

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY PRESIDENT GEORGE
W. BUSH AND PRIME MINISTER SHARON
IN ECONOMIC DISCUSSION**

THESIS

Presented to The State Islamic University of Malang in Partial Fulfillment of the
requirements for Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (SS)

By:

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

2007

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2007**

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Sarjana thesis of **Ucik Nurul Hidayati** (03320039) entitled “illocutionary acts used by President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon in Economy Discussion “has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of examiners as the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters and Language Department, the Faculty of Humanities and Culture.

Malang, September 21th 2007

The Board of Examiners

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MOTTO

Pray and try

Always think big in your life

(David J. Schwartz)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved father and mother

Drs. H. Mu'alimin, M.Si. and Hj. Umi Zuhroiyah

Thanks for their endless great love, care, trust and supports

both material and spiritual

My beloved brother

Ariza Falefi, SE.

My beloved sister

Khurotul A'yuni

Thanks for your purity, support and pray

My beloved friends

Dewi, Ririn, Peni, Aini, Yuyun, Risa, Ina, Unun, Ika, Fajar

All my friends in English department "03"

All of members of Gajayana 107 Boarding House

All of members of PPL AKTA IV

Thanks for our togetherness, support and motivation

ABSTRACT

Hidayati, U. N. 2007. *Illocutionary Acts Used by President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon in Economic Discussion*. Thesis. English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities and Culture. The State Islamic University of Malang

The Advisor : Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed., Ph.D

Key Words : Illocutionary acts, President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon, Discussion.

Illocutionary acts is viewed as an utterance by means of which speaker communicates his feelings, attitudes, beliefs, or intentions with respect to some event or state of affairs. Its mean that illocutionary acts are performances of which speaker communicates something to the hearer to do something like what the speaker's utterances and it gives some effect to the hearer. The researcher analyzes illocutionary acts used by the President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon in Economic Discussion. This study is important because none of earlier illocutionary studies focused their research on the President utterance which categorize as formal discussion that contents illocutionary acts in economic area.

This study is intended to investigate what kinds of illocutionary acts used by the President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon in Economic discussion.

In this study the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method. The data are analyzed descriptively depend on the illocutionary acts used by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon in economic discussion that happened in Texas, 2005.

The findings that have been analyzed by using Searle's theory, the researcher found that most of the utterances used by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon contain constantive act, directive act, commissive act, and expressive act. But declarative acts are not used in this field analysis. Kinds of constantive acts used are informing, affirming, conjecturing, asserting, denying, answering, and disagreeing. Meanwhile, directive act in this analysis contains the act of begging, asking, proposing, suggesting and expecting. Besides, the commissive act also constitutes the act of guaranteeing, agreeing, and promising. In addition, the expressive acts used by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon are greeting, thanking, and apologizing. George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon use 4 functions of illocutionary acts: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

Finally, the researcher hopes that this research can give a contribution for the next researcher who are interested in illocutionary acts research by using other theories that more complete and better.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

This study investigates an illocutionary act performed as a result of the speaker's utterances, such as answering, informing, disagreeing, greeting, congratulating, and explaining. Illocutionary acts are characterized by reference to certain types of effects that actions may have. Illocutionary acts are constituents of social practices; it is an action that has effect to the audience. Austin (1962:121) recognized the first point when he said that illocutionary act can be brought off non-verbally. Renkema (1993:22) defines illocutionary act as the act which is committed by producing utterance, by uttering a promise, a promise is made by uttering a threat, and a threat is made.

Meanwhile, Edmondson (1980: 30) defines "illocutionary acts which are viewed as an utterance by means of which speaker communicate his feelings, attitudes, beliefs, or intentions with respect to some events or states of affair". It means that illocutionary acts are performances of which speaker communicates something to the hearers to do something like what the speaker's utterances and it

gives some effects to the hearers. An illocutionary act communicates a speaker to negotiate conversational outcomes. The sense in which we use the term illocution is not identical to the way this term is commonly used in Speech act theory.

Study on illocutionary acts has been done by several researchers, for example Handayani (2004) who focused on the illocutionary acts used by transsexual people in Malang. She found that there are assertive acts, directive acts, commissive acts and expressive acts. The most assertive act performed in this finding is complaining act, the example: Merlyn said: "Opo'o bar. It is complaining act because she tries to complain why volley ball playing finished.

Another relevant study, Azizah (2005) focused on the speech acts used by Aa Gym in his preach. The findings are Aa Gym's preaches have locutionary act, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. In the case of illocutionary acts there are asserting, concluding, complaining, claiming, reporting, and suggesting. The example "Pokoknya Bapak" has context: if we want to change other's behavior, we have to be brave to change our self. First, none can change him till he is brave to evaluate himself firstly. This utterance has the illocutionary act of commanding and advising as it contains advice about something should do.

In addition, Anisiah (2005), who focused on the speech acts used by Djarum advertisements on television. Her findings are firstly, the utterance acts that are performed, have the illocutionary act of stating, telling, ordering, asserting, asking and perlocutionary act of persuading and convincing. Secondly, the speech acts of the advertisements performed are literally, non- literally, directly and indirectly. And the prefectness of illocutionary acts influences the level marketing of the

product. The example: the illocutionary act is what the speaker is doing in relation to the hearers with words. Look at the context description, the advertiser attempts to introduce the product by doing an act, playing basketball enthusiastically after coming into LA Light area. The intended message is the product raises audience enthusiasm in doing something.

In this study the researcher analyzes illocutionary acts used by the President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon in Economic Discussion. This study is important because none of earlier illocutionary studies focused their research on the President utterances which categorize as formal discussion that contents illocutionary acts in economic area.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, this research focuses on the following questions: what are illocutionary acts used by the President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon in Economic Discussion?

1.3 Objective of The Study

Based on the problem mentioned above, the objective of this research are to describe the illocutionary acts used in discussion between President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon in Economic Discussion.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are divided into three parts. First, to the researcher, it can give function as the medium to apply her knowledge in discourse studies. Second, to the English students, the study of illocutionary acts can enrich their knowledge in discourse studies, especially to the English Lecturers and students of UIN Malang. Thirdly, to the next researchers, this research can give motivation to the other researchers to study about illocutionary acts in the other areas, such as culture, politics, social and another point of view.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research is limited on analyzing the illocutionary acts used by President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon in economic discussion in Texas, on April, 2005. The illocutionary used are constative, directives, commissive, and acknowledgement.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the terms that are used in this research, the researcher defines the key terms used in this study. The terms are explained as follow:

1. Speech Acts is a unit of language that is produced in order to achieve a particular purpose, such as a command, a question, a reply, a request, an apology, a complaint, etc.

2. Illocutionary acts are the act that is performed as result of the speaker's utterances. It is the act that is committed by producing an utterance.
3. George Walker Bush is the 43rd president of the United States. President Bush served for 6 years as the 46th governor of the State of Texas.
4. Prime Minister Sharon is Prime Minister of Israel. He was born on February 27, 1928.
5. Discussion is basically a conversation between two or more people that have purpose to analyze and reach a solution to a problem by sound reasoning.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some important ideas and theories in conducting the research. These are (1) speech acts, (2) illocutionary acts, and (3) discussion

2.1 Speech Acts

2.1.1 Definition

In general, speech acts are acts of communication to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. Speech acts is actions that are carried out through language. For example, a statement expresses a belief, a request expresses a desire, and an apology expresses regret. As an act of communication, a speech act succeeds if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude being expressed.

Some speech acts, however, are not primarily acts of communication and have the function not of communicating but of affecting institutional states of affairs. They can do so in either of two ways. Some officially judge something to be the case, and others actually make something the case. Those of the first kind include judge's rulings; referees calls and assessor's appraisals, and the latter include sentencing, bequeathing and appointing. Acts of both kinds can be performed only in certain ways under certain circumstances by those in certain institutional or social positions.

2.1.2 Types of Speech Act

There are three kinds of speech acts. The first kind is locutionary acts. Austin (1955:94) says “locutionary act is the sense there is in which to say something is to do something; in saying something we do something considered as illocutionary act; and even by saying something we do something”. He (in Leech, 1996:199) makes among three kinds of speech acts: (1) a LOCUTIONARY ACT (performing the act of saying something), (2) an ILLOCUTIONARY ACT (performing an act in saying something), and (3) a PERLOCUTIONARY ACT (performing an act by saying something).

For example:

LOCUTION: s says to h that X

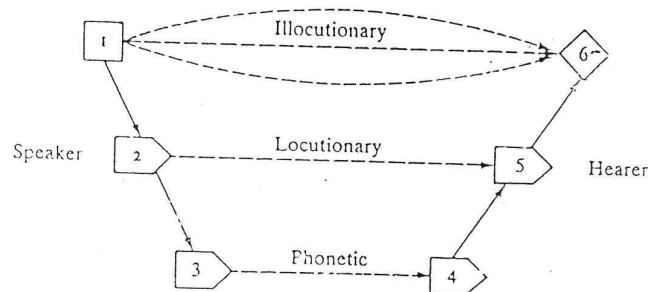
(X being certain words spoken with a certain sense and reference)

ILLOCUTION: In saying X, s ASSERTS that P.

PERLOCUTION: By saying X, s CONVINCES h that P

Based on the three classifications in terms of the process models of communication, we may identify the illocutionary act with the transmission of message (ideational communication), and the illocutionary act with the transmission of discourse (interpersonal communication). The only modification of this statement is that the illocutionary goal of a discourse has been distinguished, from other social goals. The social goals maintaining cooperation and politeness. For this reason, Leech (1983: 201) shows more than one goal-arrow connecting the first and the final positions.

