States of America. Due to the fact that the United States is a country that has more than 300 million citizens, there are many differences can be found in the country. Those differences may be in the form of culture, thoughts, and religion. Moreover, lately, the growth of terrorism has cornered one particular side, which is Muslims. As a country with variety of cultures and religion, there will be many conflicts that take place. However this may be overcome by understanding each other's situation and culture.

A huge case such as terrorism will affect many aspects, such as job, friendship, and the relation with people of other religions in the United States. As a president, Obama does not want his people to be divided. He often delivers speeches that contain his wishes and hopes in uniting his citizens.

## Data Analysis

Behabitive speech is found in this paragraph because it contains the sympathy for the Muslims in the United States. In the first few words, *“We’re one American family”*, Obama stated that he and the citizens of the United States is a one big family.

In the next sentence, *“And when any part of our family starts to feel separate or second-class or targeted, it tears at the very fabric of our nation”*, Obama emphasizes that if there is any family member being confronted, cornered, and judged will bring sadness into all United States family.

The purpose of Obama’s statement in this text is to use exercitive sentence that contains advice or warning. As a president, Obama has a strong power to give advice and indirectly influence the citizens to do exactly what he asked them to do. The power is also used to give good advice for his citizens. Moreover, at that time he was giving a speech on terrorism. Obama gives advice so that the citizens do not become individualists and so that the citizens are willing to work together in overcoming terrorism.

### 3.1.5 Expositives

#### Data

There are five data expositives in the type of illocutionary acts found in Barrack Obama's speech in Baltimore.

**Data 17**

*This mosque, like so many in our country, is an all-American story. You've been part of this city for nearly half a century. You serve thousands of families -- some who've lived here for decades as well as immigrants from many countries who've worked to become proud American citizens. (Paragraph 3)*

**Data Context**

From the above context, the given discourse is about Islamic civilization since in the United States of America since a long time ago. As a country that its original citizens are not Muslims or a country that is not dominated by Muslims, United States is able to accept Muslims in its every community. Moreover, the citizens of United States come from different countries. Obama believes that anyone from different religion backgrounds may live in the United States. It is proven from Obama's knowledge on the presence of Muslims and the proofs of their presence from mosques all around United States. Obama believes that Muslims are spread in every country and become a part of the country's progress. Moreover, they contribute so many things in the development of a country, especially the United States of America.

The data is in the third paragraph of Barack Obama's speech. In this paragraph, it is mentioned that Barack Obama delivers his speech in a mosque which is seen from the words "*This mosque*" that is located in Baltimore.

During delivering that part of his speech, Barack Obama's facial expression seems bold and serious. His expression shows that the issue about Islam is important to be discussed. Furthermore, he is proud of the Muslims of Baltimore, especially of the immigrants from different countries.

### **Data Analysis**

Expositive speech is found within this paragraph because it contains an explanation about Muslims; that according to history, Muslims have become a part of the United States. As explained by Austin, expositive is a speech used to offer a view, explanation, or opinion. It is proven from Barack Obama's utterance about his view of Muslims.

His purpose is to provide understanding for all Muslims and citizens of the United States that Muslims are also a part of the United States of America, especially when the sentence *"You've been part of this city for nearly half a century"* was uttered. The sentence emphasizes that Muslims have been present since a long time ago and become a part of the citizens of the United States for half a century. When Obama said *"You serve thousands of families -- ... American citizens"*, he wants to show how proud he is to Muslims for their devotion for the United States.

### **Data 18**

*Now, a lot of Americans have never visited a mosque. To the folks watching this today who haven't -- think of your own church, or*

*synagogue, or temple, and a mosque like this will be very familiar. This is where families come to worship and express their love for God and each other. There's a school where teachers open young minds. Kids play baseball and football and basketball -- boys and girls -- I hear they're pretty good. Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts meet, recite the Pledge of Allegiance here. (Paragraph 4)*

### **Data Context**

The context from the above paragraph is directed to the diversity in religion in the United States of America, which has almost more than 4 different kinds of major religion in the world. Everyone is free to stay in the United States, such as Jews, Christians, and those without religion. The reason is because the United States is a country that provides freedom for its citizens in many aspects of life, especially in the sake of fulfilling the needs of its citizens.

