



THE ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN HILLARY CLINTON'S SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the types of illocutionary act in Hillary Clinton's speech "American for Marriage Equality" at Human Right Campaign. This study aims to describe the types as well as the function of illocutionary act used in Hillary Clinton's speech. The data were analyzed by qualitative method. The data were collected by found out the video and the script of the speech, watching the video and reading the script repeatedly then underline and quote the data which are related to the theory. The writers used Searle's theory for the types of illocutionary acts which is divided into 5 types namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. And used the theory proposed by Leech's for the function of illocutionary acts which is divided into 4 categories they are competitive, convivial, collaborative, conflictive. The data source of this study were taken from Hillary Clinton's speech text "American for Marriage Equality" at Human Right Campaign. Generally, the result of this study shows that this speech text is analyzed in four types of illocutionary act: assertive 5 data (45,45%), directive 3 data (27,27%), commissive 1 data 9,10%), and expressive 2 data (18,18%). And the function of illocutionary act the writer found convivial 3 data (75%) and collaborative 1 data (25%).

Key words: speech act, illocutionary acts, speech

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang macam-macam tindak ilokusi dan fungsi tindak ilokusi dalam pidato Hillary Clinton "American for Marriage Equality" at Human Right Campaign. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis serta fungsi ilokusi yang digunakan dalam pidato Hillary Clinton. Adapun metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara mencari video dan naskah pidato, menonton video dan membaca naskah berulang kali, menggaris bawahi dan mengutip data yang berhubungan dengan teori. Secara umum, hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa teks pidato ini dianalisis dalam empat jenis tindak ilokusi yaitu assertive 5 data (45,45%), directive 3 data (27,27%), commissive 1 data 9,10%), and expressive 2 data (18,18%). Dan fungsi dari tindak ilokusi penulis menemukan convivial 3 data (75%) and collaborative 1 data (25%).

Kata kunci : tindak tutur, tindak ilokusi, pidato

Introduction

In general, language is utilized to bring meaning and tools of social communication. Speech acts have been found in the language of communication. Speech acts is product of an utterance under certain conditions and the smallest of the communication language that determines the meaning of the sentence. Speech act is a pragmatic element that involves a speaker, listener or reader. In its application, speech acts used by several disciplines. The terms of speech acts appears because the speakers utter something not merely stating speech, but also have the intent behind the utterance. Illocutionary act is one part of speech act by Austin (1962) in which he argue that in uttering a sentence that is in utilizing linguistic convention speaker with an associated intention performs a speech act to the hearer. Speaker performs three acts. The first is locutionary act which is the basic act of utterance, making a meaningful utterance. Second is illocutionary act, the intended meaning of the utterance by the speaker. Third is perlocutionary act, the action that results from the locution. According to Yule (1996) speech act is the speaker's action performed via utterances that commonly given more specific labels. Such as apology, complaint, invitation, promise, or request. Speech act consist of three related acts namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or the speaker producing a meaningful and understandable utterance to the hearer. Illocutionary act is the speaker tends to have certain purpose in the utterance. Perlocutionary act is the act of affecting something. Perlocutionary act is creating an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect.

In communicated other people can be done in various ways which one of them is done by speech. Speech is an activity of public speaking or giving speeches to express their opinions. Speech is usually performed by a person or leader who gives speeches or statements about somethings or events that are important and should be discussed. A speech produce by the speaker must have purpose and function to convey information to the listener. In the speech act there are the types that has the intent and function to inform something that is illocutionary act which is divided into five types they are assertive, commissive, directive, expressive and declarative. The aims of this study are to describe the types as well as the function of illocutionary act that found on Hillary Clinton's speech "American for Marriage Equality" at Human Right Campaign.

There are two kinds of theory that used in this study, first is the theory from Searle (1969:25), which is explained about the types of illocutionary act which is divide into five types namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Second is the theory purpose by Leech (1983:104) explain about the function of illocutionary act which is divided into four point they are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

Illocutionary act Searle (1969:25) the illocutionary act was an act performed in saying something. On other words, illocutionary act could be defined as used a sentence to perform a function. Illocutionary act was the real actions which were performed by the utterance. Searle is classifying illocutionary act into five types:

- Assertive: an illocutionary act that represents a state of affairs.