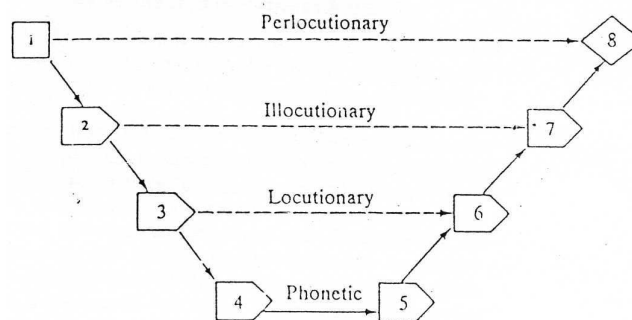
Fig 2.1: Linguistic Communication based on the way-goals



The bottom line of the diagram appropriate receives the label phonetic refers to the actual physical execution of the utterance. The main point is that the different kinds of speech act can be interpreted as comprising a hierarchy of instrumentality. One act forming a link in a chain of events that constitute another act. Fig 2.1 shows the illocution and locution as goals rather than as actions. If the sequence of events 2-3-4-5 takes place, the hearer decodes the message appropriately, will the locutionary act be performed, and if the sequence 1-2-3-4-5-6 takes place will the illocutionary act be performed, and the utterance be understood to be a promise, or a claim, or whatever it is intended to be.

The term act can properly be applied only the sequence of events enacted in order to reach the goal from the first position; i.e. the perlocutionary act is represented by the sequence 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8, the illocutionary act by the sequence 2-3-4-5-6-7, and the locutionary act by sequence 3-4-5-6. the sequence is shown in figure 2.2 as follows.

Fig 2.2 The Sequence of Speech Acts.



2.1.2.1 Locutionary acts

Locutionary acts are simply the speech acts that have taken place. It is description of what speaker said. Every utterance is represented by a sentence with a grammatical structure and linguistic meaning.

2.1.2.2 Illocutionary acts

Illocutionary acts are the real actions which performed by the utterance, where saying equals doing, as in betting, plighting one's troth, welcoming and warning. Speakers have some intention in making an utterance, and what they intend to accomplish.

2.1.2.3 Perlocutionary acts

Perlocutionary acts are the effects of the utterance on listener, and the consequences these acts have on hearer's attitudes or behavior.

2.2 Illocutionary Acts

2.2.1 Definition

The most crucial of Austin's speech acts type is the illocutionary act.

Illocutionary acts are important to the linguistic study of speech acts. Edmondson (1981:30) defines that illocutionary acts as viewed utterances by means of which a speaker communicates their feeling, attitude, belief, or intention with respect to some events or state of affairs.

2.2.2 The Type of Illocutionary Acts

Searle's classification of illocutionary acts is based on varied criteria. The categories are defined as follows.

1. Assertive, it commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition, such as: stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting.
2. Directives are intended to produce some effort through action by the hearer, such as: ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending
3. Commissive, it commits the speaker to some future action, such as: promising, threatening, guaranteeing, pledging, and agreeing.
4. Expressive/acknowledgement, have the function of expressing, or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs which the illocution presupposes, such as: thanking, congratulating, apologizing, welcoming, and accepting.
5. Declarative, to utter a declaration on his very words being about a new state of affairs, such as: dismissing, naming, appointing.

2.2.3 The Functions of Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary has function based on social purposes such as respectable behavior. Leech (1983:104) purposes the social illocutionary act function into four functions as follows:

1. Competitive, is the illocutionary aims at competing with the social purposes; such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging.
2. Convivial is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes; for instance offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating.
3. Collaborative is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes; such as asserting, reporting, announcing and instructing.
4. Conflictive is illocutionary aims against the social purposes; as like threatening, accusing, cursing and reprimanding.

2.3 Discussion

2.3 1 Definition

Kruger (1960:415) defines that a discussion is basically a conversation between two or more people, and the purpose of which is to analyze and reach a solution to a problem by sound reasoning. Discussion may take many forms and may deal with trivial or important problems, and its quality may range from very bad to very good, depending upon the preparation, reasoning ability, speaking ability, and cooperation of the discussants.

2.3.2 Function of Discussion

Discussion has function to look for the solution of problem and make everything is clear. The purpose of discussion is to reach agreement among the participants by means of pooling information, exchanging reasons, and critically evaluating the ideas presented.

2.3.3 Types of Discussion

Discussion conducted to give explanation to the participant's involved or an audience listening to the discussion. A discussion with the former purpose may be called a private, or closed, discussion, and one with the latter, a public, or open, discussion.

2.3.3.1 Private Discussion

Private discussions are basically of two types, those that occur in real life, or nonacademic situations, and those that occur in academic, or contest, situations. Nonacademic discussions usually take two forms, the informal panel and the cooperative investigation.

2.3.3.2 Public Discussion

Public discussions differ from the preceding types in that they are carried on for the edification of an audience. In public discussion, the audience participates after a discussion by the panel, this type of program being called a discussion forum.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, research subject, data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method. The data are analyzed descriptively depend on the illocutionary acts used by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon.

3.2 Research Subject

This research concerns with the illocutionary acts used in discussion between President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon. In the aim of describing illocutionary acts in this discussion, there are some reasons why discussion between President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon are taken as the subject. Firstly, it is assumed that there are utterances that consist of illocutionary acts found in this discussion. Secondly, the language that is used in this discussion represents a formal communication that contains illocutionary acts in economic area.

3.3 Data Sources

In this research, the researcher takes the data from the utterances which were used by President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon in the discussion about economy that happened in Texas, 2005.

3.4 Research Instrument

The key instrument of the research is the researcher herself because there are no other research instruments that are suitable to gain the data. The researcher collects and classifies the data based on the data in accordance with illocutionary acts and the function of illocutionary act.

3.5 Data Collection

In collecting the original and valid data, the writer takes utterance transcriptions understand the meaning of utterances from internet, and arranges the data systematically based on the problem of the study.

3.6 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher identifies and classifies by using several steps. First, the researcher identifies and classifies the context of utterance. Second, the researcher analyzes the data based on the illocutionary acts theory. Finally the discussion of the research finding is presented the data to make the conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter covers the findings of the study based on the data analysis that is presented in line with formulated research question. The data are taken from the utterances of George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon in economic discussion. In this research there are totally 88 utterances. The utterance is analyzed based on Searle's speech acts theory that consists of utterance act, propositional act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. But in this research, the researcher just analyzes the illocutionary act in every utterance, such as the utterance that include as constantive, directives, commissive, and acknowledgement. Beside that the researcher analyzes the function of illocutionary act that is used in every utterance.

4.1 Research Findings

1. Data Presentation

Prime Minister Sharon comes to Texas to discuss ways to expand cooperation of economic between The United States and the State of Israel. The Prime Minister believes that developing Negev and the Galilee regions is vital to ensuring a vibrant economic future of Israel. The Prime Minister and President George W. Bush discussed the important and encouraging changes taking place in the region, including a Palestinian election. They discussed the need for Israel to

work with the Palestinians leadership to improve the daily lives of Palestinians, so Israelis and Palestinians can realize a peaceful future together. The United States is working with Palestinians and Israelis to improve security on the ground.

President Bush's Utterance

1. Mr. Prime Minister, welcome to my home
2. I'm looking forward to serving you some good food for lunch
3. I want you to see my place.
4. So, welcome
5. We're committed to preserving and strengthening Israel's capability to deter its enemies and to defend it.
6. The Prime Minister believes that developing Negev and the Galilee regions is vital to ensuring a vibrant economic future for Israel.
7. I support that goal and we will work together to make his plans a reality.
8. I want to thank you for your leadership.
9. I strongly support his courageous initiative to disengage from Gaza and part of the West Bank.
10. I urge the Palestinian leadership to accept his offer.
11. So that Israelis and Palestinians can realize a peaceful future together.
12. The United States will continue working with the international community to help Palestinians develop democratic political institutions...
13. The Prime Minister and I reaffirmed our commitment to that vision and to the road map as the only way forward to realize it.
14. The Prime Minister and I share a desire to see the disengagement from

Gaza and part of the West Bank serve to re-energize progress along the road map.

15. We are cooperating with the Palestinians to help them fulfill all their obligations under the road map, especially sustained, effective operations to stop terrorism and dismantle terrorist capabilities and infrastructure.

16. Israel should remove unauthorized outposts and meet its road map obligations regarding settlements in the West Bank.

17. I want to thank you for coming, sir, and I look forward to working with you in the years ahead.

Data 1: Mr. Prime Minister, welcome to my home.

George W Bush appreciates when Prime minister arrived in his home.

President George W. Bush said “welcome” to receive the arrival of Prime Minister Sharon and he can come to their meeting. This utterance is classified into direct illocutionary act. The utterance (1) is an expressive and it used to make a greeting statement. Besides, it is also has function based on social purposes. It is convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

Data 2: I'm looking forward to serving you some good food for lunch

President George W. Bush commits himself to serve Prime Minister Sharon some good food for lunch. The utterance (2) is a commissive and it is used

to make a guaranteeing statement. It is also conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 3: I want you to see my place.

President George W. Bush wants Prime Minister Sharon to look his place, because in Texas there are ranch and President W. Bush know that Prime minister love the land. The utterance (3) is directives and it used to make a begging statement. it is included competitive function, because it is the illocutionary aims are competing with the social purposes.

Data 4: So, welcome

President George W. Bush repeats his greeting. He said welcome again to Prime Minister Sharon. It means that President G. Bush very respect to his guest. The utterance (4) is directives and it is used to make a greeting statement. It is also categorize convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

Data 5: We're committed to preserving and strengthening Israel's capability to deter its enemies and to defend it.

President George W. Bush is committing with prime minister to preserving and strengthening Israel's capability, especially in secure and defensible border. The utterance (5) is a constative and it is used to make an informing statement. It is collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 6: The Prime Minister believes that developing Negev and the Galilee regions is vital to ensuring a vibrant economic future for Israel.

President George W. Bush informs that Prime Minister believes that developing Negev and the Galilee regions is vital to ensuring a vibrant economic future for Israel. President George W. Bush support that goal and will work together to make his plants become reality. The utterance (6) is a constative and it is used to make an informing statement. It is also has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 7: I support that goal and we will work together to make his plans a reality.

President George W. Bush give support to prime minister Sharon to realize the plans and they will work together to realize it. The utterance (7) is directives and it is used to make an urging. It is also has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 8: I want to thank you for your leadership.

President George W. Bush wants to thank you to Prime Minister Sharon because he shows strong visionary leadership by taking difficult steps to improve the lives of people. The utterance (8) is expressive and it is used to make an thanking statement. It is convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

Data 9: I strongly support his courageous initiative to disengage from Gaza and part of the West Bank.

