

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN JOE BIDEN'S  
OVAL OFFICE ADDRESS ON THE ISRAEL-HAMAS WAR**

**THESIS**

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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

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OVAL OFFICE ADDRESS ON THE ISRAEL-HAMAS WAR**

**THESIS**

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**2024**

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**MOTTO**

**“It does not matter how slowly you go as long as you do not stop.”**

Confucius

**"There are no regrets in life. Just lessons."**

Jennifer Aniston

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to the following:

Myself, Rofiatul Hidayah

My dearest parents

My father, Sunardi, and my mother, Sulis Mawati

My dearest sister, Husnul Khotimah

My dearest brother, Moh. Munir

To all my family, I am thankful for the prayers and endless love

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*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,*

First, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah SWT, who has allowed me to complete my thesis, Analysis of Illocutionary Acts. I believe my thesis can be completed because of the effort, patience, and prayers that have been made. I want to express my gratitude to all those who have helped and supported me in this process.

First, I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A., who helped and motivated me to complete my thesis. Secondly, I would like to express my gratitude to my parents, Sunardi and Sulismawati, who have supported and always prayed for my studies and my siblings, Husnul Khotimah and Moh. Munir. Third, I would like to express my gratitude to all my friends, whom I cannot mention individually, because they have supported and helped me in any condition. Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude to Rumah Tahfidz Kusward for giving me a scholarship and being my home and learning place during my study in Malang.

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## ABSTRACT

**Hidayah**, Rofiatul (2024). *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Joe Biden's Oval Office Address on the Israel-Hamas War*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.

**Keywords:** Illocutionary acts, Function of illocutionary acts, Joe Biden's speech: Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War

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This study aims to find the illocutionary acts and their functions in Joe Biden's Speech: Delivering a Speech in the Oval Office on the Israel-Hamas War. The research source is taken from the official New York Times website's video transcript of Joe Biden's speech. The data source is in the form of sentences the speaker states. To analyse the data, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method and the theory of speech acts, namely illocutionary acts by Searle (1976) which has 5 types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In this study, assertive is the most frequently with 15 data, expressive with 8 data, commissive with 7 data, directive with 4 data, and declarative with 1 data. The researcher also found a function of illocutionary acts; there is an assertive function with the function of stating. The function of a directive with the function commanding and requesting. The function of commissive with the function of promising and vowing. The function of expression is the function of sadness, praising, thanking, and hope. The function of declarative with the function of deciding. In this study, researchers hope this can be used as a reader's insight and a reference for readers with the same interests as researchers.

## ABSTRAK

**Hidayah**, Rofiatul (2024) *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Joe Biden's Oval Office Address on the Israel-Hamas War*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.

**Keywords:** Tindak ilokusi, Fungsi tindak ilokusi, Pidato Joe Biden: Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tindak ilokusi dan fungsinya dalam Pidato Joe Biden: Menyampaikan Pidato di Ruang Oval tentang Perang Israel-Hamas. Sumber penelitian diambil dari transkrip video pidato Joe Biden yang diambil dari situs resmi New York Times. Sumber data yang digunakan berupa kalimat-kalimat yang diucapkan oleh pembicara. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan teori tindak tutur yaitu tindak ilokusi oleh Searle (1976) yang memiliki 5 jenis yaitu asertif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif. Dalam penelitian ini, asertif adalah yang paling banyak ditemukan dengan 15 data, ekspresif dengan 8 data, komisif dengan 7 data, direktif dengan 4 data, dan deklaratif dengan 1 data. Peneliti juga menemukan fungsi dari tindak ilokusi, terdapat fungsi asertif dengan fungsi menyatakan. Fungsi direktif dengan fungsi memerintah dan meminta. Fungsi komisif dengan fungsi berjanji dan bersumpah. Fungsi ekspresif dengan fungsi kesedihan, memuji, berterima kasih, dan harapan. Fungsi deklaratif dengan fungsi memutuskan. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti berharap dapat dijadikan sebagai wawasan pembaca dan juga referensi bagi pembaca yang memiliki ketertarikan yang sama dengan peneliti.

## مستخلص البحث

هداية، روفياتول (2024) تحليل الأفعال الخطابية في خطاب جو بايدن في المكتب البيضاوي حول الحرب بين إسرائيل وحماس. الأطروحة. برنامج دراسة الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: د. أجوين ديجاف، ماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأفعال الإلقائية، وظيفة الأفعال الإلقائية، خطاب جو بايدن: إلقاء خطاب المكتب البيضاوي حول الحرب بين إسرائيل وحماس

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى البحث عن الأفعال الإلقائية ووظائفها في خطاب جو بايدن: مخاطبًا المكتب البيضاوي بشأن الحرب بين إسرائيل وحماس. مصدر البحث مأخوذ من نص فيديو خطاب جو بايدن المأخوذ من الموقع الرسمي لصحيفة نيويورك تايمز. مصادر البيانات المستخدمة هي الجمل التي قالها المتحدث. وتحليل البيانات، استخدمت الباحثة المنهج الوصفي الكيفي ونظرية فعل الكلام، وهي الأفعال الخطابية التي وضعها سيرل (1976) والتي تحتوي على خمسة أنواع، وهي الأفعال الجازمة والتوجيهية والتوصيلية والتعبيرية والتصريحية. وفي هذا البحث، كان الفعل التوكيدي هو الأكثر وجودًا في هذا البحث بواقع 15 بيانًا، والتعبيري بواقع 8 بيانات، والتوصيلي بواقع 7 بيانات، والتوجيهي بواقع 4 بيانات، والإعلاني بواقع بيان واحد. كما وجدت الباحثة أيضًا وظيفة الأفعال الإنشائية، فهناك الوظيفة التوكيدية بوظيفة التصريح. الوظيفة التوجيهية بوظيفة الأمر والطلب. وظيفة إيعازية بوظيفة الوعد والقسم. وظيفة تعبيرية بوظيفة الحزن والمدح والامتنان والامتنان والرجاء. الوظيفة التقريرية بوظيفة التقرير. وتأمل الباحثة في هذه الدراسة أن تكون هذه الدراسة بمثابة بصيرة للقارئ، ومرجعًا للقراء الذين لديهم نفس اهتمامات الباحثة.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the study's background, research questions, significance, scope, limitations, and definition of critical terms.

### **A. Background of the Study**

The war between Israel and Hamas is quite phenomenal news because this war has been going on for years. On October 7, 2023, this war reoccurred with the Hamas bomb attack on Israel and then a counterattack from Israel against Hamas. As a result of this incident, many victims, especially the Palestinian people, have suffered to this day. Many mothers, pregnant women, and children are the primary victims of this war.

Many political figures, scientists, artists, communities, and other influential figures are trying to make their voices heard by providing support and also condemning the parties they support, Israel or Hamas. Moreover, the sound of their impartiality can influence people's thoughts about this war. One of the most influential speeches is Joe Biden's speech. Joe Biden is an American president who became one of the influential political figures in this war. In his speech entitled "Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War," Joe Biden said that he would help fund the defense of Israel and Ukraine, and he would also send humanitarian aid to Palestinians.

Language is the most significant and necessary aspect of human life for communication. It communicates ideas, feelings, views, and information to

others. Effective communication between the speaker and the hearer is essential to prevent misunderstanding, as the speaker intends to convey information or a message to the listener.

According to Akbar (2004), the language serves as a directive that controls the listener's conduct while they are the interlocutor or listener. In this instance, the listener carries out the speaker's desired action due to the language used. It implies that the purpose of language is to influence the listener to take action based on the speaker's words.

According to Hidayat (2016, p. 1), understanding spoken words can determine the actions taken and followed. If Joe Biden can effectively convey the points of his speech, the general public will receive his speech well. According to Austin (1962), the theory of speech acts takes into account three types of speech: locutionary acts (making a statement that has a purpose, like informing) and Illocutionary acts (making a meaningful statement or saying something that a hearer understands). Perlocutionary acts (saying something that leads someone to act). According to Searle (1969), illocutionary acts may be divided into five speech types, each serving a communication purpose: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Several researchers have looked into the study of speech acts. Baok et al. (2021) analysed the illocutionary act in Hillary Clinton's speech "American for Marriage Equality" at the Human Rights Campaign with the Searle theory using the data from the video and the script. The results show that the researchers



found four categories: assertive, which is the most widely used; directive, commissive, and expressive. Also, the researcher found 2 functions based on the theory of Leech: convivial and collaborative.

The second researcher Amalia et al., (2021) Identified the various forms of illocution used by Nadhira Afifa in her speech at Harvard Graduation 2020 as a Master of Public Health student speaker. This research focuses on the illocutionary categories suggested by Yule (1996). The primary data source of this descriptive qualitative research is Nadhira's speech. In addition, YouTube was also downloaded as a data source for this research. After being analyzed, the data were written down and categorized into five categories of illocutionary speech behavior. The findings show that Nadhira uses four illocutionary acts in her speech: directive, expressive, representative, and commissive. Meanwhile, the percentage of illocutionary acts is as follows: declarative (0%), directive (5.1%), expressive (30.7%), representative (56.4%), and commissive (7.7%).

Firdaus et al. (2019) conducted another study, which examined the informants' trustworthiness in the information they provided in the Situbondo Police investigation report. The information was examined Using Searle's speech act theory. The results of this descriptive qualitative research provide a detailed account of the statements made by the respondents. The findings show that the types of illocutionary acts and interviewee trustworthiness are strongly correlated. The illocutionary that the researcher found is assertive.

The next researcher is Febrimadani, et al. (2023) Determine the illocutionary acts that the characters in the Finding Dory movie say using Searle's theory and determine the meaning behind those acts using Leech's theory. This study aimed to investigate more how the characters interpret the meaning of their speech or utterances. The three categories of illocutionary actions identified by the researcher in the Finding Dory movie are assertive, directive, and expressive. Consequently, the three functions of illocutionary acts are convivial, competitive, and cooperative through the characters' speech or conversation.

Another research was conducted by Hisham and Hashim (2022) This examines the different categories of illocutionary acts present in Syed Saddiq's speech "A Lost in Generation: Young People in Politics" using a descriptive qualitative research approach using John Searle's Taxonomy of Illocutionary Acts by John Searle (1975). Syed Saddiq used more directive and representational acts in his discourse, according to the qualitative data analysis. Additional examination of the information revealed that Syed Saddiq often urged the audience to intervene and change the political landscape as young Malaysians throughout his speeches. According to the findings of this study, political figures and speechwriters can use certain speech acts or types of illocutionary acts to effectively persuade the target audience, youth or university students, to accept ideas and opinions to break the cycle of political apathy and interest in the next generation in politics.

Another researcher is Hutajulu and Herman (2019), who focus on examining the Illocutionary Act in the EvimSensin film "You Are My Home." By using Austin's theory of illocutionary acts. In this study, a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods was employed. Ultimately, this study aims to identify the different kinds of illocutionary acts and examine the most prevalent illocutionary acts found in the English subtitle of the film "You Are My Home." This movie's subtitle includes only four categories of illocutionary acts- directives, expressive, commissive, and representatives. The researchers discovered that the directive act is the most common illocutionary act in the movie subtitle based on the subtitle.

