



## SPEECH ACTS IN DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH: TRUMP BANS ALL REFUGEES AND CITIZENS OF 7 MAJORITY MUSLIM COUNTRIES ENTERING U.S

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**Abstract.** *People surely know about Donald Trump. He is the elected president of U.S. on November 9th, 2016. Trump is considered a controversial person in every speech and action, it was attracting the writer to analyze his speech entitled Trump Bans All Refugees and Citizens of 7 Majority Muslim Countries Entering U.S., and the speech will be discussed linguistically by the writer. In analyzing Trump's speech, the writer will relate it to the speech acts belong to J. L. Austin, those are: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. The analysis that will be elaborated by the writer is about Austin's types of speech acts contained in Donald Trump's speech, and then the most and the least types used in Donald Trump's speech, and also determining does perlocutionary is always exist in every Trump's utterance. All analyzes will be elaborated using descriptive qualitative method. In this case, the writer found 10 utterances related to Donald Trump's speech. In those utterances, there include 10 data of locutionary forces, 10 data of illocutionary forces, but only 2 data that show perlocutionary forces, because not all utterances conduct perlocutionary. Thus, every utterance can be linguistically analyzed, in order to see whether every speech always conduct perlocutionary forces or not.*

**Keywords:** Donald Trump, linguistics, speech, speech acts.

### INTRODUCTION

When people as a hearer focused on the implicit meaning by the speaker's idea, and then the people catch a meaning that is highly depended by the context, it definitely can be called pragmatic. Pragmatic has three parts of the discussion, those are: speech act, presupposition, and implicature. Presupposition can be said the same as preconception, where between speakers and hearers have the same preconception, so it can facilitate the communicating. Implicature can be said as an additional meaning which delivered by the speaker, which is sometimes not contained in the speech itself. Among the three discussions, the writer is very eager to choose speech acts to be analyzed. Without people knowing, speech acts are the discussion in pragmatics that people always use every day. Although not everyone is aware of it, most of the time, everything people do is the result of speech acts.

Many researcher have studied about speech act, like as Morales-Ramirez, Kifetew, & Perini<sup>2</sup>. It discussed about the speech act technique in online discussion. The same research from Carretero,

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<sup>2</sup> Morales-Ramirez., Kifetew, F. M., & Perini, A. (2018). Speech-acts Based Analysis for Requirements Discovery from Online Discussions. *Information Systems*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IS.2018.08.003>

Maíz-Arévalo, & Martínez<sup>3</sup>, this study explores the use of Expressive speech acts in a corpus of online interaction involving three groups of university students in the area of English Linguistics. The analysis focuses on the relative frequency of occurrence of different subtypes of Expressives across the three subcorpora. The influence of certain contextual variables such as multiculturalism, age, linguistic proficiency and group size seems to have a strong bearing on the Expressives employed by each group. Other research is by Bayat<sup>4</sup> about the use of speech acts from students' expression. The Speech Act usually dealt with in foreign language teaching research, is emphasized in that it reflects usage problems faced by people of different cultures. However, describing what kind of speech act strategies are used in a language itself is also important. Therefore, speech acts have important role in communication process.

Related to the speech acts, there is a thing which is very important that the writer wants to analyze. Looking at the recent situation in the U.S., Donald Trump has been elected as 45th president of the U.S. on November 9th, 2016, defeating his opponent, Hillary Clinton. During his campaigning period, Trump has so much controversy. Trump's slogan says "Make America Great Again" has made many people think of Trump. Donald Trump also bans seven Muslim countries entering U.S., is also reaction many pros and cons. After the election and Trump became a president, Trump kept the promise to ban these seven Muslim countries. From the background above, the writer wants to know more detail information about speech acts which Donald Trump says, especially in the study of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Analyzing the perlocutionary that always exist in Trump utterance or not. That is why the writer chose Speech Acts in Donald Trump's Speech: Trump Bans All Refugees and Citizens of 7 Majority Muslim Countries Entering U.S. as the title of this paper. This speech is contained in President Trump Signs Executive Order for Refugees and Citizens from 7 Majority Muslim Countries' video.

From the explanation above, there are some interesting statements that the writer wants to discuss in this paper, those are: 1) What types of speech acts used by Donald Trump based on Austin's category?, 2) What are the most and the least type of speech acts used in Donald Trump's speech?, 3) Does perlocutionary always exist in every utterance that uttered by Donald Trump?