E. g: stating, claiming, hypothesizing, describing, telling something what the speaker believe.

- Directive: an illocutionary act for getting the addressee to do something. E. g: ordering, commanding, daring, defying, challenging.
- Commissive: an illocutionary act to commit the speaker to some future course of action. E. g: promises, refusal, pledges.
- Expressive: an illocutionary act that expresses the mental state of the speaker about an event presumed to be true. E. g: congratulating, thanking, deploring, condoling, welcoming, apologizing.
- Declaration: an illocutionary act that brings into existence the state of affairs to which it refers. Kind of speech act that change the world as the result of what is uttered. E. g: blessing, firing.

Functions of Illocutionary act

Based on Leech (1983:104) function of illocutionary act divided into four points namely competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

Competitive is the function of illocutionary act aims to compete with social goals. In this terms, the speaker only concern on how to get their goals and neglecting politeness.

« Convivial is the function of illocutionary act that have some goals with social goals. This function related to positive politeness. Positive politeness refers to the purpose used to build a good relationship with society. Convivial consist of inviting, thanking, greeting, promising, offering, and congratulation.

« Collaborative is the function of illocutionary act that ignore the social goals. In this function politeness and impoliteness are relevant it can be found in the most of written discourse. Collaborative category are reporting, announcing and instructing.

« Conflictive is the function of illocutionary act conflict with the social goals. This function are used to cause offence or hurt the feeling of hearer. Conflictive consist of threatening, accusing, cursing and reprimanding.

A literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research. There are some literature reviews that are used in this research.

The first is journal written by Miroslav Cerny (2007) entitled “The Function of Speech Act in Doctor-Patient Communication”. Her study was focused on the role of questions and method of asking. Her study used quantitative method and used the theory by Searle to classify the function of speech act in Doctor-Patient Communication. She found the speech act function divided into two types they are statement 216 data (35%) and answer 323 (52%). Meanwhile, this study focused on the types of illocutionary act and its function based on the theory proposed by Searle (1969:25) about the types of illocutionary act and Leech (1983:104) theory about the function of illocutionary act. In this study the writer found the types of illocutionary act: assertive 5 data (45,45%), directive 3 data (27,27%), commissive 1 data 9,10%), and expressive 2 data (18,18%). And the function of illocutionary act the writer found convivial 3 data (75%) and collaborative 1 data (25%).

The second is journal written by Muhartoyo (2013) entitled “Directive Speech Act in The Movie: Sleeping Beauty”. His analysis focused on Directive speech act and used the theory propose by Yule (1996) and he used the qualitative method to analyze the data. He found 139 directive speech act are performed in the movie. Meanwhile,

this study focused on the types of illocutionary act and its function based on the theory proposed by Searle (1969:25) about the types of illocutionary act and Leech (1983:104) theory about the function of illocutionary act. In this study the writer found the types of illocutionary act: assertive 5 data (45,45%), directive 3 data (27,27%), commissive 1 data (9,10%), and expressive 2 data (18,18%). And the function of illocutionary act the writer found convivial 3 data (75%) and collaborative 1 data (25%).

The third is journal written by Ramayanti and Marlina (2018) entitled "The Analysis of The Types Illocutionary Act in: Tangled Movie". They used the theory proposed by Searle and qualitative method is applied to analyze the data. There are four types of illocutionary act that found in the movie script they are directive 86 data (43,37%), representative 49 data (24,9%), expressive 48 data (24,4%), commissive 14 data (7,0%). Meanwhile, this study focused on the types of illocutionary act and its function based on the theory proposed by Searle (1969:25) about the types of illocutionary act and Leech (1983:104) theory about the function of illocutionary act. In this study the writer found the types of illocutionary act: assertive 5 data (45,45%), directive 3 data (27,27%), commissive 1 data (9,10%), and expressive 2 data (18,18%). And the function of illocutionary act the writer found convivial 3 data (75%) and collaborative 1 data (25%).

The fourth is journal written by Muhamad Kiki Wardana & Sumita Roy (2019) entitled "Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's Speech. They used the theory by Searle (1985) and qualitative method is applied to analyze the data. There are four types of illocutionary act they found in the speech they are assertive 86 (47,25%), directive 57 (31,31%), expressive 18 (9,89%), commissive 21 (11,53%). Meanwhile, this study focused on the types of illocutionary act and its function based on the theory proposed by Searle (1969:25) about the types of illocutionary act and Leech (1983:104) theory about the function of illocutionary act. In this study the writer found the types of illocutionary act: assertive 5 data (45,45%), directive 3 data (27,27%), commissive 1 data (9,10%), and expressive 2 data (18,18%). And the function of illocutionary act the writer found convivial 3 data (75%) and collaborative 1 data (25%).