The next researcher is Sihombing et al., (2021) Examined many forms of illocutionary acts in the film Incredible 2 and interpreted the prevalent categories of these acts. The researchers employ Searle's theory to address the research issues that have been created. This study uses qualitative content or document analysis. The data included scenes from The Incredible 2, including the illocutionary acts. The study's conclusions there are five kinds of illocutionary acts in Incredible Movie: Eight data (32%) directions; seven data (28%) assertive; seven data (28%) expressive; two data (8%) commission; and one data (4%) declarations.

The next researcher is Fitriani et al. (2020), who identify the kinds and the most common illocutionary devices employed by the Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets main characters. A descriptive qualitative study was conducted through the analysis of the speech acts of the film's protagonist. The

study's findings demonstrated that only four categories of illocutionary acts by Searle's theory, representative, directive, expressive, and commissive, were present in the film. Directive is the illocutionary act that is employed the most (47.64%), while commissive is the least frequently used (4.19%).

Another research was conducted by Mulyawati (2020) The categories of illocutionary acts, the classification that Kim Nam Jun mainly employed, and the perlocutionary acts that the audience responded to in Kim Nam Jun's address at the 2018 UN General Assembly were the goals of this study. Descriptive qualitative research was performed in this study. The categories of illocutionary actions that the speaker employed were analysed using Searle's theory in this study. Additionally, supporting documents from news, fan pages, Twitter, and YouTube were analysed to determine the perlocutionary acts with which the audience members responded to his speech. According to the research, Kim Nam Jun only executed four of the five illocutionary acts. They were expressive, commissive, directive, and assertive. 65.52% percentage assertive of Kim Nam Jun's that dominated his speech. At 18.72%, Directive held the second place. After that, expressive came in third place with 12.48%. The last one has a 3.12% commission. The study found that the speech encouraged the listeners to value who they are and encouraged them to speak out for themselves.

Aprilia and Dewi (2022) conducted another study. Their analysis of The Functions of Illocutionary Acts In the Finding Nemo Film focused on analysing illocutionary acts using Yule's theory and a pragmatic approach to analysing

their meaning. The research found that the functions in the film are declarative, assertive, expressive, directive, and commissive.

In the previous studies above, many made films as research objects; some speeches were also used. However, in earlier studies, no one made speeches about conflicts between countries to be used as research objects and then analyzed them. The object of this research is exciting because the topic of this speech can attract listeners. After all, the Hamas and Israeli conflict is very much discussed by many people. Besides that, the speaker of this speech is an influential person in the world, especially the American people.

The object of this research is Joe Biden's Speech, "US President Joe Biden's Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War," which is also hotly discussed by people worldwide. The researcher intends to analyze Searle's illocutionary acts during Joe Biden's speech to determine the type and function of illocutionary acts that Joe Biden used in his speech.

## **B. Research Question**

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's Speech: "Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War"?
2. How are the functions of illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's Speech: "Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War"?

## **C. Significance of The Study**

This research attempts to find and analyze the illocutionary acts of Joe Biden's speech "Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War."

Theoretically, the researcher hopes the study will enhance the reader's comprehension of contexts and illocutionary acts of speech in studying Pragmatics. Practically, the researcher hopes this study will allow academics to use their linguistic knowledge, particularly in speech act analysis. Additionally, this work helped other researchers by providing a source for future research on similar or related problems.

#### **D. Scope and Limitations**

This research only focuses on the illocutionary acts contained in the speech of Joe Biden. The data is not taken from the video, words that come out from Joe Biden, and not the intonation or expression of Joe Biden's speech. The theory of speech acts limits this research; the researcher does not analyze all types of speech acts but only focuses on studying the illocutionary act. Also, this research is limited by text analysis taken from the transcription of the speech on the official website of The New York Times in Joe Biden's speech "US President Joe Biden's Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War".

#### **E. Definition of Key Terms**

1. Speech acts

An action carried out using language.

2. Illocutionary acts

Making a meaningful statement or saying something that a hearer understands.

3. Joe Biden

The 46th President of the United States was American politician Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. Biden became the first female vice president in American history, the oldest president in history, and the first from Delaware when he assumed office at the age of 78.

#### 4. Israel – Hamas War

Hamas is a political and military Sunni Islamist group that is in charge of the Gaza Strip in the Palestinian territories. A similar struggle over the East Jerusalem area, Sheikh Jarrah triggered the war.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses some of the related literature reviews used in this study and describes the theories used in this research.

#### **A. Pragmatics**

The study of the interaction between meaning and context in spoken or written communication is known as pragmatics. According to Levinson (1983 p.5-11), the field of pragmatics concerns how language is used, and it is concerned with meaning. An analysis of the meaning that speakers transmit to other speakers or participants (Yule, 1996). This research usually involves understanding people's intentions within specific contexts and examining how those contexts affect what people say. It necessitates thinking about how presenters arrange their points according to the audience, the situation, the location, and the time of day. Contextual meaning is the subject of pragmatics. (Yule, 1996).

According to Yule (1996), The benefit of using pragmatics to study language is that it allows one to discuss people's intended meanings, presumptions, objectives, and desires, as well as the sorts of actions (like requests) they are making when they speak. This means that the method may consistently investigate how listeners might deduce what the speaker wants to convey from the language spoken. The primary problem is that conducting a systematic and impartial analysis of these highly human notions is extremely hard. Pragmatics



is more concerned with analyzing what individuals intend when speaking than interpreting the meaning of individual words or phrases (Yule, 1996).

Pragmatics is a method for analyzing the meaning of spoken and written language in human behavior. (Simamora, 2020) According to the description above, pragmatics refers to analyzing the speaker's intentions or goals regarding the words' context. Speech acts are pragmatics that focus more on the speaker's meaning.

## **B. Speech Acts**

John Langshaw Austin (1962) presented the speech act theory of language usage in his book *How to do things with words*. Austin is an essential member of the Oxford School of Ordinary Language Philosophy. His student Searle (1979) expanded this theory further, and ever since, their ideas have dominated the field of pragmatics, the study of language usage. (Saifudin, 2019). According to Yule (1996), Speech acts are commonly defined as actions carried out through utterances. Birner (2013) adds that saying something entails acting on it. Here, someone can speak to act.

Speech acts clarify how a speaker uses language to achieve their goals and how listeners interpret their intentions based on what they hear. Speech acts are performed when someone says something as a greeting, request, complaint, invitation, apology, or rejection (Hutajulu & Herman, 2019). The primary goal of studying speech acts is to help us understand the meaning revealed in

each utterance. Speech acts are also determined by the speaker's linguistic ability to communicate.

According to Austin (1962), the theory of speech acts takes into account three types of speech: locutionary acts (making a statement that has a purpose, like informing), Illocutionary acts (making a meaningful statement or saying something that a hearer understands), and Perlocutionary acts (saying something that leads someone to act). All three speech act categories mentioned above can be utilized to examine a person's communicational utterances.

### **C. Illocutionary Acts**

Another term for illocutionary acts is the act of stating or doing something. According to Leech (1989), an illocutionary act is when someone does an act while speaking something. Illocutionary acts include stating, asking, questioning, promising, apologizing, and pointing. For example, “Your skirt is too dirty.” This statement shows that the speaker told them to clean the skirt because it was too dirty.

#### **1. The Classification of Illocutionary Act by Searle**

Searle classified the illocutionary acts into five types, there are:

##### **a. Assertive/Representative**

According to Searle (1976), being representative means telling people what they are (true or false). Yule (1996) also argues that representatives express the speaker's beliefs, whether true or false.

Talking the truth, such as when they state, propose, boast, or complain, is representative. An example is “It is rainy outside.” This is a true statement that shows the condition outside.

**b. Directive**

According to Searle (1976), directives might be polite attempts that serve as recommendations or invitations to take action, or they can be highly forceful attempts that serve as demands to take action. Yule (1996) Also argues that directives are used to persuade listeners to take action. A directive is used for the listener to do what the speaker tells them to do. (Degaf & Anggrisia, 2024). They articulate the speaker's desires. The directives are commanding, encouraging, ordering, inquiring, warning, proposing, inviting, etc. An example is “Go to the market and buy some fruits.” This is a commanding statement that the speaker commands the other.

**c. Commissive**

The speaker promises to act something in the future. It indicates that the speaker is expressing a specific activity that they plan to take in the future. Commissive acts are considered compliant and include making promises, vows, plans, threats, offerings, etc. An example is, “I will be on time when we have a meeting or any event; I promise it.” This is a making promises statement that the speaker talks to other speakers that will be people on time in the future.

**d. Expressive**

According to Yule (1996) An expression is a speech act the speaker uses to express or demonstrate their feelings about a situation. Some examples of expressions are apologies, gratitude, congratulations, compliments, criticism, pleasure, and sadness. An example is “Congratulations on your thesis!” This is a statement of congratulations that the speaker gives the other people.

**e. Declarative**

Declarative illocutionary acts are a kind of speech act in which the speaker states something consistent with the world's objective situation. In various ways, the speaker claims or states something to be true. (Searle, 1976). Yule (1996) Also argues that speech acts transform the world through their utterance, known as declarations. According to Wardana, Roy, and Ariska (2019), the declaration was categorized as resignation, dismissal, appointment, name, punishment, and ex-communication. For example, “Dita has a cat for the first time, and she is naming the cat kitty.” This is a statement of naming that Dita does for her cat.

**D. The Way of Speech Act****1. Direct Speech Acts**

Yule (1996) Explains that direct speech acts require the speaker to communicate clearly with the audience, including the statement's purpose and structure. Conventional declarative, interrogative, and imperative speech acts are examples of direct speech acts used to provide information, pose queries, and give instructions to speech partners. (Noviana et al., 2020). For example, the speaker says, "I am a policeman." This statement indicates that the speaker is a policeman.

## **2. Indirect Speech Acts**

According to Yule (1996), an indirect connection between a structure and a function exists when a sentence used to say an utterance is in an indirect speech act. Yule (1996) He also claimed that speaking indirectly has been related to being more polite than speaking directly. For example, he asked if he was a policeman. This is indirect speech because it relays other people's statements.

## **3. Literal Speech Acts**

According to Zares et al. (2013), the literal speech act has the same meaning as the words in that phrase. A statement used to suggest an utterance is considered a literal speech act if it has a comparable significance to the generated voice. For example, "You are so beautiful with your makeup." This is a statement from the speaker to the hearer that has the same meaning as the words used.

#### **4. Non-Literal Speech Acts**

A speech act whose meaning is not the same as or opposite to the meaning of the words that compose it. For example, “You are so beautiful with your makeup (better than makeup from children already playing with makeup).” This statement has a different meaning from the word or statement used.

#### **5. Direct Literal Speech Acts**

The combination of literal and direct speech acts is known as a literal direct speech act. (Mayoni, 1986). According to Parker (1986:19), a literal direct speech act is an utterance with a syntactic form appropriate for its intended meaning and means, as stated by the speaker. For example, “Give me a book” is a statement with the same meaning and word or statement already used.