President George W. Bush gives support to Prime Minister Sharon's initiative to disengage from Gaza and part of the West Bank. The utterance (9) is directives and it is used to make an urging statement. It is also has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 10: I urge the Palestinian leadership to accept his offer.

President George W. Bush informs that he support the Palestinian leadership to accept the implementation of the disengagement from Gaza and part of the West Bank. The utterance (10) is constantive and it is used to make an informing statement. It is also has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 11: So that Israelis and Palestinians can realize a peaceful future together.

President George W. Bush said that Israelis and Palestinians can realize the idea to create a peaceful future together. The utterance (11) is constantive and it is used to make an informing statement. It is also has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 12: The United States will continue working with the international community to help Palestinians develop democratic political institutions...

President George W. Bush informs that the United States will continue working with the international community to help the Palestinians develop democratic political situation. The utterance (12) is constative and it is used to make an informing statement. It also has collaborative function, because its illocutionary aim is to ignore social purposes.

Data 13: The Prime Minister and I reaffirmed our commitment to that vision and to the road map as the only way forward to realize it.

President George W. Bush said their commitment to realize the vision of two democratic states, namely Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. The utterance (13) is constative and it is used to make an affirming statement. It has collaborative function, because its illocutionary aim is to ignore social purposes.

Data 14: The Prime Minister and I share a desire to see the disengagement from Gaza and part of the West Bank serve to re-energize progress along the road map.

President George W. Bush informs their sharing to see the disengagement from Gaza and part of the West Bank serve to re-energize progress along the road map. The utterance (14) is directive and it is used to make a begging statement. It has competitive function; its illocutionary aim is to compete with social purposes.

Data 15: We are cooperating with the Palestinians to help them fulfill all their obligations under the road map, especially sustained, effective operations to stop terrorism and dismantle terrorist capabilities and infrastructure.

President George W. Bush cooperates with Palestinian to help their idea to stop terrorism and dismantle terrorist and capabilities and infrastructure. The utterance (15) is constative and it is used to make an informing statement. It has collaborative function; it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 16: Israel should remove unauthorized outposts and meet its road map obligations regarding settlements in the West Bank.

President George W. Bush gives suggestion to Israel to remove unauthorized outposts and meet its road map obligations. The utterance (16) is directives and it is used to make a suggesting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 17: I want to thank you for coming, sir, and I look forward to working with you in the years ahead.

President George W. Bush wants to thank for coming of Prime Minister Sharon and also want to cooperate with Prime Minister in the future. The utterance (17) is expressive and it is used to make a thanking statement. It has convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

2. Data Presentation

Prime Minister Sharon said thank you to President George W. Bush for the important meeting and they make all a commitment not to accept any temporary solutions regarding terror, but to act decisively to dismantle terrorist infrastructure and to eliminate terrorism once and for all.

Prime Minister Sharon's utterance

18. Thank you, Mr. President, for this important meeting and for your generous hospitality
19. On behalf of the state of Israel, I wish to thank you, your administration and the American people for your warm and steadfast friendship.
20. Of course, I would be very glad, Mr. President, to have you as a guest on our farm, not only because we are short of labor. (Laughter.)
21. We call upon our Palestinian neighbors to choose the path of democracy and law and order, so that they can establish an independent and viable state.
22. We should make all a commitment not to accept any temporary solutions regarding terror, but to act decisively to dismantle terrorist infrastructure and to eliminate terrorism once and for all.
23. And we will confer more in the coming period as the security situation allows.
24. We would like the Palestinians to govern themselves in their own state, a democratic state with territorial contiguity in Judea and Samaria, living side by side with Israel in peace and security.

25. We seek to rebuild trust and respect, the dignity and human rights of all people.

26. Regarding the unauthorized outposts, I wish to reiterate that Israel is a society governed by the rule of law.

27. As such, I will fulfill my commitment to you, Mr. President, to remove unauthorized outposts.

28. We accept the principle that no unilateral actions by any party can prejudice the outcome of bilateral negotiations between us and the Palestinians.

29. We seek a genuine and honest dialogue with the Palestinians so that we can transform these initial steps into a sound basis for our relations with them in the future.

30. I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for the support of the disengagement plan which I initiated.

31. The process of this disengagement will strengthen Israel, improve the quality of life for Israeli citizens, reduce the friction between us and the Palestinians, and can pave the way for the implementation of the road map

32. I also want to thank you, Mr. President, for your intention to support Israel's effort to develop the Negev and the Galilee.

33. I will say today, the road map based on your June 2002 speech, adopted by my government and approved by the Palestinians and the majority of the international community, will be the only way forward to realizing your vision.

34. I wish to thank you again, Mr. President, for your hospitality and for your friendship in support of the state of Israel. Thank you, Mr. President.

Data 18: Thank you, Mr. President, for this important meeting and for your generous hospitality.

Prime Minister Sharon said thank you to President George W. Bush for their important meeting. The utterance (18) is expressive and it is used to make a thanking statement. It has convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

Data 19: It was a pleasure to be invited to your home here at the ranch. On behalf of the state of Israel, I wish to thank you, your administration and the American people for your warm and steadfast friendship.

Prime Minister Sharon said that he want to be invited to President George W. Bush at the ranch. He also wishes to thank you especially the American people for his warm and steadfast friendship. The utterance (19) is directives and it is used to make an expecting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 20: Of course, I would be very glad, Mr. President, to have you as a guest on our farm, not only because we are short of labor.

Prime Minister Sharon is very happy if the President George W. Bush comes to his country. The utterance (20) is constative and it is used to make a conjecturing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 21: We call upon our Palestinian neighbors to choose the path of democracy and law and order, so that they can establish an independent and viable state.

Prime Minister Sharon and President George W. Bush has called Palestinian to choose the path of democracy, they can become an independent and viable state. The utterance (21) is constative. It is used to make an informing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 22: We should make all a commitment not to accept any temporary solutions regarding terror, but to act decisively to dismantle terrorist infrastructure and to eliminate terrorism once and for all.

Prime Minister Sharon and Prime Minister Sharon and President George W. Bush make all commitment not to accept everything that relation to terror, but to act to eliminate terrorism. The utterance (22) is constative. It is used to make a asserting statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 23: And we will confer more in the coming period as the security situation allows.

Prime Minister Sharon and President George W. Bush will discuss about the security of the Palestinian Authority. The utterance (23) is constative. It is used to make an informing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 24: We would like the Palestinians to govern themselves in their own state, a democratic state with territorial contiguity in Judea and Samaria, living side by side with Israel in peace and security.

Prime Minister Sharon and President George W. Bush want the Palestinians to govern themselves in their own state, living side by side with Israel in peace and security. The utterance (24) is commissive. It is used to make an agreeing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 25: We seek to rebuild trust and respect, the dignity and human rights of all people.

Prime Minister Sharon and President George W. Bush want to rebuild trust and respect their dignity and human rights of all people. The utterance (25) is commissive. It is used to make a promising statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 26: Regarding the unauthorized outposts, I wish to reiterate that Israel is a society governed by the rule of law.

Prime Minister Sharon wishes to repeat that Israel is a society governed by the rule of law. The utterance (26) is directives. It is used to make an expecting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 27: As such, I will fulfill my commitment to you, Mr.President, to remove unauthorized outposts.

Prime Minister Sharon will fulfill his commitment to President George W. Bush to remove unauthorized outposts. The utterance (27) is commissive. It is used to make a promising statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 28: We accept the principle that no unilateral actions by any party can prejudge the outcome of bilateral negotiations between us and the Palestinians.

Prime Minister Sharon and President George W. Bush accept the principle that no unilateral actions that can prejudge the outcome of bilateral negotiation between them and Palestinians. The utterance (28) is commissive. It is used to make an agreeing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 29: We seek a genuine and honest dialogue with the Palestinians so that we can transform these initial steps into a sound basis for our relations with them in the future.

Prime Minister Sharon and President George W. Bush look a genuine and honest dialogue with Palestinians so they can transform these initial steps into a sound basis for our relations with them in the future. The utterance (29) is constantive. It is used to make an informing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 30: I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for the support of the disengagement plan that I initiated.

Prime Minister Sharon said thank you to President George W. Bush for the support of the disengagement plan. The utterance (30) is expressive. It is used to make a thanking statement. It has convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

Data 31: The process of this disengagement will strengthen Israel, improve the quality of life for Israeli citizens, reduce the friction between us and the Palestinians, and can pave the way for the implementation of the road map

Prime Minister Sharon said that the process of the disengagement will strengthen Israel, improve the quality of life for Israeli citizens, reduce the friction between America, Israel and the Palestinians, and can pave the way for the implementation of the road map. The utterance (31) is constantive. It is used to make an informing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 32: I also want to thank you, Mr. President, for your intention to support Israel's effort to develop the Negev and the Galilee.

Prime Minister Sharon wants to thank you to President George W. Bush for his intention to support Israel's effort to develop the Negev and the Galilee. The utterance (32) is commissive, because Prime Minister Sharon commits himself to thank in the future course of action. It is used to make a promising statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 33: I will say today, the road map based on your June 2002 speech, adopted by my government and approved by the Palestinians and the majority of the international community, will be the only way forward to realizing your vision.

Prime Minister Sharon will say about the road map based on President George W. Bush's speech on June, adopted by Israel's government and approved by the Palestinians and the majority of the international community, will be the only way forward to realizing George W. Bush's vision. The utterance (33) is commissive. It is used to make a promising statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 34: I wish to thank you again, Mr. President, for your hospitality and for your friendship in support of the state of Israel. Thank you, Mr. President.

Prime Minister Sharon wants to thank you to President George W. Bush for his hospitality and for his friendship in support the state of Israel. The utterance (34) is expressive. It is used to make a thanking statement. It has

convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

3. Data Presentation

President George W. Bush said thank you to Prime Minister Sharon because it is a process that's going to take a lot of work to get a democracy stood up on Israel's border. President George W. Bush appreciates with that commitment, and they look forward to continuing to work together.

