CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Illocutionary act as one of speech act strategies are frequently used in Donald Trump's utterances in "The O'Reilly Factor" interview. Based on the analysis of the data, there are two findings of this study. The first finding is there are three types of illocutionary act used by Donald Trump in the interview which are; representative, directive, and commissive. The second finding is the most dominant type of illocutionary act used by Trump is representative act.

As shown in the first finding, the representative, directive, and commissive acts are the types of illocutionary act as found in Trump's utterances in the interview transcript. From the total of 20 utterances containing illocutionary act, the occurrences of each type of illocutionary act are representative occurs sixteen times (16), directive occurs two times (2), and commissive occurs two times (2). The percentages of the occurrences are representative (80 %), directive (10%), and commissive (10%).

Trump uses representative illocutionary act to show the hearer about the facts of security problems in America, to give opinions about Muslim people, and to explain the strategy of his proposal on banning Muslims from coming to the United States. The representative acts were functioned for several purposes such as: stating, asserting, affirming, claiming, reporting, and arguing. The result of analysis shows that Donald Trump really concerns with terrorism problems in America. He believes that those problems are caused by Muslim people. He tends to expose the fact and sometimes followed by critics, opinions, and even insult toward the Muslims. Trump believes that his strategy on banning Muslims from coming to the United States will improve security systems in America.

The less occurrence numbers in Trump's utterances in "The O'Reilly Factor" interview are directive and commissive. Directive illocutionary act occurs two times. The directive acts in Trump's utterances was functioned for ordering and commanding. Those acts used by speaker to cause the hearer to take a particular action based on what speaker said before. It reflects the speaker's desire.

In his utterances, Trump uses commissive act when he commits to do some future action. Judging on the context of utterance, commisssive illocutionary act occurs when Trump as the candidate of presidential election from Republic Party promises to do some improvement to increase the quality security system in America in order to avoid the coming of Jihadist or Muslim attackers who have terrorized American people for decades. In political campaign, commissive act is used to share candidate's vision and mission, to convince people to choose the candidate, and to attract more voters.

The second finding shows that the most dominant type of illocutionary act used by Donald Trump in the interview is representative act. As we know that representative illocutionary act shows the speaker's belief that something to be true. Since the representative illocutionary act deals with the speaker's belief, Trump believes that his idea or proposal on banning foreign Muslims from coming to the United States derived from terrorism problems in America that caused by Muslim people. In conclusion, we can know that Donald Trump's utterances in "The O'Reilly Factor" interview mostly shows facts, opinions, critics, and judgments.

In conclusion, illocutionary act can reveal the speaker's action beyond his utterance. By analyzing the illocutionary act used by Donald Trump in "The O'Reilly Factor" interview, the

writer concludes that Trump mostly performs facts, arguments, critics, and judgments regarding

his idea on banning Muslims from entering the United States.