

**SPEECH ACTS IN JOE BIDEN SPEECH  
*BUILD BACK BETTER WORLD*  
AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY**



**A THESIS**

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THESIS

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## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer hereby declares that the content in thesis **SPEECH ACT IN JOE BIDEN SPEECH “BUILD BACK BETTER WORLD” AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY** is the absolute work of the writer and has never been used in any institution or for any purpose before. The writer guarantees that the content of this thesis is the result of the writer’s own thought. The guidance received in the preparation of writing this thesis and the resources used really exist and are recognized.

Makassar, 9 Agustus 2022



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M. Nur Efendi

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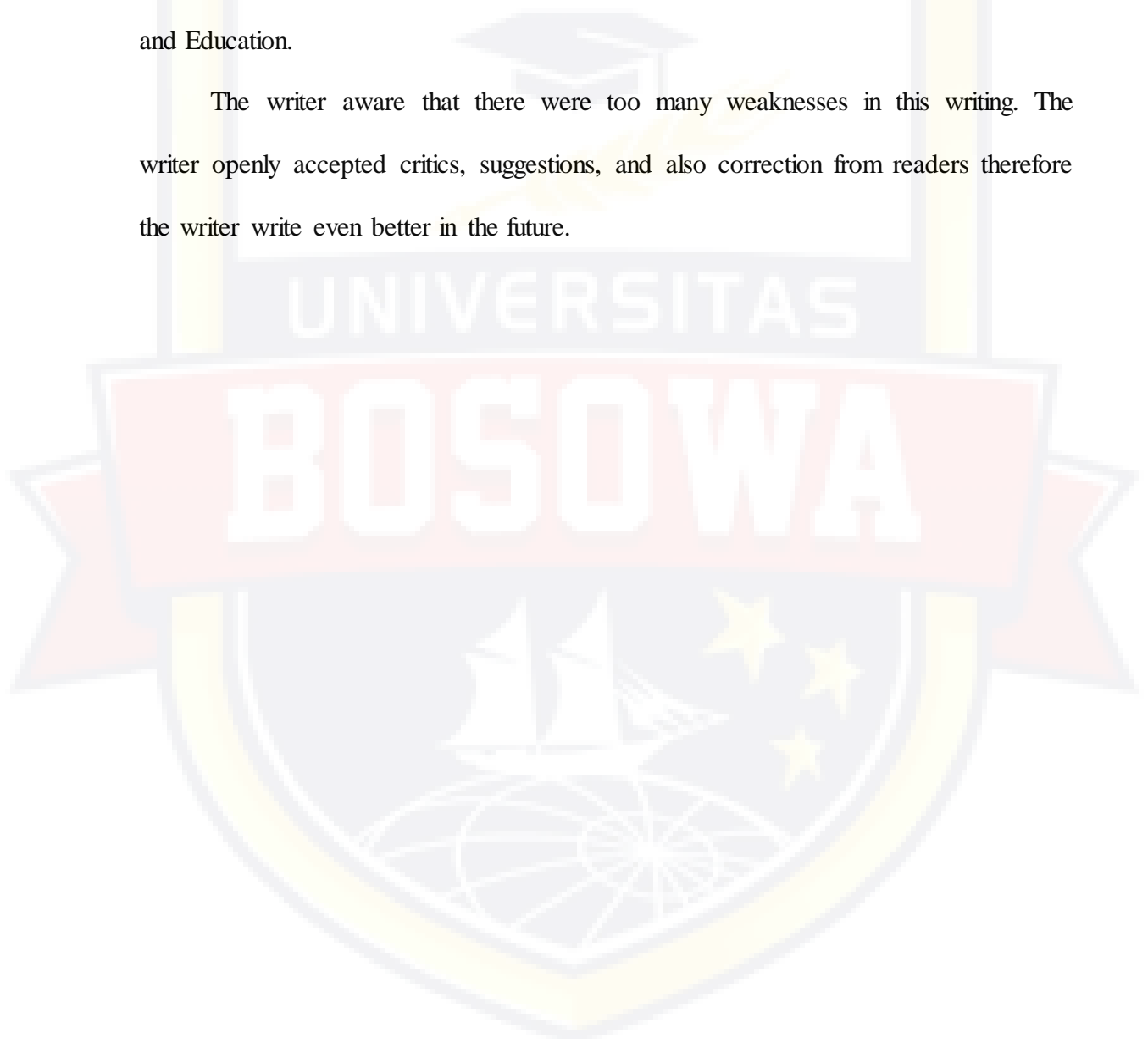
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## ABSTRACT