## REVIEW LITERATURE

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<sup>3</sup>M. Carretero, Maíz-Arévalo, C., & Martínez, M. Á. (2015). An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts in Online Task-oriented Interaction by University Students. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 173, 186–190. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SBSPRO.2015.02.051>

<sup>4</sup>N. Bayat. (2013). A Study on the use of Speech Acts. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 70, 213–221. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SBSPRO.2013.01.057>

## Speech

Referring to Sapir<sup>5</sup>, “Speech is a human activity that varies without assignable limit as we pass from social group to social group, because it is a purely historical heritage of the group, the product of long-continued social usage.” It means, speech is a speaking activity that common between a social group, and has a purpose in social usage. Also defined by Tatham and Morton<sup>6</sup>, “Speaking is an event which occurs when we communicate verbally. The even spans time, and involves the use of the vocal tract to make appropriate sounds for communicating the speaker’s thought to listeners.” Tatham and Morton said that speaking is kind of verbal communication, and in speaking, the speaker have to use the right vocal tract to the listener, thus the listener can get the speaker’s thought properly.

Marschark and Spencer<sup>7</sup>, “When talkers produce speech, their articulatory gestures typically produce acoustic and optical signal that is available to the perceiver.” It can be concluded, when the speaker is talking, the speaker would produce an acoustic signal that the listener can feel. From the explanation above it can be concluded that speech is verbal communication which commonly does between the social group, and speech can produce the sounds or acoustic signal which probably help the hearer to understand the purpose and thought of the speaker.

## Speech Acts

According to Austin<sup>8</sup>, “We were to consider, you will remember, some cases and senses (only some, Heaven help us!) in which to say something is to do something; or in which by saying or in saying something we are doing something.” From the statement, Austin says that speech act is not only about saying something, but from saying something it can be an action for to do something. Referring to Searl<sup>9</sup>, “The reason for concentrating on the study of speech acts is simply this: all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts.” It means, the unit of linguistic communication is not, as has generally been supposed, the symbol, word or sentence, but rather the production or issuance of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance of speech acts. Speech

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<sup>5</sup>Edward Sapir. (2001). *Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, p.4

<sup>6</sup>Mark Tatham, and Katherine Morton. (2011). *Speech Production and Perception*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, Ltd, p.6

<sup>7</sup>Mark Marschark, and Patricia Elizabeth Spencer. (2003). *Oxford Handbook of Deaf Studies, Language, and Education*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc, p.379

<sup>8</sup>John Langshaw Austin. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. London: Oxford University Press, Ltd, p.18

<sup>9</sup>John Rogers Searl. (1969). *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. London: Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, Ltd, p.16

acts belong to the basic linguistic communication which depends on the condition of the speaker, so, it can be produced an appropriate sentence to the context and condition.

Kreidler<sup>10</sup>, “ An utterance has a purpose. In order to achieve that purpose – to be appropriate to that purpose – several conditions are necessary: the lexical content of the utterance must be appropriate, the social situation in which it occurs must be appropriate, the speaker must be sincere in what he says, and the hearers accept the utterance as having that purpose.” Kreidler says that every utterance has a purpose. Where it would reached the goal if the condition of the hearer and the social situation of mutual sustainable for the purpose of the speech delivered by the speaker can be received well.

From the whole definitions above, it can be concluded that speech act is a speech which is not just a statement, but it can also cause a person to do something on the speech made by the speaker. Every speech acts have different classifications according to the context to be conveyed by the speaker and of course, every utterance has the aim, so that not one of perception, received well and can be understood by the hearer.

### **Type of Speech Acts**

There are a few things mentioned by the experts of the types of speech act. Each of the experts has the types of their own. According to Austin<sup>11</sup>, speech acts divide into 3 parts, which are: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. In a discussion of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary, Austin only describe more specifically in locutionary and illocutionary forces. The first one is locutionary. In locutionary, there are three elements that supporting locutionary forces, those are: phonetic act, phatic act, and rhetoric act. The second one which the writer wants to explain specifically is illocutionary. Austin calls then these classes of utterance, classified according to his illocutionary forces, by the following more-or-less rebarbative names: verdictive, exercitives, commisive, behabitives, and expositives. Also defined by Kreidler (1998:183-194), speech acts are divide into seven types, which are: assertive utterances, performative utterances, verdictive utterances, expressive utterances, directive utterances, commissive utterances, phatic utterances. But, the writer just discusses three of seven types, because verdictives, directives, commisives, and expressives are have discussed in Austin’s category.