The fifth is journal written by Friska Sari Luksiana Hutajulu and Herman Nommensen (2019) entitled "Analysis of illocutionary Act in the Movie "You Are My Home" English Subtitle. They used the theory by Austin (1962:199) and qualitative method is applied to analyze the data. There are four types of illocutionary act they found in the movie script. They are representative act 4, directives 4, expressive 4, commissive 3. Meanwhile, this study focused on the types of illocutionary act and its function based on the theory proposed by Searle (1969:25) about the types of illocutionary act and Leech (1983:104) theory about the function of illocutionary act. In this study the writer found the types of illocutionary act: assertive 5 data (45,45%), directive 3 data (27,27%), commissive 1 data (9,10%), and expressive 2 data (18,18%). And the function of illocutionary act the writer found convivial 3 data (75%) and collaborative 1 data (25%).

Method

The data in this study were taken from Hillary Clinton's speech "American for Marriage Equality" at Human Right Campaign on March 18, 2013. The script of the speech was taken from <http://genius.com/Hillary-Clinton-hrc-americans-for-marriage-equality> -annotated and the video taken from youtube channel at <http://www.youtube.com/user/hrcnmedia> with duration thirty minutes eleven second (30:11).

The data in this study were collected by found out the video and the script of the speech, watching the video and reading the script of the speech repeatedly and underline and quote the data which is related to illocutionary act based on Searle (1969:25) and Leech (1983:104) explain about the function of illocutionary act. In this study the data were analyzed through descriptive qualitative method.

In presenting the data used formal and informal method. Formal method used to classify the types and function of illocutionary act that found on Hillary Clinton's speech by using table. Informal method used to describe the types and function of illocutionary act that found on Hillary Clinton's speech descriptively by word explanation.

Result and Discussion

This part present the result of data analysis in this study. The result of this study are divided into two points. Where the first point is to answer the first problem and the second point is to answer the second problem. The first point is analyzing the types of illocutionary act that found in Hillary Clinton's speech "American for Marriage Equality" at Human Right Campaign based on Searle (1969:25) explained about the types of illocutionary act which are divided into five types namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Second point is the theory purpose by Leech (1983:104) explain about the function of illocutionary act which is divided into four point they are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

As result of the analysis about the first point in analyzing the types of illocutionary act, the writer describes it on the following table to give an overview of the result.

Table 1. The Types of Illocutionary act

Types of illocutionary act	Frequency	Percentages
Assertive	5	45,45%
Directive	3	27,27%
Commissive	1	9,10%
Expressive	2	18,18%
Total	11	100%

Table 2. The function of illocutionary act

Function of illocutionary act	Frequency	Percentages
Convivial	3	75%
Collaborative	1	25%
Total	4	100%

The following are the discussion of the results in analyzing the types of illocutionary act and its functions.

1. Assertive

(8) Like being a woman, like being a racial, religious, tribal or ethnic minority, being LGBT does not make you less human. And that is why gay rights are human rights and human rights are gay rights.

This utterance included into **assertive** because Hillary was says about something true that human rights are gay rights and gay rights are human rights. Hillary Clinton try to remind American people that all human being are equal and that is something true as human being. In this context, Hillary Clinton's utterance classified as stating.

(7) Many LGBT American have endured violence and harassment in their own lives, and for some, including many young people, bullying and exclusion are daily experiences.

In the sentence above Hillary worried about the minority of LGBT cannot live or stay safely in the world. They will face some discrimination and violence from other people or society in their own daily life. The utterance above included **assertive** because Hillary talk about the fact of LGBT's life and human rights was still a crime in parts of her country.

(30) I am also pleased to announce that we are launching a new Global Equality Fund that will support the work of civil society organizations working on these issues around the world.

The utterance above included **assertive** because Hillary telling a good news to the listener and that is something true and she believe that Global Equality Fund will support the work of civil society organizations.

(10) South Africa's constitution, written in the aftermath of apartheid, protects the equality of all citizens, including gay people. In Colombia and Argentina, the rights of gays are also legally protected. In Nepal, the supreme-court has ruled that equal rights apply to LGBT citizens. The government of Mongolia has committed to pursue new legislation that will tackle anti-gay discrimination.

The sentence above Hillary Clinton tries to convince American people that in other nation the rights of gays are legally protected. The utterance above is called **assertive** because Hillary telling the truth.