**M. NUR EFENDI.** 2022. *Speech Act in Joe Biden Speech “Build Back Better World” at UN General Assembly* (Supervised by Sudirman Maca and Andi Tenri Abeng)

This research discussed about Speech Act President Joe Biden at UN General Assembly on September 21, 2021 which aimed to find out the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and to identify the perlocutionary act effect of contained in the speech.

This research focused on John Searle theory about classification of illocutionary act and John L. Austin theory about perlocutionary act. Then, the data were analyzed using descriptive-qualitative method. The researcher used speech transcript as the instrument to find out the valid data.

This research had reveal that communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. There were five of kinds communication function in illocutionary speech act that President Joe Biden used in his speech which were, assertives (giving information, remaining, assure, and statement), directives (suggesting, and requesting), commissives (promising, offering, and pledge), expressives (express his feelings), and declaratives (declare that United State has stop with war). The researcher also reveal 4 sector effects and responses from the audience, which is; pandemic Covid-19 donation, American government ended conflict in Afghanistan, the responses of United State government to the climate crisis, and American government continue the largest contributor to humanitarian assistance. Kinds of communication function of illocutionary act that dominant used by the President is assertive utterances.

**Keywords:** *Speech Acts, Illocutionary, Perlocutionary, audience.*

## ABSTRAK

**M. NUR EFENDI.** 2022. *Tindak Tutur dalam Pidato Presiden Joe Biden “Build Back Better World” di Majelis Umum PBB*

Penelitian ini membahas tentang ucapan tindak tutur yang diucapkan oleh Presiden Joe Biden dalam pidatonya di Sidang Umum PBB pada tanggal 21 September 2021. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis fungsi komunikasi dalam tindak lokusi dan untuk mengidentifikasi dampak perlokusi yang terkandung dalam pidato tersebut.

Penelitian ini berfokus pada teori John Searle tentang klasifikasi tindak lokusi dan teori John L. Austin tentang efek perlokusi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif dalam mengolah data. Peneliti menggunakan script pidato sebagai instrument untuk mengetahui macam-macam fungsi komunikasi dalam tindak lokusi dan tindak perlokusi.

Terdapat lima jenis fungsi komunikasi dalam tindak ilokusi yang digunakan Presiden Joe Biden dalam pidatonya yaitu, asertif (memberi informasi, tetap, meyakinkan, dan pernyataan), direktif (menyarankan, dan meminta), komisif (menjanjikan, menawarkan, dan berjanji), ekspresif (mengungkapkan perasaannya), dan deklaratif (menyatakan bahwa Amerika Serikat telah berhenti berperang). Kemudian, dalam tindak perlokusi, peneliti juga menemukan 4 efek sektor dan tanggapan dari audiens, yaitu; donasi pandemi Covid-19, pemerintah Amerika mengakhiri konflik di Afghanistan, tanggapan pemerintah Amerika Serikat terhadap krisis iklim, dan pemerintah Amerika Serikat akan terus menjadi penyumbang bantuan kemanusiaan terbesar di dunia. Jenis fungsi komunikasi tindak ilokusi yang dominan digunakan oleh Presiden Joe Biden yaitu ucapan asertif.