Every religion certainly has a place to worship their God and to do their prayers. As a huge country, the diversity has built harmony and unity between religions, such as the relationship between Christians, as the biggest religion in the country, and Muslims. This harmony is also the one thing that shaped the United States into a strong and great country.

### **Data Analysis**

Expositive speech is found within this paragraph because it contains an opinion from the event that took place during that time (Obama's speech in Baltimore) about the lack of concern between religions. In the paragraph, Obama stated *"Now, a lot of Americans have never visited a mosque. ... love for God and*

*each other.*” which means that they (religious society) only focus on things that are related to their own religion without concerning other religions. In fact, the United States is build from many different religions. The United States of America does not only consist of one huge religion, which is Christian, but also from other religions, such as Buddha, Hindu, Jew, and Islam.

By not putting their concern on other religions, the social relationship between them (religious society) will be restricted. Therefore, the social relationship that has formed between them (religious society) has weakened because they only care about themselves and they ignore other religions. Therefore the terrorism issues may easily break the unity of the United States.

From the sentences “*Now, a lot of Americans have never visited a mosque. ... their love for God and each other.*”, it is obvious that Obama’s purpose is to explain that today’s social relationship between religions is very weak because they only care about themselves. Obama provides his view on what is happening in the United States and how it affects the unity of the country.

#### **Data 19**

*With interfaith dialogue, you build bridges of understanding with other faith communities -- Christians and Jews. There’s a health clinic that serves the needy, regardless of their faith. And members of this community are out in the broader community, working for social justice and urban development. As voters, you come here to meet candidates. As one of your members said, “just look at the way we live...we are true Americans.” (Paragraph 5)*



### Data Context

The 5<sup>th</sup> context still discusses about the diversity in religion. In its diversity, people in the United States have done many activities together. There are many more activities that may be done by the societies of different religions in order to strengthen the United States and made it into a whole and strong country.

Every religious citizen contributes to the country in any aspects that they may. Every person also has the rights to receive any contributions from every aspect, no matter what their status and religions are. However in reality, the provision of facilities or anything in every aspect is not conducted fairly. There are many considerations in giving facilities or other things that are related to the sake of everyone.

### Data Analysis

Expositive speech is found within this paragraph. In the sentence “*With interfaith dialogue, ... Christians and Jews.*”, Obama provides his view on the positive relationship between religions that will happen if the communication between religions is very strong, such as by conducting a communication or dialogue between religions that will create understanding between religions. In the second and third sentence, “*There’s a health clinic that serves the needy, ... social justice and urban development*”, Obama explains what will happen based on his view from the first sentence. An understanding will occur among religions

without paying attention to the difference in religion that will become the boundary in socializing.

From all of the sentences above, Obama's speech aims to provide a view and explanation that communication that is held strongly by the people of different religions will create a unity of societies with religion in a country. The explanation is needed to build solidarity among the religious society, especially during the moments which terrorism issue is disadvantageous for Muslims.

#### **Data 20**

*The Muslim American community remains relatively small -- several million people in this country. And as a result, most Americans don't necessarily know -- or at least don't know that they know -- a Muslim personally. And as a result, many only hear about Muslims and Islam from the news after an act of terrorism, or in distorted media portrayals in TV or film, all of which gives this hugely distorted impression. (Paragraph 8)*

#### **Data Context**

The above discourse explains about the presence of Muslims in the United States of America. Terrorism issues and how it is said to be related to Islam will not spread rapidly if it is not reported by the mass media, either electronic or printed media. Moreover, Obama realizes that there are not many Muslims in the United States. There are only a small number of Muslims in the United States, because the country is dominated by Christians.

In the United States of America, Islam is a small community. Its number only rises due to the immigrants who want to study or work in the United States.