#### **6. Indirect Literal Speech Acts**

Parker (1986:20) states that a literal indirect speech act is one in which the speaker's meaning is conveyed through speech. However, the syntactic form chosen for delivery is inappropriate for the task. For example, “Your clothes are too dirty.” This statement gives information and can act as a command to clean the clothes.

#### **7. Direct Non-Literal Speech Acts**

According to Parker (1986:20), when a speaker uses the forms or structure of his statement to execute a direct illocutionary act rather than meaning precisely what he says, he is doing a non-literal direct speech act. For example, “Keep playing in the rain until you get sick.”

### **8. Indirect Non-Literal Speech Acts**

Parker (1986:20) states that non-literal indirect speech acts are used when a speaker uses a specific structure that is inappropriate for the task and does not intend what he says. For example, the speaker says, this food is delicious. (but the speaker did not finish the food because the food was not delicious).

### **E. Felicity Conditions**

According to Austin (1962), the requirements for felicity are that each person acknowledges their involvement in the context and the action, that it be done thoroughly, and that everyone involved has the best intentions. In other words, the requirements and conditions that must be satisfied for an utterance to accomplish the purpose of the utterance itself are the conditions of felicity in a speech act (Austin, 1962). According to Searle, it must fulfil several terms for the speech to go well. The terms are proportional context, preparatory conditions, sincerity, and essential conditions.

#### **1. Proportional context**

According to Searle (1998), it characterises the illocutionary power that establishes the appropriate circumstances for propositional content. The

requirements of propositional content concern the situation upon which the speech is based. An additional need for a promise's substance is that the future occurrence must be a future action of the speaker. For example, "I will tell you where I borrowed this dress." This statement shows that the speaker will do a future act for the hearer, telling the store that already sells the dress.

## **2. Preparatory conditions**

According to Searle (1998), the speaker has to control the conversation partner and have specific ideas about their acts and circumstances to carry out an effective illocutionary act. This implies that a speaker's belief arises whenever they wish to express anything to a conversation partner. For example, "I will send your son to Harvard." The speaker thinks the hearer will appreciate sending his kid to Harvard, as promised (Sholeh, 2009).

## **3. Sincerity Conditions**

Searle (1998) demonstrates that to do the appropriate actions, the speaker has to have a confident psychological attitude concerning the speech's propositional content. For instance, someone must aim to stand by a commitment they make. To be considered a promise, the speaker must sincerely plan to follow through on future actions and to be considered a warning, the speaker must sincerely feel that future occurrences will not be advantageous.



#### **4. Essential Conditions**

Searle (1998) states that an utterance's fundamental condition is linked to its intention of compelling the listener to carry out the intended action. This need also involves realizing that committing to anything legally entails making a promise and keeping your word. Similarly, when a warning is given, the statement concerning a potentially harmful future occurrence shifts from non-informative to informative when specific requirements are met (Searle,1998).

#### **F. Perlocutionary Acts**

The perlocutionary act is the impact of illocution on the recipient, including how it affects their emotions, ideas, or behavior. According to Searle (1969), perlocutionary acts are the action's results or impact on the hearer's behaviors, thoughts, beliefs, etc. For example, "Eating some sweet food allows for the tiredness of doing much work." It is like a statement from the speaker to others in the office. In perlocutionary acts, this statement can influence the hearer, who suggests eating sweet food when he feels tired from work.

#### **G. Palestine-Israel War**

The Palestine-Israel conflict is a longstanding and profoundly intricate issue characterized by violence, territorial disputes, and international interventions. This conflict persisted even before Israel declared itself a state, with the situation for Palestinians deteriorating over the years due to violence and expulsions driven by the Zionist movement, supported by powerful

nations such as the United States, Britain, and France. Jerusalem, a significant historical and religious territory, remains a central point of contention. The British occupation of Jerusalem in December 1917 and the subsequent Balfour Agreement, which backed Jewish national aspirations in Palestine, heightened tensions, leading to continued harassment and territorial seizures by Zionists.

The recent escalation on October 7, 2023, involved a Zionist attack on Palestine, destroying Gaza's facilities, including hospitals, mosques, and churches. This severe humanitarian crisis drew global attention, with many labeling the continuous attacks as genocide. Despite widespread condemnation, these actions persist, bolstered by the support of influential governments, including Joe Biden. Israel's blockade of Gaza and restrictions on international aid further exacerbate the suffering of the Palestinian people.

Analyzing Joe Biden's "Oval Office Address on the Israel-Hamas War" through the lens of speech acts reveals how he uses language to influence, convey messages, and achieve specific goals. In his speech, Biden employs assertive acts to present facts and describe actions taken by the U.S. or other international bodies. Directive acts call for specific actions from other nations or parties involved in the conflict. Commissive acts reflect Biden's commitments regarding U.S. actions and future support. Expressive acts show empathy and concern for the victims, conveying his stance and moral perspective. Declarative acts involve making official statements that can alter political stances or policies, impacting international relations and the conflict's nature.

Examining these speech acts provides a deeper understanding of how Biden addresses the Palestine-Israel conflict, conveys his intentions, and influences domestic and international audiences. This analysis highlights the importance of context and the speaker's role in shaping the reception and effectiveness of their communication.

The researcher examines Joe Biden's speech on the Israel-Hamas war using the speech acts theory to discover Joe Biden's use of language to convey, influence, and achieve a specific goal. In this speech, Joe Biden uses four illocutionary acts. The first is assertive, which he uses to present facts about the issue. The second is directive, which he uses to give orders or instructions to the audience or those involved in this issue. The third is commissive, which promises what he will do related to this issue in the future. The last one is the expression, which is used to show emotional feelings toward the war that has occurred. Analyzing the Speech Act can provide a better understanding of how Biden's attitude in dealing with this war conveyed the meaning of his speech and certainly influenced the public.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses the method used by the researcher in conducting this research. This chapter has four sub-categories: research design, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

The researcher attempts to apply a descriptive qualitative research method in this study. Creswell (2014) defines qualitative research as examining and understanding the significance of persons or groups seen to be social or human problems. According to Rahardjo (2018), text analysis is a qualitative research approach examining textual material's structure, content, and meaning. It is suitable for this study since it helps the researcher identify and describe the findings of the analysis. Descriptive qualitative research is a method used to explore and describe the characteristics of a phenomenon. In contrast to quantitative research, which focuses on numerical data and statistical analysis, descriptive qualitative research aims to provide a rich and detailed understanding of the subject under study.

#### **B. Data and Data Source**

The research data are examined as utterances that present the phenomenon of illocutionary acts that may be discovered in directed data sources. The researcher used information from the video “Joe Biden’s

Speech: “US President Joe Biden’s Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War” on the Sky News YouTube channel that publish on October 19, 2023 with the duration of video 15.05 minutes. Sky news is a 24-hour news channel that broadcasts from the United Kingdom. Then, the researcher aims to collect data from the transcription of a speech by Joe Biden. The researcher discovered the transcription on The New York Times official website that also published on October 19, 2023. The New York Times is an American daily newspaper located in New York city which is also the second newspaper in the United States. The researcher access on video and the transcript on October 25, 2023.

### **C. Data Collection**

In this study, researchers undertook several detailed steps to collect data from Joe Biden's speech. The first step involved listening to the YouTube video of Joe Biden's speech, “US President Joe Biden’s Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War,” multiple times to ensure a thorough understanding of the content and context. The next step was to search for accurate and reliable speech transcripts from reputable websites. This involved cross-referencing multiple sources to find the most accurate version of the transcript.

After obtaining the transcripts, the researcher verified and compared the content of the videos with the transcriptions to ensure their accuracy. This step was crucial to identify discrepancies between the spoken words and the written text. The verification process included pausing, rewinding, and

replaying sections of the video to match the spoken words precisely with the transcript.

Finally, the researcher noted specific terms, phrases, and segments of the speech relevant to the research objectives. These included identifying instances of various illocutionary acts as defined by Searle's classification. Each term and phrase was carefully documented with corresponding timestamps from the video to facilitate easy reference during the analysis phase. This comprehensive and meticulous approach ensured that the data collected was accurate and suitable for a detailed analysis of the illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's speech.

#### **D. Data Analysis**

The present study employs a data analysis approach that entails many systematic steps to ensure an accurate analysis of the illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's speech. Using Searle's theory, the first stage in the data analysis process is discovering the different kinds of illocutionary acts present in the speech. This means that you have to do a detailed review of the script and classify every word using the five categories of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Each utterance will be analyzed based on the speech act's goal and aim in the address to see which category it matches.

After the illocutionary acts are categorised, the next step is to analyse each function that identifies an illocutionary act. This analysis is based on

Searle's theory of the function of illocutionary acts, which includes understanding the impact of the speech act on the listener. For each type of illocutionary act identified, its specific function in the context of Biden's speech will be discovered. This involves interpreting how each act aims to influence the audience, convey a message, express commitment, show empathy, or make an official statement influencing political attitudes or policies. The systematic application of Searle's theory to categorise and interpret the functions of illocutionary acts provides a comprehensive understanding of how Joe Biden's speech uses language to achieve specific communicative goals in dealing with the Israel-Hamas conflict. In this way the researcher took about 5 months to complete the analysis.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter presents the findings and discussions in which the answers to the first and second research questions are presented in this chapter. The provided data in this chapter consists of two categories. First, data on illocutionary acts can be found in Joe Biden's speech, "US President Joe Biden's Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War," following Searle's (1976) theory. Second, the function of Joe Biden's speech "US President Joe Biden's Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War" by following Searle's (1976) theory.

#### **A. Findings**

In this research, the researcher has two research questions. The first question is, what are the types of illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's Speech: "Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War"? The second question is: How are the function of illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's Speech: "Deliver Oval Office Address on Israel-Hamas War"? To answer this question, the researcher used illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts by Searle (1976). This chapter consists of an illocutionary act that the researcher found in the speech of Joe Biden.

This chapter presents all the data about the types of illocutionary acts and their functions in Joe Biden's speech on the Israel-Hamas War. In addition, the researcher analyses direct and indirect speech acts to identify the type of speech act and its felicity conditions. The data also include the perlocutionary acts found in the audience comments on the YouTube channel Sky News.



The researcher aims to divide the data analysis into two parts to provide an understandable analysis. Firstly, the data are presented by grouping the types of illocutionary acts by Searle (1976), the direct and indirect speech, and the felicity conditions. Secondly, the data are presented in the perlocutionary acts by Searle (1976). Lastly, the types of illocutionary acts and their function are analyzed.

### **1. Illocutionary Acts**

The findings show that the researcher found five categories of illocutionary acts. There are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

#### **Datum 1**

*“One of those moments where the decisions we make today will determine the future for decades to come.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive because it states the truth if the decision we make will determine how the future will be, this also shows how important and careful it is to make decisions because the decision will have a long impact.

#### **Datum 2**

*“More than 1,300 people slaughtered in Israel, including at least 32 American citizens. Scores of innocents from infants to the elderly, grandparents, Israelis, Americans taken hostage.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive because it contains a speaker's statement that has the possibility of being accurate about the victims of the Israel society with the Israel-Hamas war. It is a preparatory condition because the

speaker gives an instruction issue to the audience so the audience can follow the speech well. For the way of speech, the researcher found a direct literal in datum 2 because the utterance has a syntactic form appropriate for its intended meaning and means, as stated by the speaker. This statement conveys the large number of people slaughtered in Israel of all ages.