**Kata kunci:** *Tindak Tutur, Ilokusi, Perlokusi, penonton.*

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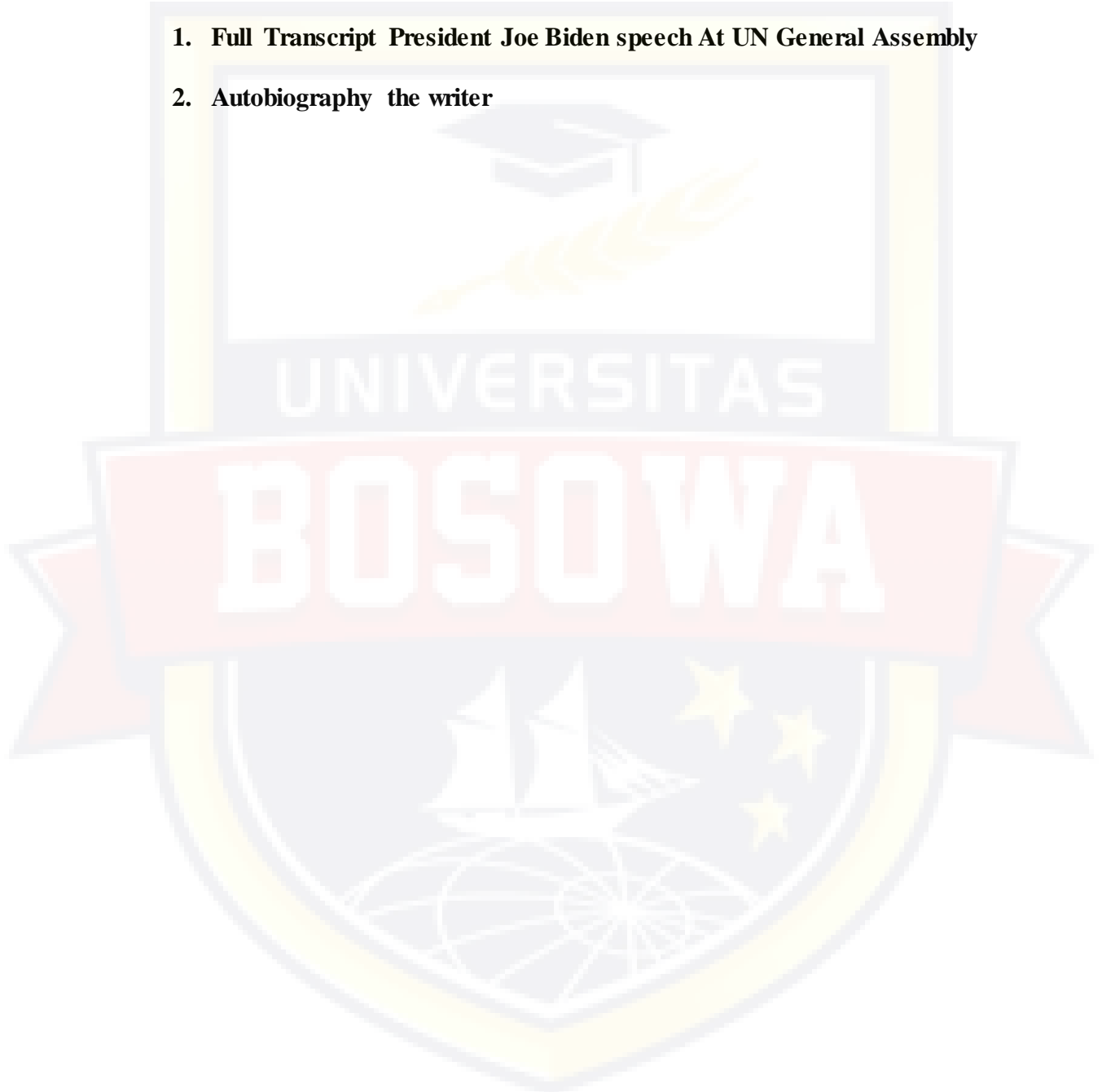
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Human is a social being, that way interact with other humans is very important in this life, not just human, animals also need to interact to other animals with their own way to survive in this life. One way humans to interact is that human create language to communicate each other, to understand each other and to learn something about this life.