From several types of speech acts above, the writer can conclude that the speech acts can be classified according to the general purpose of the speaker, which, when communication is successful, the interpretation is also delivered well. Then, after the writer arranges the classifications

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<sup>10</sup>Charles W Kreidler. (1998). *Introducing English Semantics*. London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, p.183

<sup>11</sup> John Langshaw Austin, *op.cit.*, pp.108 & 95-97

by the experts, the writer makes a decision that the writer wants to analyze Austin's classification. Austin makes the classification more clearly and completely than any other experts, especially in the discussion of locutionary and illocutionary forces. So, the writer became easier in understanding speech acts. But in this case, the writer will only analyze locutions, illocutions, and perlocutions in a general way, to facilitate the writer in analyzing speech acts.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The writer uses descriptive qualitative research. The method of research is content analysis. The writer also uses utterance to find and analyze speech act which happened in Donald Trump's speech. Validity technique of data i.e 1) the writer makes a list of the utterance to analyze speech act that is in Trump's speech. 2) After reading and finding utterance in Trump's speech, the writer analyzes more specifically types of speech acts. 3) The writer continues to analysis perlocutionary always exist in Trump's speech. 4) The writer checks and analyzes the most and the least type of speech acts used in Donald Trump's speech. 5) The writer confirmed the data with the experts who are competent according to the object study in research.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### **Speech Acts in Donald Trump's Speech**

After the writer analyze of various types of speech acts, there are three types belonging Austin's category, that approaching speech acts in Donald Trump's speech, those are: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. In this part, the writer wants to provide the analysis of speech acts in Donald Trump's speech. The analysis to be given by the writer is in the form of Donald Trump's utterances, and the next will be described in a coherent manner, ranging from locutionary, illocutionary, to perlocutionary. In these discussions, the writer will discuss illocutionary more detail, because illocutionary has some important point to be analyzed. The writer will add additional categories to make the illocutionary process clearer. The addition of these categories are only additional, and do not alter the meaning or form of the entire writer's analysis.

#### **Data 1**

"I'm honored to stand here today among so many Patriots." (Pentagon, 00:06:01 – 00:06:04)

Locutionary : This utterance means that Trump feels honored because he can stand to deliver the speech in front of his people, and among the Patriots.

Illocutionary : Trump is stating his feeling. Relate to the Austin's category, Trump did expositive as his illocutionary forces, especially stating, because he is stating to the public about his feeling.

From that utterance, the word 'stand' is showing that Donald Trump did expositive, he is standing among the patriots. Because he is standing among the patriots, he feels honored and proud, because he did it. So, Trump is stating his feeling to people. This is in accordance with Austin's category namely expositive especially in stating of something.

Perlocutionary : There is no perlocutionary force after this utterance.

### **Data 2**

"Believe me, warriors they are and to save our wondrous liberties and to save this God-blessed land, they shed their blood and poured out the love from their hearts to protect our home."(Pentagon, 00:07:29 – 00:07:45)

Locutionary : Trump says that the warriors have fought to save their blessed land, the U.S., and they shed their blood and poured out the love to protect their home, that is the U.S.

Illocutionary : Trump tries to emphasize people about the struggle of the warriors in saving U.S. Relate to the Austin's category, emphasize belongs to the expositive of illocutionary, because in his utterance, Trump has asserted his people to appreciate their warriors.

From that utterance, the expositive can be seen from 'to save our wondrous', 'to save this God-Blessed land', 'they shed their blood and poured out the love', and 'to protect our home', he tries to emphasize his utterance, to make the people realize, to appreciate their warriors. This is in accordance with Austin's category namely expositive especially in emphasize of something.

Perlocutionary : There is no perlocutionary force after this utterance.

### **Data 3**

"That is why today I'm signing to executive actions to ensure the sacrifices of our military are supported by the actions of our government, and they will always be supported by the actions of our government, believe me." (Pentagon, 00:07:59 – 00:08:19)

Locutionary : Trump says that on that day he wants to sign the executive order to support their military, and the government will always support their military.