### **Datum 3**

*“As I told the families of Americans being held captive by Hamas, we are pursuing every avenue to bring their loved ones home.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is a commissive statement because it is a plan and also a promise to bring back the Americans held by Hamas to their families. It is a sincerity condition because here, the speaker intends to pledge to do everything they can to bring home the Americans held by Hamas. This utterance also directs speech because the statements conveyed have the same purpose as the statement that the speaker wants to bring back the American people.

### **Datum 4**

*“In Israel, I saw a people who are strong, determined, resilient and also angry, in shock and deep, deep pain.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is expressive because it shows the speaker's expression to express or demonstrate their feelings about a situation. This sentence reflects the feelings of the Israeli people, as observed by Joe Biden

during the war. It also expresses Joe Biden's empathy towards the Israeli people. It is sincerity condition because here, the speaker wants to share his feelings caused when seeing Israeli citizens to the audience about the attitudes and feelings of people experiencing war. This utterance also directs speech because the statements conveyed have the same purpose as the statement because the speaker tells the conditions of Israeli people to get attention from the hearer.

### **Datum 5**

*“I also spoke with President Abbas, the Palestinian Authority, and reiterated that the United States remains committed to the Palestinian people’s right to dignity and self-determination.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is commissive because it is a commitment and promise of the United States to liberate and support Palestine for its state's dignity and self-determination. It also directs speech because the statements conveyed have the same purpose as the statement if the speaker needs Palestinian people to have dignity and self-determination.

### **Datum 6**

*“These are all NATO allies. For 75 years, NATO has kept peace in Europe. Moreover, has been the cornerstone of American security.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive because it contains a speaker's statement that is possibly true about NATO, which has already kept peace in Europe.

It is direct speech because this statement has the same purpose as the statement.

### **Datum 7**

*“The United States and our partners across the region are working to build a better future for the Middle East.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive because it contains the speaker's statement that they are working to build a better future for the Middle East.

### **Datum 8**

*“That is why tomorrow I am going to send to Congress an urgent budget request to fund America's national security needs to support our critical partners, including Israel and Ukraine.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is commissive because it is a commitment and pledge by the United States to support Israel and Ukraine in this war and also a budget to fund the defense needs of the American state itself.

### **Datum 9**

*“In Israel, we must make sure that they have what they need to protect their people today and always.”*

### **Analysis**

Datum 10 is a commissive statement because the speaker promises to improve Israel's condition by meeting its needs and protecting its people. It is direct speech, and the utterance has a syntactic form appropriate for its intended meaning and means, as stated by the speaker.

**Datum 10**

*“We are going make sure Iron Dome continues to guard the skies over Israel. We are going to make sure other hostile actors in the region know that Israel’s stronger than ever and prevent this conflict from spreading.”*

**Analysis**

This utterance is a commissive statement because the speaker promises to make sure the Iron Dome and other region that Israel is stronger than ever. It is a direct literal because the utterance is conveyed without ambiguity, and the sentences used have the same intent and function.

**Datum 11**

*“Look, at the same time, President Netanyahu and I discussed again yesterday the critical need for Israel to operate by the laws of war.”*

**Analysis**

This utterance is a declaration because the statement conveyed can affect or change the object of the conversation. This statement contains if Joe Biden has conducted a discussion about the war carried out by Israel and Hamas, which, based on public criticism, Israel should conduct war based on the laws of war. It is direct literal because the utterance is conveyed without ambiguity, and the sentences used have the same intent and function.

**Datum 12**

*“As I said in Israel, as hard as it is, we cannot give up on peace. We cannot give up on a two-state solution.”*

**Analysis**

This utterance is an expressive because the speaker's expression to express or demonstrate their feelings about a situation. This sentence shows that we must not give up on what is happening and must always endeavor to create peace. It is Sincerity because, in this statement, the speaker conveys to the audience what is happening in Israel based on Joe Biden's feelings, assuming that Israel should not give up on this war. This utterance is also direct speech because it has the same purpose as the statement.

### **Datum 13**

*“Israel and Palestinians equally deserve to live in safety, dignity and peace.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive because it is a sentence of truth or fact, and this is the right of all citizens to live safely, with dignity and peace. All countries have the right to be free, declare their country, and protect it from other countries that want to destroy it. It is proportional context because the speaker tells the audience that Israelis and Palestinians have the same right to live safely and in peace based on their beliefs or feelings.

### **Datum 14**

*“In recent years, too much hate has given too much oxygen, fueling racism, a rise in antisemitism, Islamic-phobia, right here in America.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive because the consequences of crime and war can cause hatred that will lead to racism, antisemitism, and also Islam phobia in America itself because, with this incident, people will be influenced by their thoughts and opinions on this matter. It is the Sincerity condition because the speaker relayed to the audience the bad things that have happened in the last few years in the U.S.

### **Datum 15**

*“It is also intensified in the wake of recent events that led to the horrific threats and attacks that both shock us and break our hearts.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is expressive because shows the speaker’s expression to express or demonstrate their feelings about a situation. This sentence shows emotion about what happened at that time: “horrific threats and attacks that shocked and broke our hearts.” This sentence expresses how the speaker feels about the current events. It is direct speech because this statement has the same purpose as the statement if the horrific threats and attacks that leave us shocked and heartbroken.

### **Datum 16**

*“On Oct. 7, terror attacks have triggered deep scars and terrible memories in the Jewish community.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive because it contains the truth or fact that terror made people suffer on 7 October. It is a sincerity condition because, in this statement, the speaker wants the audience to know about the terror attack on October 7, 2023.

### **Datum 17**

*“Today, Jewish families worried about being targeted in school, wearing symbols of their faith, walking down the street, or going out about their daily lives.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is expressive because shows the speaker's expression to express or demonstrate their feelings about a situation. In this sentence, it shows a Jewish family's concern that they will be targeted because of their beliefs. It is essential conditions because this statement describes the feelings of the victims of the war shared through stories by the speaker and the audience. It is direct speech because this statement has the same purpose as the statement because the speaker explain the situation of Jewish family during war.

### **Datum 18**

*“And I know many of you in the Muslim American community, the Arab American community, the Palestinian American community, and so many others are outraged and hardened, saying to yourselves, “Here we go again with Islamophobia and the distrust we saw after 9/11.”*

### **Analysis**



This utterance is assertive because it informs the fact that many people are angry and also aware that they have to deal with islamophobia and with what they saw on 9/11.

### **Datum 19**

*“Just last week, a mother was brutally stabbed. A little boy here in the United States, a little boy who just turned 6 years old, was murdered in their home outside of Chicago. His name was Wade.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive because it conveys a fact about the attack on a mother and child in Chicago. It is sincerity because the speaker wants listeners to know if there are victims in American society where a mother was stabbed and a boy was murdered. This utterance also direct literal speech because the utterance is conveyed without ambiguity, and the sentences used have the same intent and function if this statement to get an attention from the audience.

### **Datum 20**

*“We must, without equivocation, denounce antisemitism. We must also, without equivocation, denounce Islamophobia.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is a directive because it is an instruction to eliminate antisemitism and islamophobia without hesitation. It is the essential condition because here, the speaker wants the audience to denounce

antisemitism and Islamophobia without hesitation to show respect for fellow individuals despite their differences. This utterance also categories as direct literal because the utterance is conveyed without ambiguity, and the sentences used have the same intent and function if they denounce antisemitism and islamophobia.

### **Datum 21**

*“And to all you hurting, those of you who are hurting, I want you to know I see you. You belong. And I want to say this to you: You are all America. You are all America.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance categories of expressive because shows the speaker's expression to express or demonstrate their feelings about a situation. In this sentence, it shows a president's care and concern for his people who are suffering. It is a sincerity condition because the speaker conveys his feelings towards the audience so that the audience knows how sincere his feelings are towards the people. This utterance is also categories as direct speech because it has the same purpose as the statement if the speaker assumes the audience is the American family.

### **Datum 22**

*“This is in a moment where — you know, in moments like these, when fear and suspicion, anger and rage run hard — that we have to work harder than ever to hold on to the values that make us who we are.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is directive because it is an order or invitation to the audience to. Work harder to hold on to the values. It is essential because the speaker wants to motivate listeners to cling to the things that made America stand until now by ignoring feelings of anger and fear.

### **Datum 23**

*“We must renounce violence and vitriol, see each other not as enemies, but as fellow Americans.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is directive because it is an order or invitation to the audience to renounce violence and hatred and see each other as Americans. It is essential because the speaker wanted the audience to renounce all violence and hatred because we are not enemies. This utterance also categories as direct literal because the utterance is conveyed without ambiguity, and the sentences used have the same intent and function if they renounce violence and vitriol.

### **Datum 24**

*“On Ukraine, I am asking Congress to make sure we can continue to send Ukraine the weapons they need to defend themselves and their country without interruption so that Ukraine can stop Putin’s brutality in Ukraine.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance categories as directive because it is an order to Congress by Joe Biden to ensure that the US sends weapons to Ukraine to

defend itself from Putin. Datum 25 is an essential condition because here, the speaker intends to ask Congress to make sure about the weapons that the United States can continue to send to Ukraine. This utterance also categories as direct literal because the utterance is conveyed without ambiguity, and the sentences used have the same intent and function if the speaker want to help Ukraine with asking the congress to send weapons.

### **Datum 25**

*“Kyiv still stands because the bravery of the Ukrainian people.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance categories as expressive because shows the speaker's expression to express or demonstrate their feelings about a situation. This sentence shows emotional admiration and appreciation for the courage and patience of the Ukrainian people in facing the war. This utterance is also categories as direct speech because it has the same purpose as the statement.

### **Datum 26**

*“Ukraine has regained more than 50 percent of the territory Russian troops once occupied. Backed by a U.S.-led coalition of more than 50 countries worldwide, all doing their part to support Kyiv.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive because it conveys factual information about the progress of Ukraine's territorial gains in the war and also informs the number of countries supporting Ukraine in the war. This utterance is

also categories as direct speech because it has the same purpose as the statement if the speaker want to tell if the Ukraine regained more 50 percent the territory of Rusia.

### **Datum 27**

*“All Ukraine is asking for is help, for the weapons, munitions, the capacity, the capability to push invading Russian forces off their land.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance categories as assertive because, in this war, Ukraine needs help, be it weapons, ammunition, capacity, or the ability to repel Russian troops invading their territory. This is an effort needed by countries experiencing conflict between countries. his utterance also categories as direct literal because the utterance is conveyed without ambiguity, and the sentences used have the same intent and function if Ukraine asking for help.

### **Datum 28**

*“We send Ukraine equipment sitting in our stockpiles. Moreover, when we use the money allocated by Congress, we use it to replenish our own stores, our own stockpiles, with new equipment. Equipment that defends America and is made in America. Patriot missiles for air defense batteries, made in Arizona. Artillery shells manufactured in 12 states across the country, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas. And so much more.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is an assertive statement because this sentence is information about allocating money to fulfill the needs of the war. In addition, the United States also sent weapons to Ukraine to help it in the

war. This utterance also categories as direct literal because the utterance is conveyed without ambiguity, and the sentences used have the same intent and function if the support for Ukraine will benefit for America.