According to Kentjono in chaer (1982: 32) language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves. Communication is very important to people lives, because human communicated to establish a relationship with individual and other groups, and people can learn many things through these communications. Human communication can also convey a message or information that is useful for others. There are several ways to convey the information or message such as newspapers, televisions, magazines, news etc. When people want to convey information or idea that they have, sometimes they do a speech to convey the idea.

Speech sometimes used by public figures to express opinions and also providing public information to listeners. Arsjad (1988: 53) stated speech is conveying and instilling thoughts, information or ideas from the conversation to

the general public and wishing the listeners. An idea can be conveyed in appropriate speech by using good language and easily understood by the listener. The purpose of speaking is not only to convey words or sentences but also to have an effect on the listener. When humans express a speech, they want to give something useful or information to the listener. When expressing words people not only provide information but also take action at the same time. Actions that are attached when people express something are called speech acts.

Yule (1996:47) state that speech act is an utterance that performs an action. It means that a speaker has a context to drive a hearer by his utterance. In conversation, people not only generate utterance such as incorporating grammatical structure and words but also perform actions through those utterances. There are certain aims beyond the words of phrases when a speaker says something. Austin stated in his book titled *How to do Things with Words* (1962: 108) says a speaker utters with a particular meaning (locutionary acts), with a particular force (illocutionary acts), in order to archive a certain effect on the hearer (perlocutionary acts).

Further, illocutionary speech acts can be classified into five categories as Searle (1976: 10) state that to tell people how things are, commit the hearer to something being the case (resperentative), speakers try to get people to do something or try to make the addressee perform an action (directives), speakers commit to doing something in the future (commisive), speakers express our

feelings and attitudes about the situation (expressive), and bring out the changes in the world through our utterances (declarations). Speech act is a variety of verbal communication and also a subdivision of pragmatics, often take place in verbal and nonverbal communication

Pragmatic is one of linguistic study which discussed language meaning depend on the context. But the significance of the study is context-free, which means the utterance does not depend on the situation when it is uttered. Yule (1996:3) mentions four pragmatics definitions, first, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Third, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speakers utterances. The last, pragmatics is the study of the expression of a relative distance. According to Levinson (1983:9) pragmatic is the study of the relation between language and understanding the underlying context description language

The researcher concludes that the words of public figures, especially the President of United State Joe Biden, are interesting to analyze because the people can analyze how President express their opinion, promise, offer, praise, critics, complain, and others in their speeches using classification of illocutionary acts in Searle theory (1976: 10), then what is the effects or reactions from the audiences delivered using Austin perlocutionary acts theory (1962: 108).

## **B. Reason for Choosing the Title**

Researcher chose Joe Biden's speech at the United Nations General Assembly on November 21, 2021 because at that time Joe Biden talked a lot about what the American government was planning in the future in dealing with global issues. At that time, the chaotic situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic caused many problems on a global scale to occur. So the researcher is very interested in analyzing the kinds of communication function in illocutionary acts as well as the perlocutionary acts effect to the audience was being done by the President of United State speech. So that the readers can understand what the president want, what does his plan to do in the future, and what the effects or reactions from the audience through by President Joe Biden speech by using Searle and Austin speech act theory.

## **C. Problem of the Research**

Almost similar to the reason for choosing the title, the problem of this research is that people still lack knowledge about analyzing sentences that are included in the kinds of communication function in illocutionary speech as well as the perlocutionary effect of speech acts from a speech. People sometimes face difficulty in understanding the meaning and intention of the speaker especially in this case the presidential speech. It is very important for people to know the meaning of every word the President says so that the listeners also know what they have to do, and also people can be able to criticize what they are listening to

in order to fulfill the President wish and what the effect from the President Joe Biden speech to audience in address the current global problems with the aim to make lives more better for everyone. As is well known, this research aims to make people more sensitive to words through a speech act approach.