President George W. Bush utterance
35. Thank you, Prime Minister.
36. This is a process that's going to take a lot of work to get a democracy stood up on Israel's border. And we look forward to working with Israel.
37. I appreciate that commitment, Mr. Prime Minister, and we look forward to continuing to work with you on it.

Data 35: Thank you, Prime Minister.

President George W. Bush wants to thank to Prime Minister Sharon for his commitment. The utterance (35) is expressive. It is used to make a thanking statement. It has convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

Data 36: This is a process that's going to take a lot of work to get a democracy stood up on Israel's border. And we look forward to working with Israel.

President George W. Bush said that it is a process that's going to take a lot of work to get a democracy stood up on Israel's border. And he looks forward to working with Israel. The utterance (36) is constative. It is used to make an asserting statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 37: I appreciate that commitment, Mr. Prime Minister, and we look forward to continuing to work with you on it.

President George W. Bush very appreciates to the commitment that creates by Prime Minister Sharon and they will continue to work together. The utterance (37) is commissive. It is used to make a promising statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

4. Data Presentation

Prime Minister Sharon thinks that it was very good meeting and very friendly meeting.

Prime Minister Sharon's Utterance
38. Thank you.
39. No, I think it was a very good meeting, beside the fact it was, as usual, a very friendly meeting. I think that we discussed many issues that we agreed upon and, no doubt that we will continue to work together, as we are doing in recent years.

Data 38: Thank you.

Prime Minister Sharon said thank you because it was very good meeting and very friendly meeting. The utterance (38) is expressive. It is used to make a thanking statement. It has convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

Data 39: No, I think it was a very good meeting, beside the fact it was, as usual, a very friendly meeting. I think that we discussed many issues that we agreed upon and, no doubt that we will continue to work together, as we are doing in recent years.

Prime Minister Sharon reject the statement from the audience and he think that they discuss many issues, no doubt and they will continue to work together in the future. The utterance (39) is constative. It is used to make a disagreeing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

5. Data Presentation

President George W. Bush asks to the Questioner if he need the evidence from the Israeli press. President George W. Bush answer the question from the questioner with answer no.

President George W. Bush's utterance
40. Do you want to call on somebody from the Israeli press?
41. No, I –

Data 40: Do you want to call on somebody from the Israeli press?

President George W. Bush asks to the Questioner if he need the evidence from the Israeli press. The utterance (40) is directives. It is used to make an asking statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 41: No, I –

President George W. Bush answer the question from the questioner with answer no. The utterance (41) is constantive. It is used to make a denying statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

6. Data Presentation

President George W. Bush said that he doesn't get the second part of the question and Prime Minister Sharon answer that he will answer the second part. So they laugh together.

Utterance
42. PRESIDENT BUSH: I don't get the second part of the question.
43. PRIME MINISTER SHARON: Mr. President, I will answer the second part. (Laughter.)

Data 42: I don't get the second part of the question.

To make the situation warm, President George W. Bush said that he doesn't get the second part of the question. The utterance (42) is constative. It is used to make an informing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 43: Mr. President, I will answer the second part. (Laughter)

Prime Minister Sharon answers that he will answer the second part. So he laughs. The utterance (43) is constative. It is used to make an answering statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

7. Data Presentation

President George W. Bush agrees that Prime Minister Sharon answer the second part of the question. He said that he got that part, but he just didn't get the last part of the second part of the question.

President George W. Bush's utterance
44. Okay. (Laughter.)
45. No, I got that part. (Laughter.) I just didn't get the last part of the second part.
46. Never mind, that's enough. Go ahead and answer it.

Data 44: Okay. (Laughter)

President George W. Bush agrees that Prime Minister Sharon answer the second part of the question. The statement (44) is commissive. It is used to make an agreeing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 45: No, I got that part. (Laughter) I just didn't get the last part of the second part.

President George W. Bush said that he got that part, but he just didn't get the last part of the second part of the question. The utterance (45) is constantive. It is used to make an asserting statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 46: Never mind, that's enough. Go ahead and answer it.

President George W. Bush give permit to Prime Minister Sharon answer the second part of the question. The utterance (46) is directives. It is used to make an arguing statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

8. Data Presentation

Prime Minister Sharon said thank you, because he get the chance to answer about construction in the major blocs. It is the Israeli position that the major Israeli population centers will remain in Israel's hands under any future final status agreement with all related consequences.

Prime Minister Sharon's utterance

47. Thank you.

48. I would like, first, to answer about construction in the major blocs. It is the Israeli position that the major Israeli population centers will remain in Israel's hands under any future final status agreement with all related consequences.

49. Now, about the other question that you had, you asked what would the day be after -- that was your question.

50. I hope that this phase will arrive soon. Implementation of the disengagement plan has the potential of paving the way toward the road map.

51. Now I have to do something for all the Israelis at home.

52. The position of Israel is that the construction of the blocs of settlements will remain with Israel, and in all agreement with what will happen the day after the disengagement.

53. we will continue to fight the terror, and after the continued commitment to fight terror, we will continue with the negotiations -- only after the Palestinians agree to stop the terror.

54. I hope that this stage will happen and that we will only move to the road map after this intervention by the Palestinians against terror.

Data 47: Thank You

Prime Minister Sharon said thank you, because he get the chance to answer the question. The utterance (47) is expressive. It is used to make a thanking statement. It has convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

Data 48: I would like, first, to answer about construction in the major blocs. It is the Israeli position that the major Israeli population centers will remain in Israel's hands under any future final status agreement with all related consequences.

Prime Minister Sharon want answer the first question about construction in the major blocs. It is the Israeli position that the major Israeli population centers will remain in Israel's hands under any future final status agreement with all related consequences. The statement (48) is constantive. It is used to make an answering statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 49: Now, about the other question that you had, you asked what would be the day after -- that was your question.

Prime Minister Sharon asked about the other question to the questioner. The statement (49) is constantive. It is used to make an asserting statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 50: I hope that this phase will arrive soon. Implementation of the disengagement plan has the potential of paving the way toward the road map.

Prime Minister Sharon hopes that this phase will arrive soon.

Implementation of the disengagement plan has the potential of paving the way toward the road map. The utterance (50) is directives. It is used to make an expecting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 51: Now I have to do something for all the Israelis at home.

Prime Minister Sharon commits himself to do something for all the Israelis at home. The utterance (51) is commissive. It is used to make a promising statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 52: The position of Israel is that the construction of the blocs of settlements will remain with Israel, and in all agreement with what will happen the day after the disengagement.

Prime Minister Sharon said that the position of Israel is that the construction of the blocs of settlements will remain with Israel, and in all agreement with what will happen the day after the disengagement. The utterance (52) is constative. It is used to make an informing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 53: we will continue to fight the terror, and after the continued commitment to fight terror, we will continue with the negotiations -- only after the Palestinians agree to stop the terror.

Prime Minister Sharon said that he and President George W. Bush will continue to fight the terror, and after the continued commitment to fight terror, we will continue with the negotiations it will be end if the Palestinians agree to stop the terror. The utterance (53) is commissive. It is used to make a promising statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 54: I hope that this stage will happen and that we will only move to the road map after this intervention by the Palestinians against terror.

Prime Minister Sharon hopes that this stage will happen and that we will only move to the road map after this intervention by the Palestinians against terror. The utterance (54) is directives. It is used to make expecting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

9. Data Presentation

President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon will continue their cooperation on their obligation and the Palestinians have got obligations. Palestinians accept Prime Minister's proposal and they have an opportunity to try to achieve that vision.

President George W. Bush's utterance

55. We'll continue to work with Israel on their obligations, and the
Palestinians have got obligations.

56. I said in my statement, the Palestinians accept his proposal to coordinate
the withdrawal so that we can begin the stages necessary for a viable
democracy to emerge, one that will be peaceful, one that will listen to the
aspirations of the people.

57. And now we have an opportunity to try to achieve that vision.

58. Want me to go first, or do you want to go first?

**Data 55: we'll continue to work with Israel on their obligations, and
the Palestinians have got obligations.**

President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon will continue their
cooperation on their obligation and the Palestinians have got obligations. The
utterance (55) is commissive. It is used to make a promising statement. It has
collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social
purposes.

**Data 56: I said in my statement, the Palestinians accept his proposal to
coordinate the withdrawal so that we can begin the stages
necessary for a viable democracy to emerge, one that will be
peaceful, one that will listen to the aspirations of the people.**

President George W. Bush said that the Palestinians accept Prime Minister
Sharon's proposal to coordinate the withdrawal so that we can begin the stages
necessary for a viable democracy to emerge, one that will be peaceful, one that

will listen to the aspirations of the people. The utterance (56) is commissive. It is used to make a promising statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 57: And now we have an opportunity to try to achieve that vision.

President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon have an opportunity to try to achieve that vision. The utterance (57) is commissive. It is used to make a guaranteeing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 58: Want me to go first, or do you want to go first?

President George W. Bush offers to Prime Minister Sharon the choice that President to go first or Prime Minister to go first. The utterance (58) is directives. It is used to make a proposing statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

10. Data Presentation

Prime Minister Sharon want to President George W. Bush to go first to solve the conflict with Palestina.

Prime Minister Sharon's utterance
59. Please.

Data 59: Please

Prime Minister Sharon want to President George W. Bush to go first to solve the conflict with Palestina. The utterance (59) is directives. It is used to make a begging statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

11. Data Presentation

President George W. Bush agree to go first to solve the problem that very complicated, difficult part of the world. And he believes President Abbas wants there to be a state that will live in peace with Israel. President Abbas needs the help to not only help coordinate security forces and train security forces, but the help necessary to put to infrastructure in place so a peaceful democracy can grow, and that there can be an economy which provides hope for the Palestinian people.

President George W. Bush's utterance
60. Want me to go first? All right.
61. This is a very complicated, difficult part of the world. And I believe President Abbas wants there to be a state that will live in peace with Israel.
62. I tend to take people for their word, Adam, just like I trust the Prime Minister in his word. He's a man of his word.
63. I appreciate the fact that they've taken some action on security.
64. That's why we sent a general to the region to work with the Palestinians.
65. To me, that's where the attention of the world ought to be, on Gaza.