### **Datum 29**

*“Earlier this year, I boarded Air Force One for a secret flight to Poland.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is categorized as assertive because this sentence provides factual information about whether Joe Biden has taken a flight using Air Force One to Poland. This utterance is also categorized as direct speech because it has the same purpose as the statement.

### **Datum 30**

*“Tonight, there are innocent people worldwide who hope because of us. Who believe in a better life because of us. Who are desperate not to be forgotten by us. And who are waiting for us.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is categorized as assertive because this sentence provides his opinion that many people have a better life because of us.

### **Datum 31**

*“We can’t let petty, partisan, angry politics get in the way of our responsibilities as a great nation. We cannot and will not let terrorists like Hamas and tyrants like Putin win. I refuse to let that happen.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is commissive because, here, Biden expresses his vow that he will not let terrorists win the war, and he does an act of refusal on this matter. It is the sincerity condition because the speaker promised to push back and let Putin win this war. This utterance is also categories as direct speech because it has the same purpose as the statement.

### **Datum 32**

*“My fellow Americans, thank you for your time.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is expressive because shown an expression of gratitude to the audience for their time in this speech. This utterance is also categories as direct speech because its utterance as a greeting not with the ambiguity.

### **Datum 33**

*“May God bless you all, and may God protect our troops.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is expressive because expresses hope to God for blessings and protection. This utterance is also categories as direct speech because it is a clear utterance.

### **Datum 34**

*“We are going to provide an opening for sustained delivery of lifesaving humanitarian assistance for the Palestinians.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is commissive because it promises to provide facilities for sending humanitarian aid to the people of Palestine. It is an essential condition because the speaker wants to perform a moral act by providing humanitarian aid to Palestine to save the lives of the Palestinian people during the war.

### **Datum 35**

*“We are a nation of religious freedom, freedom of expression. We all have a right to debate and disagree, without fear of being targeted in schools or workplaces or in our communities.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance categories as an assertive, which is true if America has freedom for its people in religion and expression without fear of others for our choices. It is sincerity because the speaker conveyed that the government is democratic, so people have the freedom to choose their own way of life without having to fear the other side.

## **2. The Function of Illocutionary Acts**

The following are the functions found by researchers in Joe Biden's speech, including:

### **Datum 1**

*“One of those moments where the decisions we make today are going to determine the future for decades to come.”*

### **Analysis**



This utterance is an assertive function with the function of stating because the speaker reveals information and facts. It is true that the decisions that we make today will determine our future especially because Joe Biden is an influential figure.

### **Datum 2**

*“More than 1,300 people slaughtered in Israel, including at least 32 American citizens. Scores of innocents from infants to the elderly, grandparents, Israelis, Americans taken hostage.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is an assertive function with the function of stating because the speaker reveals information and facts because it presents information in the form of a statement of the number of victims of the war in Israel, where not only Israelis but also Americans are victims.

### **Datum 3**

*“As I told the families of Americans being held captive by Hamas, we are pursuing every avenue to bring their loved ones home.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is a commissive function, with the function of promising because the speaker promises to the American people to bring back their families held captive by Hamas.

### **Datum 4**

*“In Israel, I saw a people who are strong, determined, resilient and also angry, in shock and deep, deep pain.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is an expressive function, with the function of sadness, because the speaker shows that he feels the suffering of the Israeli people because of this war.

### **Datum 5**

*“I also spoke with President Abbas, the Palestinian Authority, and reiterated that the United States remains committed to the Palestinian people’s right to dignity and self-determination.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance has a commissive function, with the function of promising, because the speaker is committed to the Palestinians' right to self-determination and dignity as a nation.

### **Datum 6**

*“These are all NATO allies. For 75 years, NATO has kept peace in Europe. And has been the cornerstone of American security.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive functions with stating, which provides information and related facts that for 75 years, NATO has kept peace in Europe.

### **Datum 7**

*“The United States and our partners across the region are working to build a better future for the Middle East.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive with the function of stating that it provides information and facts about the United States and its partners working together to build a better future for the Middle East.

### **Datum 8**

*“That is why tomorrow I am going to send to Congress an urgent budget request to fund America’s national security needs to support our critical partners, including Israel and Ukraine.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance has a commissive function with the function of promising because the speaker promises to ask for emergency funds to be sent to Israel and Ukraine to support their war.

### **Datum 9**

*“In Israel, we must make sure that they have what they need to protect their people today and always.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is a commissive function with the function of promising because the speaker promises to make sure Israel protects their people always.

### **Datum 10**

*“We are going make sure Iron Dome continues to guard the skies over Israel. We are going to make sure other hostile actors in the region know that Israel’s stronger than ever and prevent this conflict from spreading.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance has a commissive function with the function of promising because the speaker promises to make sure that the iron dome continues to guard Israel.

### **Datum 11**

*“Look, at the same time, President Netanyahu and I discussed again yesterday the critical need for Israel to operate by the laws of war.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is a declarative function with a deciding function because there is an opinion that the war must go according to the laws of war.

### **Datum 12**

*“As I said in Israel, as hard as it is, we cannot give up on peace. We cannot give up on a two-state solution.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is an expressive function of sadness because the speaker shows his emotions if we must not give up on what is happening.

### **Datum 13**

*“Israel and Palestinians equally deserve to live in safety, dignity and peace.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is an assertive function with a stating function that presents information and facts because it is true that Palestine and Israel equally deserve to live in safety, dignity, and peace like other nations.

#### **Datum 14**

*“In recent years, too much hate has given too much oxygen, fueling racism, a rise in antisemitism, Islamic-phobia, right here in America.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is an assertive function with a stating function that presents information and facts because it is true that Palestine and Israel equally deserve to live in safety, dignity, and peace like other nations.

#### **Datum 15**

*“It’s also intensified in the wake of recent events that led to the horrific threats and attacks that both shock us and break our hearts.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is expressive and has the function of sadness because the speaker emotionally says that the current war is creating complicated feelings in citizens and the speaker himself.

#### **Datum 16**

*“On Oct. 7, terror attacks have triggered deep scars and terrible memories in the Jewish community.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is an assertive function with a stating function because it presents factual information about the Israel and Hamas war on October 07, 2023.

### **Datum 17**

*“Today, Jewish families worried about being targeted in school, wearing symbols of their faith walking down the street, or going out about their daily lives.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is expressive functions with the function of sadness because the speaker emotionally describes the Jewish family's worries.

### **Datum 18**

*“And I know many of you in the Muslim American community, the Arab American community, the Palestinian American community, and so many others are outraged and hardened, saying to yourselves, “Here we go again with Islamophobia and the distrust we saw after 9/11.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is an assertive function with a stating function because it presents factual information if this war, people are facing Islamophobia and distrust again after October 7.

### **Datum 19**

*“Just last week, a mother was brutally stabbed. A little boy here in the United States, a little boy who just turned 6 years old, was murdered in their home outside of Chicago. His name was Wadea”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is an assertive function with a stating function because it presents factual information if the speaker said that there was a mother and son who were victims in this war.

### **Datum 20**

*“We must, without equivocation, denounce antisemitism. We must also, without equivocation, denounce Islamophobia.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is directive with a commanding function because the speaker gives instructions to the audience or certain parties to do like in this utterance, the speaker commands the audience to condemn antisemitism and Islamophobia.

### **Datum 21**

*“And to all you hurting, those of you who are hurting, I want you to know I see you. You belong. And I want to say this to you: You are all America. You are all America.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is expressive with the function of sadness because the speaker shows his concern for people who suffer and the consequences of war shown by his emotional feelings and says that you are America.

### **Datum 22**

*“This is in a moment where — you know, in moments like these, when fear and suspicion, anger and rage run hard — that we have to work harder than ever to hold on to the values that make us who we are.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is directive with a commanding function because the speaker gives instructions to the audience to work hard and hold on the values that make us who we are in the middle of a war.

### **Datum 23**

*“We must renounce violence and vitriol, see each other not as enemies, but as fellow Americans.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is directive with a commanding function because the speaker gives instructions to the audience or certain parties to do like in this utterance, the speaker commands the audience to renounce violence and vitriol, see each other not as enemies

### **Datum 24**

*“On Ukraine, I am asking Congress to make sure we can continue to send Ukraine the weapons they need to defend themselves and their country without interruption so Ukraine can stop Putin’s brutality in Ukraine.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is directive with a requesting function because the speaker asks Congress to make sure that it can continue sending weapons to Ukraine.

### **Datum 25**



*“Kyiv still stands because the bravery of the Ukrainian people.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is expressive with the function of praising because the speaker praises Kyiv's courage in defending Ukraine.

### **Datum 26**

*“Ukraine has regained more than 50 percent of the territory Russian troops once occupied. Backed by U.S.-led coalition of more than 50 countries around the world, all doing its part to support Kyiv.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive with the function of stating because the speaker presents factual information that Ukraine has regained more than 50 percent of the territory once occupied by Russian forces.

### **Datum 27**

*“All Ukraine is asking for is help, for the weapons, munitions, the capacity, the capability to push invading Russian forces off their land.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive with the function of stating because the speaker presents factual information that Ukraine asking for help to push invading Russian forces off their land.

### **Datum 28**

*“We send Ukraine equipment sitting in our stockpiles. And when we use the money allocated by Congress, we use it to replenish our own stores, our own stockpiles, with new equipment. Equipment that defends America and is made in America. Patriot missiles for air defense batteries, made in Arizona. Artillery shells manufactured in 12 states across the country, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas. And so much more.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive with the function of stating because the speaker presents factual information about the use of Congressional funds and production locations (Arizona, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Texas), which is an informative statement.

### **Datum 29**

*“Earlier this year, I boarded Air Force One for a secret flight to Poland.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive with the function of stating because the speaker presents factual information about the speaker boarding Air Force One for a secret flight to Poland

### **Datum 30**

*“Tonight, there are innocent people all over the world who hope because of us. Who believe in a better life because of us. Who are desperate not to be forgotten by us. And who are waiting for us.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive with the function of stating because the speaker presents factual information that the speaker said if many people hope or wait for help from us.

### **Datum 31**

*“We can’t let petty, partisan, angry politics get in the way of our responsibilities as a great nation. We cannot and will not let terrorists like Hamas and tyrants like Putin win. I refuse to let that happen.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance has a commissive function with the function of vowing because the speaker conveys his vow that he will not let terrorists win the war.

### **Datum 32**

*“My fellow Americans, thank you for your time.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is expressive with the function of thanking because the speaker expresses his gratitude to the people of America already present and hearer in his speech.

### **Datum 33**

*“May God bless you all, and may God protect our troops.”*

#### **Analysis**

This utterance is expressive with the function of hoping or prayer because the speaker gives hope or prayer to the audience.

### **Datum 34**

*“We’re going to provide an opening for sustained delivery of lifesaving humanitarian assistance for the Palestinians.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is commissive with the function of a promise because the speaker promises to send humanitarian facilities to Palestine.

