

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

Illocutionary act as one of speech act strategies are frequently used to President Trump's utterances about Jerusalem. Based on the analysis of the data, there are two findings of this study. The first finding is there are types of illocutionary act used by Donald Trump in Jerusalem speech which are; assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The second finding is the most dominant type of illocutionary act used by Trump is assertive act.

As shown in the first finding, assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative acts are the types of illocutionary act as found in Trump's utterances in the transcript. From the total of 22 utterances containing illocutionary act, the occurrences of each type of illocutionary act are assertive occurs twelve times (12), directive occurs six times (6), commissive occurs two times (2), expressive occurs one time (1), and declarative occurs one time (1). The percentages of the occurrences are assertive (54%), directive (28%), commissive (9%), expressive (4,5%), and declarative (4,5%).

Trump uses assertive illocutionary act to show the hearer about the facts or the speaker's believe that something to be true. Since assertive illocutionary act deals with the speaker's belief, Trump believes that his strategy or decision in recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel would lay the groundwork for a peace deal. The assertive acts in Trump's utterances was functioned for stating, affirming, suggesting, believing, judging, emphasizing, concluding, and informing.

Directive illocutionary act occurs six times. The directive acts in Trump's utterances was functioned for ordering and requesting. Those acts used by the speaker to cause the hearer to take a particular action based on what speaker said before. It reflects the speaker's desire. The directive acts in Trump's utterances was functioned for asking, requesting, ordering, inviting, and advising.

The less occurrence numbers in Trump's utterances in President Donald Trump's speech are commissive, expressive, and declarative. Commissive illocutionary act occurs two times. The commissive acts when he commits to do some future action. Judging on the context of utterance, commissive illocutionary act occurs when Trump promised about his campaign promise and also committed to facilitate a peace agreement between the two parties. The commissive acts in Trump's utterances was functioned for promising and committing.

Expressive and declarative illocutionary act occurs one time. The expressive act when he express what his feeling. The expressive acts in Trump's utterances was functioned for thanking. While, the declarative act is uttered by the speaker to change the state of affairs in the world. Moreover, it is a kind of speech acts which change the situation. In this case, Trump declares Israel as the capital of Jerusalem and moves the U.S embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The declarative acts in Trump's utterances was functioned for declaring.

The second finding shows that the most dominant type of illocutionary act used by President Trump's utterances about Jerusalem is assertive act. As we know that assertive illocutionary act shows the speaker's belief that something to be true. Since assertive illocutionary act deals with the speaker's belief. Trump believes that that his strategy or decision in recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel would

lay the groundwork for a peace deal. So, we can know that President Trump's utterances about Jerusalem mostly shows facts, opinion, and judgements.

In conclusion, illocutionary act can reveal the speaker's action beyond his utterance. By analyzing the illocutionary act used by President Trump in speech, the writer concludes that Trump mostly performs facts, opinion, and judgments regarding his speech about the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and the plan to move US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