Perhaps some of them decided to stay/ live in the United States due to the rapid development of facilities in the country. In the end, the immigrants gather in one place and preserve their community together.

### Data Analysis

Exercitive speech is found in this paragraph because it contains an explanation sentence and opinion on the ongoing issue. In the first sentence, *“The Muslim American community remains relatively small --several million people in this country”*, Obama explains that in reality, the number of Muslims in the United States is considered small, which is around 1million people.

Then in the next sentence, *“And as a result, many only hear about Muslims and Islam from the news after an act of terrorism, ... hugely distorted impression”*, Obama gives his opinion on the small number of Muslims in the United States which is the reason why other citizens of the United States do not know them personally. They (people of other religions) only know Muslims from the news in the media after the terrorism issue, or the bad news about Muslims through televisions that could be watched by millions of other people, those who are not Muslims, that affects the innocent Muslims. Every news forms a bad image of Islam in the minds of citizens of the United States that belong to different religions.

The purpose of using exposition sentence in with illocutionary type of exercitive type is to provide explanations to the Muslims that the terrorism issues

have gotten worse because the mass media has been giving news about terrorism that are being related to Muslims. Muslims need to be more cautious with the fact that it gets easier for the terrorism issues that is being related to Islam to spread rapidly with the presence of mass media.

### Data 21

*And since 9/11, but more recently, since the attacks in Paris and San Bernardino, you've seen too often people conflating the horrific acts of terrorism with the beliefs of an entire faith. And of course, recently, we've heard inexcusable political rhetoric against Muslim Americans that has no place in our country. (Paragraph 9)*

### Data Context

The 9<sup>th</sup> context still discusses about religion. Obama realizes that every religion has its own belief in conducting their religion. Christian, Hindu, Buddha, and other religions certainly have their own belief in upholding their religion.

In Islam, there is a teaching in which if someone does jihad in the name of God, the person will be granted with heaven in the afterlife, although some people misunderstood this teaching. It can be seen from the terrorism issues that are on the name of Islam. However, actually, terrorism happens only for the sake of politicians.

## Data Analysis

Exercitive speech is found in this paragraph because it contains explanation sentence about incident that happens, which is terrorism. In the first sentence, *“And since 9/11, but more recently, ... an entire faith”*, Obama explains that most people of the United States relate the terrorism incident with the jihad teaching in Islam. For example is the 9/11 incident. As explained, anyone who commits jihad will be granted heaven by God (Allah).

In the next sentence, *“And of course, recently, ... that has no place in our country”*, Obama also explains that Muslims are judged not only due to issues and reports made by the mass media, but also due to the political speeches delivered by the United States politicians that made Muslims of the United States become more cornered.

The purpose of Obama’s explanation is to inform the Muslims of the United States that the terrorism incidents are always related to their belief on jihad. The terrorists believe that by committing jihad, they will become the sacred fighter of Islam and will be rewarded with heaven.

## 3.2 Discussion

In this research, the researcher found out that speech act in the type of illocutionary act that is proposed by J.L. Austin is used in Barack Obama’s speech in Baltimore. The usage of speech act is basically to deliver utterances that are going to be delivered by a speaker to reach for what the speaker is aiming for.

Speech act is used by everyone in communicating with other people. Speech act becomes an important thing because it is a way for a person to know other people's intentions and the meanings behind the words that they utter. There are three types of speech act, which are locutionary act that refers to the real meaning, which means there are no hidden meanings behind the utterance.

The second type, as discussed by the researcher, is the illocutionary speech act that has an implication (hidden) meaning, and therefore is different from what is uttered. Hence, the study on pragmatics is needed in order to understand the meaning of the utterance in Barack Obama's speech. From the previous chapters that were done by the researcher, it could be concluded that there are five Illocutionary acts that are based on Austin's theory found. Those acts are verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives.

First, this discussion explains about the data that are found and analyzed by the researcher in the previous chapter to answer the two questions proposed by the researcher. Moreover, this discussion also provides the view that illocutionary act is used in many people's daily lives, such as the use in speech by Obama. Firstly, this discussion states and clarifies the types of Illocutionary acts within Barack Obama's speech.