Illocutionary : Illocutionary of Trump's utterance is commissive, in specific is 'declare my intention relate to the Austin's category, he not only declares about the executive order, but also declares about his intention, the reason why he wants to sign the executive order.

From that utterance, commissive not only seen from declaring about his intention, but there are 2 parties, 'I am' as Trump, and the military. In this utterance, Trump as a subject to the military, because Trump wants to do a certain course of action, he and the government will always support the military by the actions. This is in accordance with Austin's category namely commissive especially in declare my intention of something.

Perlocutionary : There is no perlocutionary force after this utterance.

#### **Data 4**

"First, I'm signing an executive action to begin a great building of the armed services of the United States, developing a plan for new planes, new ships, new resources and new tools for our men and women in uniform and I'm very proud to be doing this." (Pentagon, 00:08:40 – 00:08:50)

Locutionary : Trump says that firstly he wants to sign the executive order to begin a great building for their military services of the U.S., and developing a plan for some attributes of military such as new planes, new ships, new resources, and new tools for their military, and Trump feeling proud to be doing this.

Illocutionary : Illocutionary of this utterance is exercitive, in specific is 'giving of a decision. Relate to the Austin's category, Trump giving a decision that he is signing an executive order, and he did a certain course of action to building the U.S. military, so the people can call it as exercitive. This is in accordance with Austin's category namely exercitive especially in giving of decision.

Perlocutionary : In illocutionary, Trump explains about the plans to developing the U.S. military, while Trump finishing his utterance, many people giving applause to him because his great plans to make U.S. great again, especially in developing U.S. military.

#### **Data 5**

"Secondly, I'm establishing new vetting measures to keep radical Islamic terrorists out of the United States of America." (Pentagon, 00:09:08 – 00:09:18)

Locutionary : Trump says that he wants to establish new vetting measures, and keep radical Islamic terrorist out of the United States of America.

Illocutionary : Illocutionary of Trump's utterance is exercitive, in specific is 'proclaim'.

Relate to the Austin's category, the writer assumed that Trump's utterance not only proclaims about something, but he has the power and a certain course of action to make Islamic terrorist out of the U.S. This is in accordance with Austin's category namely exercitive especially in proclaim of something.

Perlocutionary : There is no perlocutionary force after this utterance.

#### **Data 6**

“We don’t want them here.” (Pentagon, 00:09:19 – 00:09:20)

Locutionary : Trump says that he does not want Islamic terrorism in the U.S., and also the refugees and citizens of seven majority Muslim countries, those are: Libya, Sudan, Iran, Yemen, Somalia, Suriah, and Iraq.

Illocutionary : Relate to the Austin’s category, Trump denies and he is stating that he does not want the existence of seven Muslim countries, because the seven Muslim countries are identified to have the terrorist organization which operates significantly in the region, or the countries are considered as a “heaven” for terrorist. That is why the seven Muslim countries are the most cautioned countries by the U.S. Trump did expositive as his illocutionary, because expositive are used in acts of exposition involving expounding of views. Trump denies and stating about what he wants, it is causing the expounding of views from the existence of seven Muslim countries that banned by Donald Trump. This is in accordance with Austin’s category namely expositive especially in deny and state of something.

Perlocutionary : There is no perlocutionary force after this utterance.

#### **Data 7**

“We only want to admit those into our country who will support our country and love deeply our people.” (Pentagon, 00:09:30 – 00:09:38)

Locutionary : Trump says that they only want to admit those into their country who will support the U.S. and love deeply their people.

Illocutionary : In this utterance, it can be seen that Trump wants to affirm the people. Relate to the Austin’s category for this utterance, Trump did expositives, especially ‘to affirm’.

From that utterance, ‘to affirm’ can be seen from ‘we only want to admit’, ‘will support’, and ‘love deeply’, because Trump literally wants to affirm the people about who will be admitted and accepted in the U.S. The people who will be admitted and accepted in the U.S. are the people who will support the U.S., and the people who love the U.S. deeply. Thus, Donald Trump will be ignored the people who do not support and love the U.S. This is in accordance with Austin’s category namely expositive especially in affirm of something.