66. The Prime Minister has said, I'm withdrawing. He said that, I want to coordinate the withdrawal with the Palestinians.
67. And I believe it's incumbent upon the world which is desirous of peace to then step up and say to the Palestinians, we want to help you.
68. I know he needs that help. He needs the help to not only help coordinate security forces and train security forces, but the help necessary to put to infrastructure in place so a peaceful democracy can grow, and that there can be an economy which provides hope for the Palestinian people.
69. And so this is an opportunity that I intend to focus my government's attention on, and we will work with our friends and allies around the world to keep their attention focused on succeeding in this -- in helping Gaza become peaceful and self-governing, part of -- part of, eventually a Palestinian state.

Data 60: Want me to go first? All right.

President George W. Bush agree to go first to solve the problem that very complicated, difficult part of the world. The utterance (60) is commissive. It is used to make a agreeing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 61: This is a very complicated, difficult part of the world. And I believe President Abbas wants there to be a state that will live in peace with Israel

President George W. Bush said that the problem is very complicated, difficult part of the world. And he believes President Abbas wants there to be a state that will live in peace with Israel. The utterance (61) is commissive. It is used to make a guaranteeing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 62: I tend to take people for their word, Adam, just like I trust the Prime Minister in his word. He's a man of his word.

President George W. Bush believe that Prime Minister honest people. The utterance (62) is constative. It is used to make an asserting statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 63: I appreciate the fact that they've taken some action on security.

President George W. Bush appreciates with the fact that they have taken some action in security. The utterance (63) is commissive. It is used to make an agreeing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 64: That's why we sent a general to the region to work with the Palestinians.

President George W. Bush said the reason why they sent a general to the region to work with the Palestinians. The utterance (64) is directives. It is used to make an expecting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 65: To me, that's where the attention of the world ought to be, on Gaza.

President George W. Bush gives argument that's where the attention of the world ought to be on Gaza. The utterance (65) is directives. It is used to make an expecting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 66: The Prime Minister has said I'm withdrawing. He said that, I want to coordinate the withdrawal with the Palestinians.

President George W. Bush repeats the statement of Prime Minister that he wants to coordinate the withdrawal with the Palestinians. The utterance (66) is directives. It is used to make an expecting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 67: And I believe its incumbent upon the world which is desirous of peace to then step up and say to the Palestinians, we want to help you.

President George W. Bush believes its incumbent of the world to help Palestinians to create the peace of the world. The utterance (67) is commissive. It is used to make a guaranteeing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 68: I know he needs that help. He needs the help to not only help coordinate security forces and train security forces, but the help necessary to put to infrastructure in place so a peaceful democracy can grow, and that there can be an economy which provides hope for the Palestinian people.

President George W. Bush said that Palestinians needs the help to not only help coordinate security forces and train security forces, but the help necessary to put to infrastructure in place so a peaceful democracy can grow, and that there can be an economy which provides hope for the Palestinian people. The utterance (68) is constantive. It is used to make a conjecturing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 69: And so this is an opportunity that I intend to focus my government's attention on, and we will work with our friends and allies around the world to keep their attention focused on succeeding in this -- in helping Gaza become peaceful and self-governing, part of -- part of, eventually a Palestinian state.

President George W. Bush want to focus in his government and he will work with our friends and allies around the world to keep their attention focused on succeeding in this -- in helping Gaza become peaceful and self-governing, part of -- part of, eventually a Palestinian state. The utterance (69) is constantives. It is used to make a conjecturing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

12. Data Presentation

Prime Minister Sharon believes that in order to move forward, Palestinians should take the right steps in order to bring the situation that might enable us to move forward to the next step.

Prime Minister Sharon's utterance

70. Thank you.

71. And, therefore, I believe that in order to move forward, in order to be able later to move to the road map, the Palestinians must take more steps, because it should be completely quiet.

72. So some initial steps were taken. More steps should be taken.

73. I expect now that he will take the right steps in order to bring the situation that might enable us to move forward to the next step.

Data 70: Thank you.

Prime Minister Sharon said thank you, because President George W. Bush give good solution. The utterance (70) is expressive. It is used to make a thanking statement. It has convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

Data 71: And, therefore, I believe that in order to move forward, in order to be able later to move to the road map, the Palestinians must take more steps, because it should be completely quiet.

Prime Minister Sharon believe that in order to move forward, in order to be able later to move to the road map, the Palestinians must take more steps, because it should be completely quiet. The utterance (71) is commissive. It is used to make an agreeing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 72: So some initial steps were taken. More steps should be taken.

It is the utterance that gives suggestion to take some initial steps. The utterance (72) is directives. It is used to make a suggesting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 73: I expect now that he will take the right steps in order to bring the situation that might enable us to move forward to the next step.

Prime Minister Sharon expects that he will take the right steps in order to bring the situation that might enable us to move forward to the next step. The utterance (73) is directives. It is used to make an expecting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

13. Data Presentation

President George W. Bush believes a self-governing entity is one that is going to be peaceful, because most people want there to be peace. And so he want to focus the world's attention on getting it right in the Gaza, and then all of a sudden, people will start to say, gosh, well, that makes sense.

President George W. Bush's utterance
74. First part of the again? Sorry.
75. I got it. I got it. Yes, thanks. Sorry.
76. There have been a lot of deaths; a lot of innocent people have lost their lives. And there's just not a lot of confidence in either side.
77. And I think we have a chance to build confidence.

78. And I suspect if we were to have a frank discussion about it, the Palestinians would say, well, we don't have confidence in Israel.
79. And I believe a self-governing entity is one that is going to be peaceful, because most people want there to be peace.
80. And when that happens, then all of a sudden, I think we'll have a different frame of mind.
81. And I suspect that people will say, you know, it is possible for democracy to take hold.
82. And so I want to focus the world's attention on getting it right in the Gaza, and then all of a sudden, people will start to say, gosh, well, that makes sense.

Data 74: First part of the again? Sorry.

It is utterance to make an apologizing because this utterance means that want to repeat again. The utterance (74) is expressive. It is used to make an apologizing statement. It has convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

Data 75: I got it. I got it. Yes, thanks. Sorry.

President George W. Bush finally understand what the speaker means. So that he said thank and apologizing. The utterance (75) is expressive. It is used to make a thanking statement. It has convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims in compliance with the social purposes.

Data 76: There have been a lot of deaths; a lot of innocent people have lost their lives. And there's just not a lot of confidence in either side.

President George W. Bush explains that there have been a lot of deaths; a lot of innocent people have lost their lives. The utterance (76) is constative. It is used to make an informing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 77: And I think we have a chance to build confidence.

President George W. Bush thinks that they (America and Israel) have a chance to build confidence. The utterance (77) is constative. It is used to make a conjecturing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 78: And I suspect if we were to have a frank discussion about it, the Palestinians would say, well, we don't have confidence in Israel.

President George W. Bush suspect if they have a frank discussion about it and Palestinians would say that they don't have confidence in Israel. The utterance (78) is constative. It is used to make an informing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 79: And I believe a self-governing entity is one that is going to be peaceful, because most people want there to be peace.

President George W. Bush believes a self-governing entity is one that is going to be peaceful, because most people want there to be peace. The utterance (79) is commissive. It is used to make a guaranteeing statement. It has collaborative function, because its illocutionary aim is to ignore social purposes.

Data 80: And when that happens, then all of a sudden, I think we'll have a different frame of mind.

This utterance predicts if it happens and all of the people have a different frame of mind. The utterance (80) is constative. It is used to make a conjecturing statement. It has collaborative function, because its illocutionary aim is to ignore social purposes.

Data 81: And I suspect that people will say, you know, it is possible for democracy to take hold.

President George W. Bush suspects that people will say that it is possible for democracy to take hold. The utterance (81) is constative. It is used to make a conjecturing statement. It has collaborative function, because its illocutionary aim is to ignore social purposes.

Data 82: And so I want to focus the world's attention on getting it right in the Gaza, and then all of a sudden, people will start to say, gosh, well, that makes sense.

President George W. Bush wants to focus the world's attention on getting it right in the Gaza. The utterance (82) is directives. It is used to make an expecting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

14. Data Presentation

Prime Minister Sharon believes that they will be able to implement the disengagement plan, with all its difficulties, quietly and peacefully. He believes that he will have enough opportunities to come and continue our talks with the United States.

Prime Minister Sharon's utterance
83. I'm sure that we will be able to implement the disengagement plan, with all its difficulties, quietly and peacefully.
84. So what I really mentioned was the atmosphere. But I hope it will be quiet and we will manage to do it.
85. We think both of us are committed to the road map, and the road map says -- and elaborates on this issue.
86. I believe that we will have enough opportunities to come and continue our talks with the United States.

Data 83: I'm sure that we will be able to implement the disengagement plan, with all its difficulties, quietly and peacefully.

Prime Minister Sharon sure that we will be able to implement the disengagement plan, with all its difficulties, quietly and peacefully. The utterance (83) is commissive. It is used to make guaranteeing statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 84: So what I really mentioned was the atmosphere. But I hope it will be quiet and we will manage to do it.

Prime Minister Sharon really mentioned was the atmosphere, But he hope it will be quiet and we will manage to do it. The utterance (84) is directives. It is used to make an expecting statement. It has conflictive function, because it is illocutionary aims against the social purposes.

Data 85: We think both of us are committed to the road map, and the road map says -- and elaborates on this issue.

Prime Minister Sharon and President George W. Bush think about their committed to the road map. The utterance (85) is constative. It is used to make an answering statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

Data 86: I believe that we will have enough opportunities to come and continue our talks with the United States.

Prime Minister Sharon believes that he will have enough opportunities to come and continue our talks with the United States. The utterance (86) is

commissive. It is used to make promising statement. It has collaborative function, because it is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes.

15. Data Presentation

At the end of this discussion, Prime Minister Sharon and President George W. Bush want to thank you each other.

Utterance
87. PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you, sir. Thank you all for coming.
88. PRIME MINISTER SHARON: Thank you. Thank you so much.

Data 87: Thank you, sir. Thank you all for coming.