### **Datum 35**

*“We’re a nation of religious freedom, freedom of expression. We all have a right to debate and disagree, without fear of being targeted in schools or workplaces or in our communities.”*

### **Analysis**

This utterance is assertive with the function of stating because the speaker provides factual information about America as a country of freedom.

## **3. Perlocutionary Acts**

According to Searle (1969), perlocutionary acts are the action's results or impact on the hearer's behaviors, thoughts, beliefs, etc. From the definition above, we can define that in this speech, the research object can analyze perlocutionary acts because there is a person with a speech and the hearer. Also, there is a successful and not in every speech. The researcher also analyses perlocutionary acts to know if the speech is successful, and the researcher uses comments to determine it. Here, there is a table that contains comments of pro, contra, and neutral comments that the researcher found on the YouTube Channel of Sky News.

Table 1. Pro, Contra, and Neutral.

No.	PRO	CONTRA	NEUTRAL
1.	<i>@Uretard: Ukraine needs the help. Not Israel. Hamas has no chance take out Israel.</i>	<i>@alexandarnikolov4077: The person who prepare his speeches should be fired effect of immediately!</i>	<i>@billmartin1010: I wonder what percent the "Big Guy's" cut of that Hamas aid package is.</i>
2.	<i>@hmq9052: He doesn't look like someone doing it for the money.</i>	<i>@MrKosmic: I love it how US politicians always say "May God Protect our Troops" as if God protects acts of violence against one another</i>	<i>@fifteenbyfive: Let me guess: Nobody could have seen it coming!</i>
3.	<i>@An_bb: Pray for Ukraine</i>	<i>@johndoe-id8td: What a joke. None of this is from his heart. This is all teleprompter bs.</i>	<i>@MrJambiwana: Does anyone genuinely think this guy has a say in US foreign policy?</i>
4.	<i>@ThiaDort: We don't need enemies, we already have Biden.</i>	<i>@ladybgail: What a pitiful man who has lied all his life and continues to lie.</i>	<i>@ctee81: This AI, he never talks this comfortable and confident.</i>
5.	<i>@radiotien: Thanks to America the Netherlands are free since 1944. I am very very thankful for that. I hope that we (Europe and America) this also now can do for Ukraine. Greets Frank from the Netherlands.</i>	<i>@bradd8383: I don't trust a word that comes out that guy's mouth.</i>	<i>@josephanthonyjardin3823: The world is not a problem, but mankind gives world a problem, give peace a chance for the shake of humanity.</i>
6.	<i>@thetruth1167: Blah blah, the US will always support Israel and ignore Palestine no matter what blah blah blah.</i>	<i>@hamdia3557: Why is he so soulless? Why is he so evil? Please ceasefire. Please stop this nightmare. Your heart is made of ash.</i>	<i>@gb1984yt: I don't know what to say about any of this.</i>
7.	<i>@Levi-xq5it: As a Republican if he can beat Putin and defeat Iran, I will vote for him.</i>	<i>@subhendupattanaik6732: But I would not agree your remarks on Russia. We know what Russia is and what it is doing. Comparing Russia with Hamas is not at all warranted.</i>	<i>@christopherblumen3848: I wonder what he really thinks.</i>
8.	<i>@jonsnoopy1301: Check it out, it's that guy that's gonna get us all blown up! Great work, Mr President!</i>	<i>@martybowen3915: The aid package which blocked on the border consists of twenty lorries carrying sufficient</i>	<i>@yqisq6966: So, he's saying "investing" in a war is in America's interest? Well, I have no doubt in that but that sounds very much against</i>

			<i>the principles and values he's speaking about.</i>
9.	<i>@ruibebiano9015: Thanks for all (America)</i>	<i>@riniper938: I'd like to quote Lotto from the movie 8 mile. "It's time to get rid of this coward once and for all. I'm sick of this motherfucker.</i>	<i>@philippecolin151: Good speech but what is the aim? hopefully peace</i>
10.	<i>@An_bb: Peace for Ukraine</i>	<i>@JAY.4040: The world is going to hell and it seems to me a lot of us doing positive comment will regret after everything is turned to dark.</i>	<i>@mariusdonnelly6712: #Human_rights</i>
11.	<i>@boohdaan: Good bless America! Glory to Ukraine</i>	<i>@MasterBlaster3545: Deep fake</i>	<i>@chrisbarber398: His weakness, promotes all these atrocities.</i>
12.	<i>@thomasmensah2725: God bless America</i>	<i>@Muirton66: Why would God bless a country like that? The US would be firmly at the back of the queue for a blessing</i>	<i>@shawmarcus1989: 0:03 : As a proud American, I could care less about any word that leaves that puppets mouth</i>
13.	<i>@user-by6du3bj8p: America is a beacon of the world! Long live America!</i>	<i>@user-polmv2em3u: Palestine</i>	<i>@ivalera483: Stop listening to this man</i>
14.	<i>@An_bb: Pray for Israel</i>	<i>@wesleycombs2047: Girls in Palestine keep saying Hamas is Palestine. So why is other people saying other unless its prop from them over there.</i>	<i>@deanmckay1641: This to me indicates that someone somewhere in that white house wants this war</i>
15.	<i>@tetyanahnatyk7756: Victory to Ukraine!</i>	<i>@1hour: the race to become a first special chosen one to enter the hell rip</i>	<i>@banglaline3859: This guy is a liar</i>
16.	<i>@TheHolymadrix: So glad that once again the US has to fund both sides of a war.</i>	<i>@chuckysmith5255: Sorry but the US does not hold the world together</i>	<i>@diannahunt1440: Why do the American people have to send humanitarian aid, let the Arab nations take care of their own, the terrorists started this war, let Israel finish it, Palestinian people are the same as Hamas!</i>
17.	<i>@philipcorrigan507: Great video</i>	<i>@stop116: Complete nonsense.</i>	
18.	<i>@jamesdi7261: Biden is terrific, glory to the USA!</i>	<i>@yacino3750: Palestinian people do not need your money. They want land back</i>	
19.	<i>@socrates6870: USA all the way. Long live</i>	<i>@nazogelin2608: Free Palestine</i>	

	<i>freedom fighters in Israel and Ukraine.</i>		
20.	<i>@harakenqq6185: A speedy victory for Ukraine!</i>	<i>@lancefree3119: Free Palestine</i>	
21.	<i>@mrtbag2730: Well said, Mr President. Defending democracy with your allies is a necessity for all men of goodwill</i>		
22.	<i>@TheHolymadrix: So glad that once again the US has to fund both sides of a war</i>		
23.	<i>@harakenqq6185: Thank USA for supporting Ukraine in this war of good against evil! Together we will win and Russia will forget about the attempts of aggression and annexation of foreign territories!</i>		
24.	<i>@christian-us1se: Strong speech!!! start to like Biden!</i>		
25.	<i>@PATROITTV: God bless America, god bless Joe Biden, God bless free world, god bless Ukraine and Israel also and all our Allies</i>		
26.	<i>@bambalicioussantiago4929: Israel</i>		
27.	<i>@tpetrynec581: A great president</i>		
28.	<i>@rockersashok: Glory to Ukraine and God bless USA!</i>		
29.	<i>@alabadvacationcommittee5707: Thank u for the truth sir</i>		
30.	<i>@TheThumbBreakers: May god protect our troops</i>		
31.	<i>@SuperGreatSphinx: May the lord bless and protect the president of</i>		

	<i>the United States of America</i>		
32.	<i>@christhairu2226: I didn't get it the president is a good man a man of peace, all the hates he gets really blows my mind away even Jesus was peaceful, but never accepted in his home town continue Mr. President for striving for peace, and the right thing and all those haters lets support the president he does well please.</i>		

## B. Discussion

This section discusses the key findings from the analysis, focusing on the different types of speech and felicity conditions used. The analysis aims to reveal how various speech forms contribute to conveying the political message. The following table presents a breakdown of the data, followed by a more in-depth analysis.

No.	The way of speech	Quantity	Explanation
1.	Direct speech	14	Direct speech is speech being the most common, accounting for 14 instances. This indicates that in political speeches, speakers tend to use direct communication to convey messages effectively to the audience. The use of direct speech allows the speaker to deliver statements clearly and without ambiguity, which is essential in a formal speech where accuracy is crucial
2.	Indirect speech	0	



3.	Literal speech	0	
4.	Non-literal speech	0	
5.	Direct literal speech	10	direct literal speeches in this speech show that this speech uses direct and correct sentences that express the intention or purpose of the speaker without any changes or additions
6.	Indirect literal speech	1	Here, one piece of data shows the existence of indirect literal speech, which shows if the speaker has an implied meaning in his sentence, where the sentence that composes it does not follow the purpose of the utterance but follows what the speaker means.
7.	Direct non-literal speech	1	There is direct nonliteral speech, which means that the speaker uses figurative language or metaphors to convey the meaning of the speech.
8.	Indirect non-literal speech	0	

Table 2. The way of speech

There are four ways of speech including this speech. There is direct speech which refers to the speech where the speaker directly communicates the message, such as in the sentence, 'I promise to protect this nation.' Indirect speech, on the other hand, occurs when the speaker communicates the message through a third party. No indirect speech examples were found in this speech, indicating the speaker's preference for clear, unambiguous communication. Literal speech is a speech act with the same meaning as the words that compose it (clear meaning), such as 'You are good with your makeup' because here the sentence is conveyed following the meaning that the speaker wants to convey.

Non-literal speech is a speech act with a meaning that is not the same or opposite to the meaning of the words that compose it. Non-literal speech is not found in this speech because the speaker wants to convey his speech clearly so the audience quickly understands it.

Direct literal speech, such as ‘On Ukraine, I am asking Congress to make sure we can continue to send Ukraine the weapons they need,’ was found in this speech. Indirect literal speech is a speech act in which the sentence does not match the meaning, but the words that structure it are the same as what the speaker meant. Such as in Biden's speech ‘And I know many of you in the Muslim American community, the Arab American community, the Palestinian American community, and so many others are outraged and hardened saying to yourselves, here we go again with Islamophobia and the distrust we saw after 9/11’.

Direct non-literal speech is a speech act whose sentence follows its meaning. However, the sentence that composes it does not match the speaker's intention, as found in this speech: ‘Israel and Palestinians equally deserve to live in safety, dignity and peace’ but in this speech, the speaker is helping Israel to this war. The category of indirect non-literal speech was not found in this speech, possibly due to the nature of political speeches, which prioritize clear and direct messaging. Additionally, the speaker may have avoided metaphorical or figurative language to prevent misunderstandings in this formal communication context.

No.	Felicity conditions	Quantity	Explanation
1.	Proportional context	1	The speaker provides statements relevant to the topic so that the audience can easily accept the topic presented.
2.	Preparatory conditions	1	The speaker provides an introduction to what issues will be discussed or conveyed to the audience so that the audience feels more prepared to listen.
3.	Sincerity conditions	11	The speaker's speech is based on beliefs or feelings. At this point, the speaker's psychology comes into play. For example, the speaker tells how things are in Israel because the speaker knows or has accurate information about the situation of the Israeli people.
4.	Essential conditions	5	The speaker has an utterance that has a social purpose to be achieved, such as helping the Palestinian people, which will be done to help them survive the war that occurred.