Secondly, it explains the function and purpose of illocutionary act in Barack Obama's speech. After analyzing the speech delivered by Obama in Baltimore, the researcher found several sentences from every type of illocutionary acts. In the analysis, there are several illocutionary acts used by Barack Obama in

his speech in Baltimore, which are 2 verdictives, 5 exercitives, 4 commissives, 5 behabitives, 5 expositives. The most dominants out of them are exercitives, behabitives, and expositives, because Obama mostly uses those types to give advice, sympathy, and explanation on the ongoing terrorism. The function of illocutionary acts in the speech is to reveal the hidden meaning uttered by Barack Obama in his speech.

The first type is verdictive sentence. Example, *And ultimately, I'm confident that the overwhelming majority will win that battle. Muslims will decide the future of your faith. And I'm confident in the direction that it will go.* (Paragraph 54). The second type is exercitive sentence. Example, *Conversations that you shouldn't have to have with children -- not in this country. Not at this moment.* (Paragraph 12). The third type is commissive sentence. Example, *Well, I agree, we actually do need moral clarity. Let's have some moral clarity.* (Paragraph 44) . The fourth type is behabitive sentences. Example, *So the first thing I want to say is two words that Muslim Americans don't hear often enough - - and that is, thank you. Thank you for serving your community. Thank you for lifting up the lives of your neighbors, and for helping keep us strong and united as one American family. We are grateful for that.* (Paragraph 6) . The last type is expositive sentence. Example, *This mosque, like so many in our country, is an all-American story. You've been part of this city for nearly half a century. You serve thousands of families -- some who've lived here for decades as well as immigrants from many countries who've worked to become proud American citizens.* (Paragraph 3). The verdictive sentences found in the 54<sup>th</sup> and 59<sup>th</sup> paragraphs are

used by Obama to give his decision related to certain matter, but the decision is not absolute. The exercitive sentences found in the 12<sup>th</sup>, 31<sup>st</sup>, 43<sup>rd</sup>, 48<sup>th</sup>, and 62<sup>nd</sup> paragraphs are used by Obama to show his power by giving advice or warning that may influence the listeners. The commissive sentences found in 44<sup>th</sup>, 45<sup>th</sup>, 56<sup>th</sup>, and 61<sup>st</sup> paragraphs are used by Obama to make the speaker make a promise to its listeners. The behabitive sentences found in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> paragraphs are used by Obama to show a social awareness of the president of the United States who has a huge influence in achieving the same goal in his country. The expositive sentences found in 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup> paragraphs are used by Obama to provide his views, opinions, and thoughts about the terrorism issue that takes over the United States. All of those sentences are used by a person who is powerful enough to influence the listeners.

Referring to previous studies that distinguish between this study and others is the theory used and the result of the dominant number found. In this study, the researcher is using Illocutionary act theory based on Austin theory. The researcher found five types of illocutionary act based on Austin theory, such as verdictive, exercitive, commissive behabitive and expositive. And the most dominant types which the researcher found in this study are exercitive, behabitive and expositive. In this research, the researcher found that the speaker (Obama) uses the type of exercitive, behabitive, and expositive which most often appear in his speech. First, Obama often uses expositive in his speech because Obama prefers to explain the fact, what are the issues heard. Describing the problem, what are the incident appeared. And persuading the solution with the audience, what we can do



to fix the problem to solve the problem that happens. Second, Obama often uses behavior in his speech because Obama builds some confidence in communicating with the audience. Obama tried to show his empathy to the audience by giving appreciation and spreading a positive mind. The last, Obama often uses exercise in his speech because Obama cares about the problem they have and always gives some advice and support to the audience.