President George W. Bush wants to thank to Prime Minister Sharon for his coming. The utterance (87) is expressive. It is used to make a thanking statement. It has convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims incompliance with the social purposes.

Data 88: Thank you. Thank you so much.

Prime Minister Sharon said thank you to President George W. Bush for everything that he gets in this discussion. Include his serving and respect to Prime Minister Sharon. The utterance (88) is expressive. It is used to make a thanking statement. It has convivial function, because it is illocutionary aims incompliance with the social purposes.

4.2 Discussion

After analyzing the data, the result of the analysis are discussed in order to answer the research's question problem. It is found that the illocutionary acts used by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon. George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon are friendship, they speak fluently each other and sometimes they make jokes. But it is still in the formal condition and it is found that they are: constative, directive, commissive, and expressive. But declarative acts are not used in this field analysis.

The first illocution found is constative acts. In this case, constative or asserting, it commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. Types of constative acts used by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon are informing, affirming, conjecturing, asserting, denying, answering, and disagreeing. This act constitutes data number 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 21, 23, 29, 31, 42, 52, 76, 78 for informing, number 13 for affirming, number 20, 68, 69, 77, 80,81 for conjecturing, number 22, 36, 45, 49, 62 for asserting, number 39 for disagreeing, number 41 for denying, number 43, 48, 85 for answering. The most constative act performed by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon is informing.

The second illocution is directive. It is intended to produce some effort through action by the hearer. Types of directive acts used in this field analysis are begging, in data number 3, 14, 59, greeting in data number 4, urging in data number 7, 9, 46, suggesting in data number 16, 72, expecting in data number 19, 26, 50, 54, 64, 65, 66, 73, 82, 84, asking in data number 40, proposing in data

number 58. The most frequent directive act that is performed by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon is expecting.

The third illocution is commissive. It is commit the speaker to some future action. Types of commissive acts used by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon are guaranteeing, agreeing, and promising. This act constitutes data number 2, 57, 61, 67, 79, 83 for guaranteeing, number 24, 28, 44, 60, 63, 71 for agreeing, number 25, 27, 32, 33, 37, 51, 53, 55, 56, 86 for promising. The most frequent commissive act that is performed by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon is promising.

The last illocution is expressive. It has function of expressing, or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs which the illocution presupposes. Types of expressive acts used by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon are greeting, thanking, and apologizing. This act constitutes data number 1 for greeting, number 8, 17, 18, 30, 34, 35, 38, 47, 70, 75, 87, 88 for thanking, number 74 for apologizing. The most frequent expressive act that is performed by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon is thanking.

Meanwhile, Illocutionary has function based on social purposes. There are 4 functions of illocutionary acts: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Convivial is illocutionary aims at competing with the social purposes. The function of convivial can be identified from data number 1, 4, 8, 17, 18, 30, 34, 35, 38, 47, 70, 74, 75, 87, 88. Competitive is the illocutionary aims at competing with the social purposes. Competitive from data number 3 and 14. Conflictive is illocutionary aims against the social purposes. Conflictive from data

number 2, 7, 9, 16, 19, 26, 40, 46, 50, 54, 58, 59, 64, 65, 66, 72, 73, 82, and 84.

Collaborative is illocutionary aims at ignoring the social purposes. Collaborative from data number 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68, 69, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85, 86. The most frequent the function of illocutionary acts that is performed by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon is collaborative.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusions and suggestion dealing with the findings of the study. The conclusions are the summary findings that have been discussed on chapter IV. These are the answer of the research problem that formulated on chapter I. The suggestions are recommended to the next researchers who are interested in doing future research in this area.

5.1 Conclusion

From the findings that have been analyzed by using Searle's theory, the researcher concludes that most of the utterances used by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon contain constative act, directive act, commissive act, and expressive act. But declarative acts are not used in this field analysis. Kinds of constative acts used are informing, affirming, conjecturing, asserting, denying, answering, and disagreeing. Meanwhile, directive act in this analysis contains the act of begging, asking, proposing, suggesting and expecting. Besides, the commissive act also constitutes the act of guaranteeing, agreeing, and promising. In addition, the expressive acts used by George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon are greeting, thanking, and apologizing. Finally, George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon use 4 functions of illocutionary acts: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

5.2 Suggestion

These are the suggestion is following up the findings:

For the next researchers hopes that this research can give an aspiration to them in illocutionary acts research by using other theories that more complete and better.

Hopefully, this research can be used as the starting point to analyze more deeply about illocutionary acts.

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APPENDIXS

Transcription of Discussion between President George W. Bush and Prime Minister Sharon

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mr. Prime Minister, welcome to my home. Appreciate you coming. I appreciate our meeting. I'm looking forward to serving you some good food for lunch. Most importantly, I'm looking forward to driving you around the ranch - I want you to see my place. I know you love the land. The Prime Minister was telling me he's really a farmer at heart, and I look forward to sharing with my friend what life is like here in Central Texas. So, welcome.

He invited me to his place one day, in Israel, and it's something that I look forward to doing, as well.

The United States and the state of Israel have a deep and lasting friendship based on our shared values and aspirations for a peaceful world. The United States is committed to Israel's security and well being as a Jewish state, including secure and defensible borders. We're committed to preserving and strengthening Israel's capability to deter its enemies and to defend itself.

Today, we discussed ways to expand cooperation of our economies. The Prime Minister believes that developing Negev and the Galilee regions is vital to ensuring a vibrant economic future for Israel.

I support that goal and we will work together to make his plans a reality. Prime Minister Sharon is showing strong visionary leadership by taking difficult steps to improve the lives of people across the Middle East -- and I want to thank you for your leadership.

I strongly support his courageous initiative to disengage from Gaza and part of the West Bank.

The Prime Minister is willing to coordinate the implementation of the disengagement plan with the Palestinians. I urge the Palestinian leadership to accept his offer.

By working together, Israelis and Palestinians can lay the groundwork for a peaceful transition. The Prime Minister and I discussed the important and encouraging changes taking place in the region, including a Palestinian election. We discussed the need for Israel to work with the Palestinian leadership to improve the daily lives of Palestinians, especially their humanitarian situation, so that Israelis and Palestinians can realize a peaceful future together. I reiterated that

the United States supports the establishment of a Palestinian state that is viable, contiguous, sovereign and independent. The United States will continue working with the international community to help Palestinians develop democratic political institutions, build security institutions dedicated to maintaining law and order, and dismantling terrorist organizations, reconstruct civic institutions, and promote a free and prosperous economy. I remain strongly committed to the vision of two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. The Prime Minister and I reaffirmed our commitment to that vision and to the road map as the only way forward to realize it.

The road map has been accepted and endorsed by both Israel and the Palestinian Authority, along with virtually the entire international community. The Prime Minister and I share a desire to see the disengagement from Gaza and part of the West Bank serve to re-energize progress along the road map.

The United States is working with Palestinians and Israelis to improve security on the ground. We are cooperating with the Palestinians to help them fulfill all their obligations under the road map, especially sustained, effective operations to stop terrorism and dismantle terrorist capabilities and infrastructure. Building true security for Israelis and Palestinians demands an immediate, strong and sustained effort to combat terrorism in all its forms.

I told the Prime Minister of my concern that Israel not undertake any activity that contravenes road map obligations or prejudice final status negotiations. Therefore, Israel should remove unauthorized outposts and meet its road map obligations regarding settlements in the West Bank.

As part of a final peace settlement, Israel must have secure and recognized borders. These should emerge from negotiations between the parties in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. As I said last April, new realities on the ground make it unrealistic to expect that the outcome of final status negotiations will be a full and complete return to the armistice lines of 1949. It is realistic to expect that any final status agreement will be achieved only on the basis of mutually agreed changes that reflect these realities. That's the American view. While the United States will not prejudice the outcome of final status negotiations, those changes on the ground, including existing major Israeli population centers, must be taken into account in any final status negotiations.

I'm grateful to the Prime Minister for his friendship; I'm impressed by his leadership. I want to thank you for coming, sir, and I look forward to working with you in the years ahead.

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: Thank you, Mr. President, for this important meeting and for your generous hospitality.

It was a pleasure to be invited to your home here at the ranch. On behalf of the state of Israel, I wish to thank you, your administration and the American people for your warm and steadfast friendship.

Of course, I would be very glad, Mr. President, to have you as a guest on our farm, not only because we are short of labor. (Laughter.)

PRESIDENT BUSH: You're desperate for labor if you're counting on me.

(Laughter.)

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: The people of Israel dream of a peaceful life for themselves and for all the peoples of the Middle East. We are encouraged by many of the positive changes that we see taking place in our region. We call upon our Palestinian neighbors to choose the path of democracy and law and order, so that they can establish an independent and viable state.

This is an opportunity for us to break from the continuous past of violence and bloodshed, which has been forced upon us, particularly, over the past four-and-a-half years. I told the Palestinian Authority Chairman, Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, that this is the year of great opportunity to start building a better future for our children and grandchildren and that both our peoples must make sure that this opportunity is not missed. But we must act now. The ongoing violence and terror must not prevail.

We should make all a commitment not to accept any temporary solutions regarding terror, but to act decisively to dismantle terrorist infrastructure and to eliminate terrorism once and for all.

Defeating terror is the only way to build peace. The Israeli people have no intention of missing this opportunity. That is why we are acting quickly and with determination to improve the conditions for the Palestinian population. We have released hundreds of Palestinian prisoners, we are preparing to release more as the security situation allows. We have removed many roadblocks in the West Bank to allow greater mobility for the Palestinians. We have conferred the cities of Jericho and Tulkrm to the security control of the Palestinian Authority. And we will confer more in the coming period as the security situation allows.

Mr. President, as I said in Aqaba two years ago, it is not in our interest to govern over the Palestinians. We would like the Palestinians to govern themselves in their own state, a democratic state with territorial contiguity in Judea and Samaria, living side by side with Israel in peace and security.

We seek to rebuild trust and respect, the dignity and human rights of all people. Regarding the unauthorized outposts, I wish to reiterate that Israel is a society governed by the rule of law.

As such, I will fulfill my commitment to you, Mr. President, to remove unauthorized outposts.