Perlocutionary : There is no perlocutionary force after this utterance.

#### **Data 8**

“We will never forget the lessons of 9/11 nor the heroes who lost their lives at the Pentagon.” (Pentagon, 00:09:39 – 00:09:48)



Locutionary : Trump says that they will never forget the lessons of 9/11 nor the heroes who lost their lives at the Pentagon.

Illocutionary : From that utterance, Trump did commissives, especially ‘vowing’, and also can be a promising, or swearing. Relate to the Austin’s category, commissive can be seen from ‘we will never forget’, it shows that Donald Trump is vowing to himself, and also his people that they commit to a certain course of action, they never forget the lessons of 9/11 nor the heroes who lost their lives at the Pentagon. This is in accordance with Austin’s category namely commissive especially in vowing of something.

Perlocutionary : There is no perlocutionary force after this utterance.

#### **Data 9**

“We will honor them not only with our words but with our actions, and that's what we're doing today.” (Pentagon, 00:09:51 – 00:09:58)

Locutionary : Trump says that they will honor the heroes not only with their words but with their actions, and that is what they are doing today.

Illocutionary : From that utterance, Trump did commissive, especially ‘vowing’, and also can be promising, or swearing. Relate to the Austin’s category, commissive can be seen from ‘we will honor them’, and there are three parties in this utterance, Donald Trump, the people, and heroes. Donald Trump and his people are vowing that they will always honor the heroes, not only with words, but with their action too, that is why Trump signing the executive order. It shows that Trump and his people commit to a certain course of action to the heroes. This is in accordance with Austin’s category namely commissive especially in vowing of something.

Perlocutionary : There is no perlocutionary force after this utterance.

#### **Data 10**

“And thank you very much for accepting this responsibility.” (Pentagon, 00:11:07 – 00:11:23)

Locutionary : Trump says that he thanked the people for accepting this responsibility.

Illocutionary : From that utterance, Trump did behabitive, especially ‘thank’. Relate to the Austin’s category, behabitive can be seen from ‘thank you very much’ that uttered by Trump to other. Trump gives an attitude and respect to other. This is in accordance with Austin’s category namely behabitive especially in thank of something.

Perlocutionary: After Trump finished his last utterance of speech, many people gave his applause, because of his good speech for the U.S.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that in Donald Trump's speech, there are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary forces in every utterance that spoken by Trump. Every utterance has own meaning, so that makes the writer easier in analyzing the data.

### **The Most and the Least Type of Speech Acts Used in Donald Trump's Speech**

In a conversation or a speech, without the people realize either directly or not, many of them did speech acts contained in the conversation or speech. Tabar & Malek<sup>12</sup> have designed to investigate the notion of indirectness in the speech act of requests among native speakers of Iranian Turkish. The result of research found politeness strategies that used to formulate messages in order to save the hearer's face when face-threatening acts are inevitable or desired are reviewed here again.

The main theory of speech acts proposed by Austin, he expressed that there are three main types of speech acts, those are: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. These three things are the ones that make it easier for people to analyze speech acts, because every utterance could be separated by type, to make it easier to analyze further. In this case, after the writer analyzed Donald Trump's speech for several time, the writer found three types of Austin's category that contained in Trump's speech, locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. But the most type of speech acts that contained in Donald Trump's speech are locutionary, and illocutionary forces, and the least type of speech act that contained in his speech is only perlocutionary. Like as, Simon & Dejica-Cartis<sup>13</sup> that analyzed speech act in written advertisements. The findings point out the advertisers' preference of using some speech acts over others with the aim of obtaining the intended effect on the target audience. This quantitative analysis is performed on a corpus of eighty-four written advertisements selected from various newspapers and magazines, and the results can be viewed as genre-defining.