Table 3. Felicity Conditions

The researcher also analyzed the felicity condition in the speech transcription, which has four categories: preparatory conditions, proportional context, sincerity conditions, and essential conditions. The dominance of sincerity conditions with 11 instances suggests that the speaker aimed to deliver the speech with honesty and authenticity, which is vital in political discourse. For example, the speaker's statement, 'I am heartbroken by the tragic loss of Palestinian life,' reflects genuine emotion and sincerity. This helps the speaker build an emotional connection with the audience, increasing their trust in the message. The essential condition with 5 data is where the speaker does what is by his utterance (promise) because the speaker has a purpose to do it. As in Joe Biden's speech, "On Ukraine, I am asking Congress to make sure we can continue to send Ukraine the weapons they need to defend themselves and their country without interruption, so Ukraine can stop Putin's brutality in Ukraine" in this statement the speakers want to send the weapons for Ukraine. The

preparatory conditions with 1 data “More than 1,300 people slaughtered in Israel, including at least 32 American citizens. Scores of innocents from infants to the elderly, grandparents, Israelis, Americans taken hostage.” Here, the speaker gives an introduction point about the issue that will be conveyed in his speech with the aim that the speaker is ready to listen to the speech. The proportional context with 1 data “Israel and Palestinians equally deserve to live in safety, dignity and peace.” The speaker stated that Israel and Palestine have the right to live safely and peacefully; here, what the speaker said is true because all countries have the right to live in safety and peace without any threats from other parties.

No.	Illocutionary Acts	Quantity	Function	Quantity
1.	Assertive	15	Stating	15
2.	Expressive	8	Sadness	5
			Praising	1
			Thanking	1
			Wishing	1
3.	Commissive	7	Promising	6
			Vowing	1
4.	Directive	4	Commanding	3
			Requesting	1
5.	Declarative	1	Deciding	1

Table 4. illocutionary acts and the functions

In addition, illocutionary acts are also identified in the speech transcription by following Searle's (1976) theory. The illocutionary acts found are divided into five types: assertive, expressive, commissive, directive, and declarative, as explained in the previous part of the findings. Further, below is the explanation of each category of illocutionary acts found.

Assertive illocutionary acts are a type of illocutionary acts used by speakers to state or assert something they believe to be accurate and function to represent reality according to their understanding. It is noted that there are 15 data points, with 1 stated function belonging to assertive illocutionary acts in speech transcription. Here is an example of the data.

*“More than 1,300 people slaughtered in Israel, including at least 32 American citizens. Scores of innocents from infants to the elderly, grandparents, Israelis, Americans taken hostage”.*

Expressive illocutionary acts, as one of the illocutionary act categories, are also found in the speech transcription. Speakers use expressive illocutionary acts to express feelings, attitudes, or emotional reactions to certain situations. The researcher found that 8 data in the transcription belong to the expressive illocutionary act. The 8 data are classified into 4 functions: sadness, praising, thanking, and wishing. Below is an example of expressing illocutionary acts in terms of praising function.

*“Kyiv still stands because of the bravery of Ukraine people”.*

The speakers use commissive illocutionary acts to achieve specific communicative purposes. Therefore, Commissive illocutionary acts are found in the speech transcription. 7 examples of data are found with 2 different functions, including promising and vowing. Here is an example of data of a commissive illocutionary act regarding a promising function.

*“In Israel, we must make sure that they have what they need to protect their people today and always.”*

Directive illocutionary acts are a type of speech act that influences the listener to do something that the speaker wants. Four data sets with 2 different commanding and requesting functions were found to fall under this category. The researcher provides an example of a commanding function in a directive illocutionary act.

*“We must without equivocation denounce antisemitism. We must also without equivocation denounce islamophobia”.*

The speaker uses not only assertive, commissive, and directive illocutionary acts but also declarative illocutionary acts. Declarative illocutionary acts are types of speech acts that change the status or condition of an object or situation through a statement made by someone with a specific authority. There is 1 data with 1 deciding function identified as a declarative category. Here is an example of a declarative illocutionary act found in the speech transcription.

*“Look at the same time, President Netanyahu and I discussed again yesterday, the critical need for Israel to operate by the laws of war.”*

Based on the analysis of each category of illocutionary acts, it is concluded that assertive illocutionary acts have much factual information about the subject of this speech, which presents factual conditions and describes how the war happened. The dominance of assertive illocutionary acts in this speech indicates that the speaker aimed to assert facts and deliver information to the audience. Statements like 'More than 1,300 people were killed in Israel' strengthen the speaker's political stance and create a compelling narrative about the ongoing conflict. This strategy also enhances the speaker's credibility as a reliable source of information, which is crucial in gaining political support. Meanwhile, declarative is the least used type since the speaker does not want to look like an authoritarian or harsh government.

This is because the speaker wants to deliver the speech softly so that the public readily accepts it.

Furthermore, the above functions aim to achieve the speaker's goal. The main goal is to influence the thoughts and opinions of the audience. It takes some skill to deliver a speech because it will affect the success or failure of a speech. To find this out, researchers use the theory of perlocutionary acts. According to Searle (1969), perlocutionary acts are the action's results or impact on the hearer's behaviors, thoughts, beliefs, etc. Influencing will affect the audience's thoughts or actions. The perlocutionary acts of this speech can be observed through the audience's reactions, both in the immediate response and in social media comments after the speech.

In comparing the findings of illocutionary acts from Joe Biden's speech with previous studies that similarly analyze illocutionary acts with some differences and similarities. In the analysis of Hillary Clinton's speech 'America for Marriage Equality' at the human rights campaign by Baok et al. (2021), the analysis has two similarities, namely the use of the object of research in the form of a video speech and also using the same theory, illocutionary acts from Searle with the same results as well if the assertive type is most widely used because in her speech she uses many statements in the form of facts. However, his findings only found 4 types of illocutionary acts in analyzing Hillary Clinton's speech using Leech's theory to analyze the functions contained in the speech.

Like Amalia et al. (2021) who analyzed Nadhira Afifah's motivational speech. This study also found that *commissive illocutionary acts* are commonly used in

motivational contexts. However, while Afifah's speech focused on inspiring future action, Biden's speech combines factual assertions with emotional appeals, highlighting the variation in illocutionary acts between political and non-political speeches. Firdaus et al. (2019) The level of truth of investigative information in Surabaya was analyzed using the same theory as Searle, and the findings were assertive in this case because the investigation requires honesty or facts about related matters. This is the same as using statements of fact in the results of his research.

Then Febrimadani, et al (2023) used Searle's theory in their research, but it was used to analyze films. Only three illocutionary types were found here: assertive, directive, and expressive. In addition, she analyzed functions using Leech's theory and her findings, namely convivial, competitive, and cooperative functions in-character conversation. This differs from this research, which analyzes the function with Searle's illocutionary acts theory. Hisham & Hashim (2022) In their research, they used Searle's theory with Syed Saddiq's object speech. In his speech, entitled 'A Lost in Generation: Young People in Politics,' they found that he used a lot of directive and assertive language. He uses many command sentences and facts with the same purpose as this research: to encourage or influence the audience on the presented topic. This differs from Biden, who uses more assertive and expressive to influence the audience.

Hutajulu and Herman (2019) Used Austin's theory to analyze the film 'You Are My Home' and found 4 types of illocutionary acts: directive, expressive,



commissive, and assertive. Moreover, it is found that directives are more widely used than other types. Sihombing et al.(2021) analyzing the film used Searle's theory in their research on *Incredible 2*. In the results, the researcher found 5 types of illocutionary acts like this study and many directive types. Then, in Fitriani et al. (2020), during her research on the *Harry Potter* film, she used Searle's theory and found four types of illocutionary acts: assertive, directive, expressive, and commissive, which are the most frequently used.

Mulyawati, (2020) Her research examined Kim Nam Jum's speech with Searle's illocutionary theory and perlocutionary acts to analyze audience responses. There are 4 types of illocutionary acts: expressive, commissive, directive, and assertive, with the most used type. It is the same with this research in that assertive is the most used, and the researcher also uses perlocutionary acts to analyze the audience response. Then Aprilia & Dewi, (2022) Analysed the function of illocutionary acts in the film *Nemo*. Using Yule's illocutionary acts theory, she found declarative, assertive, expressive, directive, and commissive functions.

Comparing previous studies with this research shows that the theory of illocutionary acts is not only available with the object of speech but also used in film and news investigations. We can use the theory of illocutionary acts, which can be adjusted according to their relevance to the object and our goals in research. The previous studies mentioned above, especially on illocutionary acts in political speeches in Baok et al., (2021), Mulyawati (2020) and Hisham & Hashim (2022), tend to have the same research objectives, such as wanting to analyze illocutionary

acts in utterances in political speeches and the purpose of speeches delivered by political figures. The results of these three studies assertive become a type of illocutionary act often used, and these studies have the same goal to influence the audience. Therefore, to increase knowledge and understanding of illocutionary acts in political speeches, researchers will explore illocutionary acts in political speeches delivered by Joe Biden, president of America.

The findings about Biden's speech can increase our understanding of illocutionary acts in monologues or one-way communications. The types of illocutionary acts found and then analyzed provide insight into how the function of each type of illocutionary act that researchers have found.

The existence of limitations in a study is normal. As in this study, researchers only used 1 speech to get data and only used 1 theory from illocutionary acts from Searle. There also consist of data or sentences spoken by the speaker not only belonging to one type of illocutionary act but detected if the sentence can be included in 2 categories of illocutionary acts. In his book, Cutting (2002) says there are often overlapping findings where one utterance belongs to more than one macro class.

*"I am heartbroken by the tragic loss of Palestinian life, including the explosion at the hospital in Gaza, which was not done by the Israelis. We mourn every innocent life lost."*

This sentence can be categorized as expressive because the speaker includes his emotional feelings in his delivery; this sentence is also assertive because the speaker states a fact to the audience. But, according to cutting this speech act has no

provision for the 'messiness' of everyday spoken language. it becomes difficult to categorize it.

The findings indicate that assertive and expressive actions influence audience perceptions in political speeches. The many uses of assertive and expressive are interrelated because assertive presents factual information related to the war, and the presence of expressive can support factual information more deeply because it adds to the speaker's ability to convey emotion, which involves the audience's emotions indirectly. The study's findings demonstrate that illocutionary acts in political speeches affect the audience's perceptions and behaviour in communicating the speech's message. Furthermore, this research highlights the significance of social and political context in political communication, wherein each word choice and sentence construction may significantly influence the politics being communicated or the listener. The social and political context plays a crucial role in Biden's choice of words. In this speech, Biden avoids overly aggressive or authoritarian language despite addressing a wartime situation. Instead, he uses a combination of factual statements and emotional appeals to present himself as a compassionate and thoughtful leader. For example, the statement 'We mourn every innocent life lost of Palestinians' helps calm anxieties among listeners, positioning Biden as a balanced and empathetic figure. This insight can inform future research on speech act theory in political contexts and help political speakers compose more effective sentences to convey the message or purpose of a speech.