As for settlements, Israel will also meet all its obligations under the road map, as I said also in Aqaba. We accept the principle that no unilateral actions by any party can prejudice the outcome of bilateral negotiations between us and the Palestinians.

The position of Israel is that in any final status agreement the major Israeli population centers in Judea and Samaria will be part of the state of the Israel. We seek a genuine and honest dialogue with the Palestinians so that we can transform these initial steps into a sound basis for our relations with them in the future. I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for the support of the disengagement plan which I initiated.

The plan is not a political one. It was a unilateral decision driven by a need to reduce terror as much as possible and grant Israeli citizens maximum security. The process of this disengagement will strengthen Israel, improve the quality of life for Israeli citizens, reduce the friction between us and the Palestinians, and can pave the way for the implementation of the road map.

In light of the changes in the Palestinian Authority, what began as a unilateral initiative does not have to remain so. I call upon the Palestinians to work together with us and to coordinate the implementation of the disengagement plan.

I also want to thank you, Mr. President, for your intention to support Israel's effort to develop the Negev and the Galilee.

It is important for Israel's national interest, economic strength and social development.

I look forward to the beginning of work by our teams. I have stated in the past and I will say today, the road map based on your June 2002 speech, adopted by my government and approved by the Palestinians and the majority of the international community, will be the only way forward to realizing your vision. Only full implementation of the road map can lead toward security and true peace.

I wish to thank you again, Mr. President, for your hospitality and for your friendship in support of the state of Israel. Thank you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you, Prime Minister.

We'll take two questions a side, starting with Mr. Raum, Thomas Raum.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. Mr. President, given the continuing settlement activity on the West Bank, are you satisfied that Israel will do enough, once they pull out of Gaza, to meet the terms of the road map and put it back on track?

And, Mr. Prime Minister, did you get the support you were looking for today, or do you sometimes hear contradictory signals from the administration?

PRESIDENT BUSH: If he listens to what I say, he won't hear anything

contradictory. I've been very clear about Israel has an obligation under the road map. That's no expansion of settlements. I look forward to continuing to work and dialogue with Israel on this subject. We've got -- this is an ongoing process. This is a process that's going to take a lot of work to get a democracy stood up on Israel's border. And we look forward to working with Israel.

The thing that I want people to understand is that the Prime Minister of Israel has made a commitment toward the vision of two states living side by side in peace.

And I appreciate that commitment, Mr. Prime Minister, and we look forward to continuing to work with you on it.

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: Thank you.

Q Mr. Prime Minister, did you get the support you were looking for today, or do you sometimes hear contradictory messages coming from the White House?

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: No, I think it was a very good meeting, beside the fact it was, as usual, a very friendly meeting. And I think that we discussed many issues that we agreed upon and, no doubt, that we will continue to work together, as we are doing in recent years.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Do you want to call on somebody from the Israeli press? Q Thank you to you, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT BUSH: You're welcome.

Q Thank you. Regarding your quid pro quo letter to Prime Minister Sharon and the statement you just stated now, do you see Ariel and Ma'aleh Adumim as part of the major population centers -- and I want to emphasize, as they are now, as they exist now, without any extensions?

PRESIDENT BUSH: No, I –

Q -- or do you see them as an obstacle to the contiguity of a future Palestinian state?

And for Prime Minister Sharon, please (asked in Hebrew.) Thank you

PRESIDENT BUSH: I don't get the second part of the question.

INTERPRETER: I wanted -- she wanted to ask -- she wanted to ask --

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: Mr. President, I will answer the second part.

(Laughter.)

PRESIDENT BUSH: Okay. (Laughter.)

Q The second part was for the Prime Minister.

PRESIDENT BUSH: No, I got that part. (Laughter.) I just didn't get the last part of the second part.

INTERPRETER: She wanted to know if you have any objections to the continuity [sic] of the --

PRESIDENT BUSH: Yes, the expansion, I got that part. You asked the same question to both of us, then. No? Okay.

Can she repeat --

PRESIDENT BUSH: Never mind, that's enough. Go ahead and answer it.

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: Thank you.

(I would like, first, to answer about construction in the major blocs. It is the Israeli position that the major Israeli population centers will remain in Israel's hands under any future final status agreement with all related consequences.

Now, about the other question that you had, you asked what would be the day after -- that was your question.

So the road map is the only plan which sets the political agenda between us and the Palestinians. Only after the Palestinians fulfill their obligations, primarily a real fight against terrorism and the dismantling of its infrastructure, can we proceed toward negotiations based on the road map.

I hope that this phase will arrive soon. Implementation of the disengagement plan has the potential of paving the way toward the road map.

Now I have to do something for all the Israelis at home. (Speaks in Hebrew.)

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: (As translated.) The position of Israel is that the construction of the blocs of settlements will remain with Israel, and in all agreement with what will happen the day after the disengagement. The road map is the only plan between us and the Palestinians.

After the -- we will continue to fight the terror, and after the continued commitment to fight terror, we will continue with the negotiations -- only after the Palestinians agree to stop the terror.

I hope that this stage will happen and that we will only move to the road map after this intervention by the Palestinians against terror.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Israel has obligations under the road map. The road map clearly says no expansion of settlements. And we'll continue to work with Israel on their obligations, and the Palestinians have got obligations.

And it seems like an important role for the United States is to remind people of the obligations, and to work with people -- continue to work with people so that we can achieve the peace.

And we have a chance to achieve peace. The Prime Minister made a very courageous decision to withdraw from Gaza, and now I would hope, as I said in my statement, the Palestinians accept his proposal to coordinate the withdrawal so that we can begin the stages necessary for a viable democracy to emerge, one that will be peaceful, one that will listen to the aspirations of the people.

I'm convinced most Palestinians want to live in peace, and they want hope, and they want a chance to make a living, and they want to send their children to schools in a peaceful way. And now we have an opportunity to try to achieve that vision.

But there is a road map, there is a process, and we've all agreed to it. And part of that process, no expansion of settlements.

Adam.

Q Thank you. Prime Minister, considering recent Palestinian mortar fire at Jewish settlements, and what Israel sees as a lack of cooperation on Gaza, is Israel considering taking military action against militants if President Abbas doesn't act?

And, Mr. President, do you see a lack of progress by Abbas? Do you expect more before you meet with him at the White House?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Want me to go first, or do you want to go first?

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: Please.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Want me to go first? All right.

This is a very complicated, difficult part of the world. And I believe President Abbas wants there to be a state that will live in peace with Israel.

Remember, we met with him in Aqaba, Jordan, and he had a very strong statement. I tend to take people for their word, Adam, just like I trust the Prime Minister in his word. He's a man of his word.

And the Prime Minister of -- President Abbas is, I'm told, in touch with the Prime Minister; that's positive. I appreciate the fact that they've taken some action on security.

We want to continue to work with them on consolidating security forces. That's why we sent a general to the region to work with the Palestinians.

I hope that he -- "he," the President, responds to the Prime Minister's offer to coordinate the withdrawal from Gaza. To me, that's where the attention of the world ought to be, on Gaza.

This is the opportunity for the world to help the Palestinians stand up a peaceful society and a hopeful society. The Prime Minister has said, I'm withdrawing. He said that, I want to coordinate the withdrawal with the Palestinians.

But he's going to withdraw -- coordination or no coordination. And I believe it's incumbent upon the world which is desirous of peace to then step up and say to the Palestinians, we want to help you.

I think President Abbas wants that help. I know he needs that help. He needs the help to not only help coordinate security forces and train security forces, but the help necessary to put to infrastructure in place so a peaceful democracy can grow, and that there can be an economy which provides hope for the Palestinian people.

And so this is an opportunity that I intend to focus my government's attention on, and we will work with our friends and allies around the world to keep their attention focused on succeeding in this -- in helping Gaza become peaceful and self-governing, part of -- part of, eventually a Palestinian state.

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: Thank you.

The Palestinian Chairman, Abu Mazen, started by taking some steps against terror. By now, those steps -- and we can see, as you mentioned in your questions,

that terror still continues. And, therefore, I believe that in order to move forward, in order to be able later to move to the road map, the Palestinians must take more steps, because it should be completely quiet.

The situation -- in order to move forward, must be full cessation of terror, hostilities and incitement.

So some initial steps were taken. More steps should be taken. And I hope that Abu Mazen wants peace, and the only thing I expect now that he will take the right steps in order to bring the situation that might enable us to move forward to the next step.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Final Israeli question, please. Or final question from the Israeli side.

Q Mr. President, do you support the Prime Minister position as he stated now that after the disengagement, there will be no -- any other political steps until a final and complete dismantling of terror organization, and only then we can proceed on the political track?

And, Mr. Prime Minister, do you really fear a civil war in Israel over the disengagement, as you stated in NBC interview? What are you going to do to prevent it? And are you disappointed with the President's declaration regarding the expansion of settlements?

PRESIDENT BUSH: First part of the again? Sorry.

Q The question was, do you support Israeli position that there will be no -- any political steps after disengagement, until the complete dismantling of Palestinian organization --

PRESIDENT BUSH: I got it. I got it. Yes, thanks. Sorry.

I think what is necessary to achieve the vision of two states living side by side in peace is for there to be progress. Look, there's a lack of confidence in the region. I can understand that. There's been a lot of deaths; a lot of innocent people have lost their lives. And there's just not a lot of confidence in either side. And I think we have a chance to build confidence.

The Prime Minister is taking a bold step and a courageous step, and basically he's saying that, you know, until he sees more progress, he doesn't have confidence. And I suspect if we were to have a frank discussion about it, the Palestinians would say, well, we don't have confidence in Israel.

So what's needed is confidence. And I'm convinced the place to earn -- to gain that confidence is to succeed in the Gaza. And so we're kind of prejudging what is going to happen based upon a rather pessimistic point of view. I'm an optimist. I believe that it is possible to work to set up a self-governing entity in the Gaza. And I believe a self-governing entity is one that is going to be peaceful, because most people want there to be peace.

And when that happens, then all of a sudden, I think we'll have a different frame of mind.

I suspect that the tone of your question -- I'm not being critical -- but I just suspect that if there is success in the Gaza, in other words, if there's a state that's emerging, the Prime Minister will have a different attitude about whether or not it makes sense to continue the process.