In the previous study discussed by Muhammad Naf'an Sholihin entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Performed by Nemo in Finding Nemo a Movie by Andrew Stanton*" is using descriptive qualitative method and based on Searle theory. In that study, the researcher found four types of illocutionary act based on Searle theory, such as representative, directive, commissive and expressive. And the most dominant types which is the researcher found in the study is directive. In the second previous study discussed by Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputro entitled "*The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speeches*" is using descriptive qualitative method and based on Searle theory. In that study, the researcher found four types of illocutionary act based on Searle theory, such as assertive, directive, commissive and expressive. And the most dominant types which is the researcher found in the study is assertive.

After analyzing and discussing the data in the speech delivered by Barack Obama in Baltimore, the researcher tried to describe the characteristics of the speaker based on the speech that he has delivered and taken from trustworthy sources. The researcher realizes that there is a possibility that the characteristics concluded by the researcher might be different from the real ones. The reason is

because the researcher only investigates the speech delivered by Obama.

However, by using explanations, readers will know the characteristics of the speaker.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter organizes the conclusion and suggestion related with the finding and discussion before. It determines the finding that are discussed in the third chapter and provides some suggestions toward the next researcher and the reader of this writing.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

Barrack Obama is the 44<sup>th</sup> president of the United States of America. He is a person who upholds world peace. Therefore, in 2009, which was during his term of service, Obama received the Nobel Peace Prize due to his efforts in erasing nuclear weapons and in strengthening the cooperation between countries around the world. During his service as the president of the United States of America, Obama also delivered many speeches that give motivation and impact to the listeners. One of his speeches was delivered on February 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2016 that was delivered in Baltimore, a place with the biggest number of Muslims.

In his speech in Baltimore, Obama used languages that can be studied using the linguistic study such as the study conducted by the researcher. Obama used speech acts in the linguistics field to deliver the speech. In the research done by the researcher related to speech acts, it is found that illocutionary acts used by Obama is based on the theory of J.L. Austin. Those acts are behabitive, exercitive,

verdictive, commissive, and expositive. Those sentences have their own functions and purposes as found in the analysis of Obama's speech in Baltimore. Several sentences use illocutionary act sentences to achieve Obama's goal. In this research, there are 5 expositive sentences, 5 behavitive sentences, 4 commissive sentences, 2 verdictive sentences, and 5 exercitive sentences. Therefore, it can be concluded that in his speech in Baltimore, Obama uses all 5 types of illocutionary acts proposed by Austin.

Meanwhile, in the research, the researcher found out that there are several purposes in using each type, based on the theory proposed by Austin. The usage of 5 expositive sentences has the same purpose, which is to provide the view or opinion of the speaker on certain case/ matter.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

Within this research, the researcher revealed two statements of the Illocutionary acts; which are the types and meanings of Illocutionary act and the function of those meanings. For the next researcher that intends to conduct a research on Illocutionary act, here are several things that the researcher would like to advice:

1. There are many other speeches delivered by Barrack Obama that may become the object of a research with different themes and problems. For example are speeches about politics, social, and culture. You can examine some speeches about politic entitled, "Democratic National Convention

Address” talking about political matter, “Kenya Civil Society Meeting” deals with society condition, and cultural speech entitled, “Address at the Dedication of the National Museum of African-American History and Culture”. Those speeches may be analyzed by using the same theory or differ from this present research. The next researcher can also use the same speech from Barrack Obama entitled “Islamic Society of Baltimore”. It can be analyzed by using different theory and different point of view or problem. The next researcher may use those objects as the object of their research. Moreover, there are also other subjects who are considered as influential world figures and are very inspiring in other fields. For example Prof. Zakir Naik (an Indian preacher), which is figures that also discussed about Islam.

2. The next researcher may collaborate the basic of Illocutionary act with the Power Relation theory, because both theories are related to one another. Both theories are believe that things that are uttered may have positive impact towards the listeners, depending on the speaker’s power and what is being uttered by the speaker.

From this research, the researcher hopes that this research will provide benefits for the next researchers and will be useful for its readers.