Locutionary and illocutionary always tandem, because illocutionary can be said to be the process or function of a locutionary forces, so the portion in an utterance between locutionary and illocutionary is balanced, that is why locutionary and illocutionary cannot be separated from one to another. Literally is different from perlocutionary. Perlocutionary can be said as the result of

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<sup>12</sup> M. S. Tabar, & Malek, L. A. (2013). Delving into Speech Act of Requests of Iranian Turkish Informants. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 70, 1724–1731. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SBSPRO.2013.01.247>

<sup>13</sup> S. Simon, & Dejica-Cartis, D. (2015). Speech Acts in Written Advertisements: Identification, Classification and Analysis. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 192, 234–239. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SBSPRO.2015.06.033>

locutionary and illocutionary forces. Perlocutionary is the form of a concrete action undertaken by the hearer, as a result of locutionary forces conducted by the speaker. From the analysis above, perlocutionary forces that the writer analyze is not much, there are only two perlocutionary forces resulting from locutionary and illocutionary, those are data 4 and data 10, because perlocutionary is not depend on both of it. So, there are differences in the amount of the three.

Nowadays, spontaneity, success and coherence of intercultural communication (especially politeness communication) are studied from the point of view of different linguistic theories. However, not enough attention is always paid to cognitive characteristics of the interlocutor. These characteristics as well as context and social specifics of communication influence communication behaviour in foreign language utterance, (Munková, Stranovská, Munk, & Ďuračková).<sup>14</sup>

### **Findings Perlocutionary on Donald Trump's Speech**

As mentioned earlier, perlocutionary is a form of concrete action undertaken by the hearer, as a result of locutionary and illocutionary forces conducted by the speaker. From the previous analysis, it can be seen that perlocutionary just only found two, not much as locutionary and illocutionary. It proves that not all actions of locutionary and illocutionary have perlocutionary in every utterance. A lot of locutionary and illocutionary forces have no effect to the hearer, so they do not act of perlocutionary. Many of the factors behind the lack of occurrence of perlocutionary forces, such as lack of sensitivity to the speaker, or probably the speech does not require any perlocutionary forces in its. Such as the above analysis, two of the perlocutionary that occurred only show applause of Donald Trump's speech. The first one is perlocutionary shows because in Trump's utterance, he wants to develop the U.S. military, many people give applause to him because his great plans to make the U.S. great again. And the second one is perlocutionary shows because Trump says 'thank you' to people, so that people give applause to him. It proves that not all the locutionary and illocutionary forces did by Trump should get perlocutionary from the hearer. Then it can be said that perlocutionary does not depend on the locutionary and illocutionary forces, because not all of the utterance can result perlocutionary.

From the whole analysis above, it can be concluded that the writer found three types belonging to Austin, locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary forces in every utterance that spoken by Trump, but there are differences in the amount of the three. Perlocutionary forces that

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<sup>14</sup> D. Munková, Stranovská, E., Munk, M., & Ďuračková, B. (2013). Impact of Cognitive Style "Category Width" on the use of Social and Expressive Factors in Politeness Speech Acts: Text Mining Application. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 82, 775–779. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SBSPRO.2013.06.347>

the writer analyze is not much, there are only two perlocutionary resulting from locutionary and illocutionary forces, those are data 4 and data 10, because perlocutionary is not depend on both of it. Perlocutionary forces made by the hearer are done only at a certain moment, not in all moment. It proves that not all the locutionary and illocutionary forces done by Trump should get perlocutionary from the hearer.

## CONCLUSION

Perlocutionary is an end result of locutionary and illocutionary forces. Perlocutionary is considered as feedback or response made by the hearer to the speaker. These three things are interconnected with each other in an utterance, for to analyze an utterance, the thing that people must do is to analyze the utterance from its head or from locutionary, only then to continue to the illocutionary and perlocutionary. The writer found many locutionary, those are ten data, and ten data of illocutionary. The amount of locutionary and illocutionary are more rather than perlocutionary in the data that the writer analysis, because where it is locutionary, there must be an illocutionary. Locutionary and illocutionary forces are always in tandem, because illocutionary cannot be analyzed if locutionary does not exist. Therefore, the amount of locutionary and illocutionary in Trump's speech is same. In contrast to perlocutionary, the amount of perlocutionary is only a little, only found in data 4 and data 10, because perlocutionary does not depend on the locutionary and illocutionary, it stands alone, so there are differences in the amount of the three.

Not all locutionary and illocutionary can conduct perlocutionary. It proved there only two of ten data that have perlocutionary forces. It is caused by many factors behind the lack of occurrence of perlocutionary, such as lack of sensitivity to the speaker, or probably the speech does not require any perlocutionary forces in its. From this analysis, now the writer and the people know about locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary, also understand the function of each of the utterances that spoken by the speaker.

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