And I suspect that people will say, you know, it is possible for democracy to take hold.

And so there's skepticism now about the process, because as I said earlier, it's a complicated part of the world with a lot of history. And so I want to focus the world's attention on getting it right in the Gaza, and then all of a sudden, people will start to say, gosh, well, that makes sense.

The Palestinians will see it's a hopeful -- there's a hopeful way forward. The Palestinian moms will say, well, here's an opportunity for my child to grow up in a peaceful world. And then I think the dialogue will shift. But in the meantime, there is a process to go forward, and we're now ready to help the Palestinians seize the moment that this Prime Minister has provided in the Gaza. So that's where you'll see our attention focused.

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: You asked -- I think one of your two questions

were, do I see a civil war in Israel? No, I said that -- and I repeat it again -- the recent atmosphere of a civil war, but I'm fully convinced that I'll make every effort to avoid that, and I'm sure that we will be able to implement the disengagement plan, with all its difficulties, quietly and peacefully.

So what I really mentioned was the atmosphere. But I hope it will be quiet and we will manage to do it. You had another question.

Q I asked if, are you disappointed with the President's position regarding expansion of settlements, specifically about the Jewish population center in Ma'aleh Adumim --

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: No, I'm not disappointed. We think both of us are committed to the road map, and the road map says -- and elaborates on this issue.

It's about Ma'aleh Adumim. Ma'aleh Adumim is one of the blocs of Jewish population, and our position is that they should be part of Israel -- I think I mentioned it before -- it will be part of Israel. And of course, we are very much interested that it will be contiguity between Ma'aleh Adumim and Jerusalem, but I think altogether, we are too early because everything happens there really altogether might take many years, and I believe that we will have enough opportunities to come and continue our talks with the United States.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you, sir. Thank you all for coming.

PRIME MINISTER SHARON: Thank you. Thank you so much.

Data Presentation

President Bush's Utterance

1. Mr. Prime Minister, welcome to my home
2. I'm looking forward to serving you some good food for lunch
3. I want you to see my place.
4. So, welcome
5. We're committed to preserving and strengthening Israel's capability to deter its enemies and to defend it.
6. The Prime Minister believes that developing Negev and the Galilee regions is vital to ensuring a vibrant economic future for Israel.
7. I support that goal and we will work together to make his plans a reality.
8. I want to thank you for your leadership.
9. I strongly support his courageous initiative to disengage from Gaza and part of the West Bank.
10. I urge the Palestinian leadership to accept his offer.
11. So that Israelis and Palestinians can realize a peaceful future together.
12. The United States will continue working with the international community to help Palestinians develop democratic political institutions...
13. The Prime Minister and I reaffirmed our commitment to that vision and to the road map as the only way forward to realize it.
14. The Prime Minister and I share a desire to see the disengagement from Gaza and part of the West Bank serve to re-energize progress along the road map.

15. We are cooperating with the Palestinians to help them fulfill all their obligations under the road map, especially sustained, effective operations to stop terrorism and dismantle terrorist capabilities and infrastructure.
16. Israel should remove unauthorized outposts and meet its road map obligations regarding settlements in the West Bank.
17. I want to thank you for coming, sir, and I look forward to working with you in the years ahead.

Prime Minister Sharon's utterance

18. Thank you, Mr. President, for this important meeting and for your generous hospitality
19. On behalf of the state of Israel, I wish to thank you, your administration and the American people for your warm and steadfast friendship.
20. Of course, I would be very glad, Mr. President, to have you as a guest on our farm, not only because we are short of labor. (Laughter.)
21. We call upon our Palestinian neighbors to choose the path of democracy and law and order, so that they can establish an independent and viable state.
22. We should make all a commitment not to accept any temporary solutions regarding terror, but to act decisively to dismantle terrorist infrastructure and to eliminate terrorism once and for all.
23. And we will confer more in the coming period as the security situation

allows.

24. We would like the Palestinians to govern themselves in their own state, a democratic state with territorial contiguity in Judea and Samaria, living side by side with Israel in peace and security.

25. We seek to rebuild trust and respect, the dignity and human rights of all people.

26. Regarding the unauthorized outposts, I wish to reiterate that Israel is a society governed by the rule of law.

27. As such, I will fulfill my commitment to you, Mr. President, to remove unauthorized outposts.

28. We accept the principle that no unilateral actions by any party can prejudge the outcome of bilateral negotiations between us and the Palestinians.

29. We seek a genuine and honest dialogue with the Palestinians so that we can transform these initial steps into a sound basis for our relations with them in the future.

30. I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for the support of the disengagement plan which I initiated.

31. The process of this disengagement will strengthen Israel, improve the quality of life for Israeli citizens, reduce the friction between us and the Palestinians, and can pave the way for the implementation of the road map

32. I also want to thank you, Mr. President, for your intention to support Israel's effort to develop the Negev and the Galilee.

33. I will say today, the road map based on your June 2002 speech, adopted by my government and approved by the Palestinians and the majority of the international community, will be the only way forward to realizing your vision.

34. I wish to thank you again, Mr. President, for your hospitality and for your friendship in support of the state of Israel. Thank you, Mr. President.

President George W. Bush utterance

35. Thank you, Prime Minister.

36. This is a process that's going to take a lot of work to get a democracy stood up on Israel's border. And we look forward to working with Israel.

37. I appreciate that commitment, Mr. Prime Minister, and we look forward to continuing to work with you on it.

Prime Minister Sharon's Utterance

38. Thank you.

39. No, I think it was a very good meeting, beside the fact it was, as usual, a very friendly meeting. I think that we discussed many issues that we agreed upon and, no doubt that we will continue to work together, as we are doing in recent years.

President George W. Bush's utterance

40. Do you want to call on somebody from the Israeli press?

41. No, I –

Utterance

42. PRESIDENT BUSH: I don't get the second part of the question.

43. PRIME MINISTER SHARON: Mr. President, I will answer the second part. (Laughter.)

President George W. Bush's utterance

44. Okay. (Laughter.)

45. No, I got that part. (Laughter.) I just didn't get the last part of the second part.

46. Never mind, that's enough. Go ahead and answer it.

Prime Minister Sharon's utterance

47. Thank you.

48. I would like, first, to answer about construction in the major blocs. It is the Israeli position that the major Israeli population centers will remain in Israel's hands under any future final status agreement with all related

consequences.

49. Now, about the other question that you had, you asked what would the day be after -- that was your question.
50. I hope that this phase will arrive soon. Implementation of the disengagement plan has the potential of paving the way toward the road map.
51. Now I have to do something for all the Israelis at home.
52. The position of Israel is that the construction of the blocs of settlements will remain with Israel, and in all agreement with what will happen the day after the disengagement.
53. we will continue to fight the terror, and after the continued commitment to fight terror, we will continue with the negotiations -- only after the Palestinians agree to stop the terror.
54. I hope that this stage will happen and that we will only move to the road map after this intervention by the Palestinians against terror.

President George W. Bush's utterance

55. We'll continue to work with Israel on their obligations, and the Palestinians have got obligations.
56. I said in my statement, the Palestinians accept his proposal to coordinate the withdrawal so that we can begin the stages necessary for a viable democracy to emerge, one that will be peaceful, one that will listen to

the aspirations of the people.

57. And now we have an opportunity to try to achieve that vision.

58. Want me to go first, or do you want to go first?

Prime Minister Sharon's utterance

59. Please.

President George W. Bush's utterance

60. Want me to go first? All right.

61. This is a very complicated, difficult part of the world. And I believe President Abbas wants there to be a state that will live in peace with Israel.

62. I tend to take people for their word, Adam, just like I trust the Prime Minister in his word. He's a man of his word.

63. I appreciate the fact that they've taken some action on security.

64. That's why we sent a general to the region to work with the Palestinians.

65. To me, that's where the attention of the world ought to be, on Gaza.

66. The Prime Minister has said, I'm withdrawing. He said that, I want to coordinate the withdrawal with the Palestinians.

67. And I believe it's incumbent upon the world which is desirous of peace to then step up and say to the Palestinians, we want to help you.

68. I know he needs that help. He needs the help to not only help coordinate

security forces and train security forces, but the help necessary to put to infrastructure in place so a peaceful democracy can grow, and that there can be an economy which provides hope for the Palestinian people.

69. And so this is an opportunity that I intend to focus my government's attention on, and we will work with our friends and allies around the world to keep their attention focused on succeeding in this -- in helping Gaza become peaceful and self-governing, part of -- part of, eventually a Palestinian state.

Prime Minister Sharon's utterance

70. Thank you
71. And, therefore, I believe that in order to move forward, in order to be able later to move to the road map, the Palestinians must take more steps, because it should be completely quiet.
72. So some initial steps were taken. More steps should be taken.
73. I expect now that he will take the right steps in order to bring the situation that might enable us to move forward to the next step.

President George W. Bush's utterance

74. First part of the again? Sorry.
75. I got it. I got it. Yes, thanks. Sorry.
76. There have been a lot of deaths; a lot of innocent people have lost their

lives. And there's just not a lot of confidence in either side.

77. And I think we have a chance to build confidence.

78. And I suspect if we were to have a frank discussion about it, the
Palestinians would say, well, we don't have confidence in Israel.

79. And I believe a self-governing entity is one that is going to be peaceful,
because most people want there to be peace.

80. And when that happens, then all of a sudden, I think we'll have a different
frame of mind.

81. And I suspect that people will say, you know, it is possible for democracy
to take hold.

82. And so I want to focus the world's attention on getting it right in the Gaza,
and then all of a sudden, people will start to say, gosh, well, that makes
sense.

Prime Minister Sharon's utterance

83. I'm sure that we will be able to implement the disengagement plan, with all
its difficulties, quietly and peacefully.

84. So what I really mentioned was the atmosphere. But I hope it will be quiet
and we will manage to do it.

85. We think both of us are committed to the road map, and the road map says
-- and elaborates on this issue.

86. I believe that we will have enough opportunities to come and continue our
talks with the United States.

Utterance
87. PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you, sir. Thank you all for coming.
88. PRIME MINISTER SHARON: Thank you. Thank you so much.

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