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## APPENDIX

No	Data	Illocutionary Act				
		Verdictives	Exercitives	Commissives	Behabitives	Expositives
1	<p>Paragraph 1</p> <p><b>Well, good afternoon. And, Sabah, thank you for the wonderful introduction and for your example -- your devotion to your faith and your education, and your service to others. You're an inspiration. You're going to be a fantastic doctor.</b></p>				√	
2	<p>Paragraph 2</p> <p><b>To everyone here at the Islamic Society of Baltimore, thank you for welcoming me here today. I want to thank Muslim Americans leaders from across this city and this state, and some who traveled even from out of state to be here.</b></p>				√	
3	<p>Paragraph 3</p> <p><b>This mosque, like so many in our country, is an all-American story. You've been part of this city for nearly half a century. You serve thousands of families -- some who've lived here for decades as well as immigrants from many countries who've worked to become proud American citizens.</b></p>					√



4	<p>Paragraph 4</p> <p><b>Now, a lot of Americans have never visited a mosque. To the folks watching this today who haven't -- think of your own church, or synagogue, or temple, and a mosque like this will be very familiar. This is where families come to worship and express their love for God and each other.</b></p>					√
5	<p>Paragraph 5</p> <p><b>With interfaith dialogue, you build bridges of understanding with other faith communities -- Christians and Jews. There's a health clinic that serves the needy, regardless of their faith. And members of this community are out in the broader community, working for social justice and urban development.</b></p>					√
6	<p>Paragraph 6</p> <p><b>So the first thing I want to say is two words that Muslim Americans don't hear often enough -- and that is, thank you.</b></p>				√	
7	<p>Paragraph 7</p> <p><b>I know that in Muslim communities across our country, this is a time of concern and, frankly, a time of some fear.</b></p>				√	
8	<p>Paragraph 8</p> <p><b>The Muslim American community remains relatively small --several million people in this country.</b></p>					√

9	Paragraph 9 <b>And since 9/11, but more recently, since the attacks in Paris and San Bernardino, you've seen too often people conflating the horrific acts of terrorism with the beliefs of an entire faith. And of course, recently, we've heard inexcusable political rhetoric against Muslim Americans that has no place in our country.</b>					√
10	Paragraph 12 <b>Conversations that you shouldn't have to have with children -- not in this country. Not at this moment.</b>		√			
11	Paragraph 14 <b>These are children just like mine. And the notion that they would be filled with doubt and questioning their places in this great country of ours at a time when they've got enough to worry about -- it's hard being a teenager already -- that's not who we are.</b>				√	
12	Paragraph 15 <b>We're one American family. And when any part of our family starts to feel separate or second-class or targeted, it tears at the very fabric of our nation.</b>				√	
13	Paragraph 31 <b>So with the time I have left, I just want to suggest a few principles that I believe can guide us.</b>		√			

14	Paragraph 43 <b>So none of us can be silent. We can't be bystanders to bigotry. And together, we've got to show that America truly protects all faiths.</b>		√			
15	Paragraph 44 <b>. Well, I agree, we actually do need moral clarity. Let's have some moral clarity.</b>					
16	Paragraph 45 <b>I refuse to give them legitimacy. We must never give them that legitimacy.</b>					
17	Paragraph 48 <b>So let's be clear about that.</b>		√			
18	Paragraph 54 <b>And ultimately, I'm confident that the overwhelming majority will win that battle. Muslims will decide the future of your faith. And I'm confident in the direction that it will go.</b>	√				
19	Paragraph 56 <b>I promise you, as the President of the United States, I'm mindful that that is a healthy tradition that is alive and well in America.</b>					
20	Paragraph 59 <b>And we know it's possible.</b>	√				

21	<p>Paragraph 61</p> <p><b>We will -- I will -- do everything I can to lift up the multiplicity of Muslim voices that promote pluralism and peace.</b></p>			✓		
22	<p>Paragraph 62</p> <p><b>We can't give in to profiling entire groups of people. We can't securitize our entire relationship with Muslim Americans. We can't deal with you solely through the prism of law enforcement. We've got to build trust and mutual respect.</b></p>		✓			