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that political speeches rely on delivering factual information and building emotional connections with the audience. Assertive illocutionary acts and sincerity conditions in this speech allow Biden to craft a strong and convincing narrative. This study contributes to our understanding of how political speeches function by highlighting the intricate balance between providing information and engaging the audience emotionally.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is a conclusion and suggestion from the researcher's analysis. The conclusion contains findings and suggestions for future researchers on the same topic and theory.

#### A. Conclusion

This study explores how Joe Biden's speech employs various illocutionary acts to shape public perception during conflict, addressing critical questions about the types of speech acts and their functions within a political context. Researchers used Searle (1976) theory of illocutionary acts to answer this question. Researchers found five types of illocutionary acts: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration illocutionary. In this study, the results of the type of illocutionary acts are dominated by assertive acts, which are used to convey factual information so that the audience can accept and believe what is conveyed by the speaker. The dominance of assertive acts suggests a focus on presenting the speech as a factual narrative. This strategy aims to establish credibility and trust with the audience, essential in political speeches addressing sensitive issues like this war.

Each type of illocutionary act has its function, such as assertive, where the function found by researchers in Joe Biden's speech is a stating function. Then, there is the directive with the commanding function. Next is commissive, which successfully found the functions of promising and vowing. Then, expressive illocutionary acts found three functions: sadness, thanking, and praising. Lastly is

declarative speech, which functions as deciding. All of these functions are related and have the same ultimate goal, namely to successfully influence the thoughts and opinions of the audience in responding to the war that occurred.

The use of illocutionary acts can shape public perceptions by selecting words. Therefore, it is crucial to understand this when compiling speech texts or delivering speeches because it will determine the level of success in influencing the audience following the purpose of the speech. Effective use of illocutionary acts enables political figures to craft speeches that inform and influence the audience's perspective, enhancing the speech's impact in achieving its intended goals.

In addition, researchers also used perlocutionary acts to find out if this speech influenced listeners by looking at the comments columns that the listeners had written. However, the use of perlocution theory in YouTube comments has limitations because it cannot be sure whether those who write comments are buzzers or audiences. Therefore, further research can be conducted on news media and feedback from public figures to find out more intensely.

From this study, the researcher concluded that speech acts theory, especially illocutionary acts, can be used to examine speeches in monologue or one-way communication. However, there is a weakness in that the researcher needs to know whether the speech is successful because it is a monologue and the limitations of data perlocutionary acts. While, YouTube comments offer insights into audience reactions, future research could incorporate controlled feedback methods, such as surveys or interviews, to understand perlocutionary effects better. This study

underscores the significance of speech acts in shaping political discourse, offering a deeper understanding of how leaders like Joe Biden use language to communicate and influence public perception during critical moments like this war.

### **B. Suggestion**

Following the conclusion, several recommendations can be made for future researchers. One suggestion is to analyze illocutionary acts in political speeches from various countries to explore how speech acts vary across different socio-political cultures. Future studies could also focus on the effectiveness of illocutionary acts in diverse forms of communication, such as political debates and interviews, utilizing multiple platforms to assess their impact. Additionally, researchers could expand the scope by analyzing audience comments but also feedback from mass media and social media to examine perlocutionary acts. Then the next researcher also can used expression and gesture to get more depth analysis. This research can provide political communication experts with valuable insights into how speech acts influence audience perceptions, emphasizing the strategic combination of assertive and expressive elements to deliver messages that effectively appeal to both logic and emotion.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



Rofiatul Hidayah was born in Malang on 26 September 2001. She graduated from MAN 1 Kab. Malang in 2020. During her time at school, she was an active member of the Scouts, where she served as an organizer. While attending high school, she was also a student at the Nurul Huda Gondanglegi boarding school and actively participated in its activities. In 2020, she pursued her higher education at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, majoring in English Literature. During her university years, she joined the IPNU-IPPNU organization and served as an organizer at both the faculty and university levels.

## APPENDIX

<b>Datum</b>	<b>Utterances</b>	<b>Minutes</b>	<b>Types of Illocutionary Acts</b>	<b>Types of the way of speech</b>	<b>Types of felicity conditions</b>	<b>The function of illocutionary acts</b>
1.	“One of those moments where the decisions we make today are going to determine the future for decades to come.”	0.05-0.09	Assertive	-	-	Stating
2.	“More than 1,300 people slaughtered in Israel, including at least 32 American citizens. Scores of innocents from infants to the elderly, grandparents, Israelis, Americans taken hostage.”	0.32-0.45	Assertive	Direct literal	Preparatory Conditions	Stating
3.	“As I told the families of Americans being held captive by Hamas, we’re pursuing every avenue to bring their loved ones home.”	0.45-0.54	Commissive	Direct speech	Sincerity conditions	Promising
4.	“In Israel, I saw a people who are strong, determined, resilient and also angry, in shock and in deep, deep pain.”	1.13-1.22	Expressive	Direct speech	Sincerity conditions	Sadness

5.	“I also spoke with President Abbas, the Palestinian Authority, and reiterated that the United States remains committed to the Palestinian people’s right to dignity and to self-determination.”	1.22-1.34	Commissive	Direct speech	-	Promising
6.	“These are all NATO allies. For 75 years, NATO has kept peace in Europe.8. And has been the cornerstone of American security.”	4.13-4.22	Assertive	Direct literal	-	Stating
7.	“The United States and our partners across the region are working to build a better future for the Middle East.”	5.17-5.22	Assertive	-	-	Stating
8.	“That’s why tomorrow I’m going to send to Congress an urgent budget request to fund America’s national security needs, to support our critical partners, including Israel and Ukraine.”	6.07-6.19	Commissive	-	-	Promising
9.	“In Israel, we must make sure that they have what they need to protect their people today and always.”	6.34-6.38	Commissive	Direct speech	-	Promising
10.	“We’re going make sure Iron Dome continues to guard the skies over Israel. We’re going to make sure other hostile actors in the region know that Israel’s	6.54-7.09	Commissive	Direct literal	-	Promising

	stronger than ever and prevent this conflict from spreading.”					
11.	“Look, at the same time, President Netanyahu and I discussed again yesterday, the critical need for Israel to operate by the laws of war.”	7.09-7.17	Declaration	Direct literal	-	Deciding
12.	“As I said in Israel, as hard as it is, we cannot give up on peace. We cannot give up on a two-state solution.”	7.51-7.59	Expressive	-	Sincerity conditions	Sadness
13.	“Israel and Palestinians equally deserve to live in safety, dignity and peace.”	7.59-8.06	Assertive	Direct non-literal	Proportional Context	Stating
14.	“In recent years, too much hate has given too much oxygen, fueling racism, a rise in antisemitism, Islamic-phobia, right here in America.”	8.09-8.18	Assertive	-	Sincerity conditions	Stating
15.	“It’s also intensified in the wake of recent events that led to the horrific threats and attacks that both shock us and break our hearts.”	8.18-8.24	Expressive	Direct speech	-	Sadness
16.	“On Oct. 7, terror attacks have triggered deep scars and terrible memories in the Jewish community.”	8.24-8.33	Assertive	-	Sincerity conditions	Stating

17.	“Today, Jewish families worried about being targeted in school, wearing symbols of their faith walking down the street, or going out about their daily lives.”	8.33-8.43	Expressive	Direct speech	Sincerity conditions	Sadness
18.	“And I know many of you in the Muslim American community, the Arab American community, the Palestinian American community and so many others are outraged and hardened saying to yourselves, “Here we go again with Islamophobia and the distrust we saw after 9/11.”	8.43-9.04	Assertive	Indirect literal	-	Stating
19.	“Just last week, a mother was brutally stabbed. A little boy here in the United States, a little boy who just turned 6 years old, was murdered in their home outside of Chicago. His name was Wadea”	9.04-9.15	Assertive	Direct literal speech	Sincerity conditions	Stating
20.	“We must without equivocation denounce antisemitism. We must also without equivocation denounce Islamophobia.”	9.28-9.37	Directive	Direct literal	Essential conditions	Commanding
21.	“And to all you hurting, those of you who are hurting, I want you to know I see you. You belong. And I want to say this to	9.37-9.48	Expressive	Direct speech	Sincerity conditions	Sadness

	you: You're all America. You're all America."					
22.	"This is in a moment where — you know, in moments like these, when fear and suspicion, anger and rage run hard — that we have to work harder than ever to hold on to the values that make us who we are."	9.48-10.00	Directive	-	Essential conditions	Commanding
23.	"We must renounce violence and vitriol, see each other not as enemies, but as fellow Americans."	10.12-10.18	Directive	Direct literal	Essential conditions	Commanding
24.	"On Ukraine, I'm asking Congress to make sure we can continue to send Ukraine the weapons they need to defend themselves and their country without interruption, so Ukraine can stop Putin's brutality in Ukraine."	10.51-11.03	Directive	Direct literal	Essential conditions	Requesting
25.	"Kyiv still stands because the bravery of the Ukrainian people."	11.17-11.22	Expressive	Direct speech	-	Praising
26.	"Ukraine has regained more than 50 percent of the territory Russian troops once occupied. Backed by U.S.-led coalition of more than 50 countries around the world, all doing its part to support Kyiv."	11.22-11.36	Assertive	Direct speech	-	Stating

27.	“All Ukraine is asking for is help, for the weapons, munitions, the capacity, the capability to push invading Russian forces off their land.”	11.55-12.04	Assertive	Direct literal	-	Stating
28.	“We send Ukraine equipment sitting in our stockpiles. And when we use the money allocated by Congress, we use it to replenish our own stores, our own stockpiles, with new equipment. Equipment that defends America and is made in America. Patriot missiles for air defense batteries, made in Arizona. Artillery shells manufactured in 12 states across the country, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas. And so much more.”	12.15-12.42	Assertive	Direct literal	-	Stating
29.	“Earlier this year, I boarded Air Force One for a secret flight to Poland.”	12.53-13.01	Assertive	Direct speech	-	Stating
30.	“Tonight, there are innocent people all over the world who hope because of us. Who believe in a better life because of us. Who are desperate not to be forgotten by us. And who are waiting for us.”	14.05-14.21	Assertive	-	-	Stating
31.	“We can’t let petty, partisan, angry politics get in the way of our responsibilities as a great nation. We cannot and will not let terrorists like	14.28-14.40	Commissive	Direct speech	Sincerity conditions	Vowing



	Hamas and tyrants like Putin win. I refuse to let that happen.”					
32.	“My fellow Americans, thank you for your time.”	14.46-14.58	Expressive	Direct speech	-	Thanking
33.	“My God bless you all, and may God protect our troops.”	14.58-15.02	Expressive	Direct speech	-	Hoping
34.	“We’re going to provide an opening for sustained delivery of lifesaving humanitarian assistance for the Palestinians.”	7.45-7.51	Commissive	-	Essential Conditions	Promising
35.	“We’re a nation of religious freedom, freedom of expression. We all have a right to debate and disagree, without fear of being targeted in schools or workplaces or in our communities.”	10.00-10.12	Assertive	-	Sincerity Conditions	Stating