(27) To LGBT men and women worldwide, let me say this: wherever you live and whatever the circumstances of your life, whether you are connected to network of support or feel isolated and vulnerable, please know that you are not alone. You have millions of friends among the American people.

The utterance above shows that Hillary Clinton believe there are many people around the globe still support them to the dangers they face. That is the truth so the sentence above included **assertive**.

2. Directive

(25) Now we must go further and work here and in every region of the world to galvanize more support for the human rights of LGBT community.

In this sentence Hillary Clinton engage all of American people to work together and to support for human rights of LGBT people. This utterance could be included into **directive** because this utterance told to the listener to do something.

(25) To the leaders of those countries where the people are jailed, beaten, or executed for being gay, I ask to you to consider this; Leadership, by definition, means being out in front of your people when it is called for. It means standing up for the dignity of all your citizens are treated as equals under your laws.

The sentence above Hillary Clinton suggest all of countries leader to pay attention to the human rights of LGBT people. Those utterance included **directive** because Hillary tries to suggest all the leader to do something, in other words, to pay attention to LGBT's human right.

(34) Let us be on the right side of history, for our people, our nations, and future generations, whose lives will be shaped by the work we do today.

The sentence above is called **directive** because Hillary Clinton invite all the citizens to create the right history for the future generations.

3. Commisive

(28) And in the coming months, we will provide every embassy with a toolkit to help improve their efforts and we have created a program that offers emergency support to defenders of human rights for LGBT people.

In the sentence above Hillary makes a promise that in the coming months they will provide a toolkit to help the defenders of human rights. This utterance is called **commisive** because included of promises that related to some future action.

4. Expressive

(34) I came before you with great hope and confidence that no matter how long the road ahead, we will travel it successfully together. "Thank you very much"

Thank you very much was uttered by Hillary Clinton to the listener for taking the time to hear her speech. And this utterance also to end her speech. This utterance included into **expressive** because it convey about someone's thought and feeling. These utterance classified as thanking.

(1) Good evening, let me express my deep honor and pleasure at being here. I want to thank to Director General Tokayev, and Ms. Wyden along with other ministers, ambassadors, excellencies, and UN partner.

The utterance above is called **expressive** because Hillary Clinton express her feeling, she thank to the participant who attended for taking the time to hear.

The following are the discussion about the function of illocutionary act based on Leech theory which are divided into four points namely, competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

1. Convivial

(34) I came before you with great hope and confidence that no matter how long the road ahead, we will travel it successfully together. "Thank you very much"

The sentence above shows that Hillary's utterance is a statement which contains a thanking expression. It is identified as expressive act in the form of thanking. Thanking included convivial function because it coincide with the social goal. "Thank" is intended to show politeness and attitude toward someone's good deed. She thank to all American people who taking time to hear her speech.

(1) Good evening, let me express my deep honor and pleasure at being here. I want to thank to Director General Tokayev, and Ms. Wyden along with other ministers, ambassadors, excellencies, and UN partner.

The sentence above is clear that Hillary shows her politeness with greeting and thank to Director General, ministers, and ambassadors who attended. It is identified as expressive act in the form of thanking. So that is why the utterance above is classified as convivial function.

(28) And in the coming months, we will provide every embassy with a toolkit to help improve their efforts and we have created a program that offers emergency support to defenders of human rights for LGBT people.

The sentence above Hillary promise to provide a toolkit to help effort the defenders of LGBT and this is classified as promising.

2. Collaborative

(30) I am also pleased to announce that we are launching a new Global Equality Fund that will support the work of civil society organizations working on these issues around the world.

It can be seen that the sentence above included **collaborative** when Hillary Clinton publishes information or announcing. She talk about a new Global Equality Fund will support the work of civil society organizations working to support the LGBT's right.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion that had been done, it would be concluded that in Hillary Clinton's speech assertive was the most dominant illocutionary act that used this study. Based on Searle (1969:25) theory the researcher found the types of illocutionary act in Hillary Clinton's speech described as follows: assertive 5 data (45,45%), directive 3 data (27,27%), commissive 1 data 9,10%), and expressive 2 data (18,18%). And the function of illocutionary act based on Leech (1983:104) the researcher found convivial 3 data (75%) and collaborative 1 data (25%).

The researcher hopes this research can be useful for those who are interested to conduct the same research about illocutionary act. It will be more interesting to analyze the illocutionary act with further investigation through different statement of the problems and theory proposed from other experts in order to found any other contribution in the future study about illocutionary act.

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