#### **D. Questions of the Research**

1. What are the types of communication function in illocutionary acts used by President Joe Biden in his speech at UN General Assembly?
2. What are the perlocutionary acts effects contained in the speech by President Joe Biden?

#### **E. Objectives of the Research**

1. To identify the types of communication function in illocutionary act in a speech made by the President Joe Biden in his speech at UN General Assembly.
2. To identify the perlocutionary acts effects contained in the speech made by the President Joe Biden at UN General Assembly.

#### **F. Scope of the Research**

This research is focused on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts used by President Joe Biden in his speech. To avoid a wider discussion and make this research manageable, the researcher limits this research

to an analysis of President Joe Biden's speech at the UN General Assembly, because it was the first official speech delivered by President Joe Biden at the United Nations and explained a lot about plans will taken by the United States government to solve many global problems when the world was in a pandemic situation while serving as President of the United States. In this study, the researcher can find the types of communication functions in illocutionary acts in speeches at the UN General Assembly and find the effects to the audience after President Joe Biden's speech using Austin (1962: 108) and Searle (1976: 10) speech act theory

### **G. Significance of the Research**

The results of this study have two benefits, they were the practical and theoretical benefits:

#### **1. Theoretically**

To give an example for pragmatic learner in classifying pragmatic theory into an object such as a speech. This analysis can give some information about speech act contained in Joe Biden speech also to give inspire other researcher perspectives to explore deeper about the illocutionary acts area and perlocutionary act in other speech.

#### **2. Practically**

Helping people in reviewing the public figure speeches through linguistics review to make people know what the speakers meant in their



speech and let people know what effect it had on the audience also people can give their criticize and opinion to fulfill the President Joe Biden wish on his speech at the UN General Assembly so that the researcher hope people can participate in the President plans to solve the global issue.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Previous Studies

A literature review is a piece of academic writing demonstrating knowledge and understanding of the academic literature on specific topic placed in context. A literature review also includes a critical evaluation of the material this is why it is called a literature review rather than a literature report.

Purwadi (2012) with her thesis “Speech Act in Julia Gilliard’s Speeches”. This study is concerned with pragmatics, focusing on the types of speech acts used in Julia Gillard’s Speeches. This research was conducted by using qualitative descriptive design. There are four text’s speeches of Julia Gillard in this study taken from internet, There were 241 utterances. The results of data analysis showed the total numbers were: declarative 3,7%, representative 52,7%, expressive 6,2%, directive 12,0%, commissive 25,3%. It means that representative form is the most dominant type of speech acts used in Julia Gillard’s speeches. It is 52,7%. Representative is dominant because the speaker who delivered the speech is only person who becomes the center of attention and they are campaign or political speeches. Usually, the speakers would promote about their self and talk about their potency to be a good leader with all their goals to convince the hearer.

Dewi (2014) in her thesis with the title “speech Act in the Great Gatsby Movie script”. The aims of the research were to know the illocutionary act based on Searle categories and strategy of speech act in a movie script. This research was library research with the qualitative approach. In this study, the data were collected through documentation. The result of this study showed the writer just found four kinds of illocutionary acts in the movie script. There were 44 representative, 55 directives, 16 commissive, and 12 expressive. The writer had only analyzed 19 representatives, 18 directives, 6 commissive, and 8 expressive. The writer analyzed the strategy of speech acts in the movie script. The types of the strategy of speech acts were direct and indirect speech act. In this research, the writer found that there were 101 direct speech act and 6 indirect speech act, but the writer had only analyzed 45 direct speech act in the movie script.

Ronan (2015) with his thesis titled “Categorizing Expressive Speech Acts in Pragmatically Annotated SPICE Ireland Corpus”. Method of this research was retrieved from the SPICE corpus and elaborated by theory from Norrick (1978) to find the types of expressive. In this study, the researcher found eight distinct subcategories of expressive speech acts.

Saputro (2015) with his thesis “The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speeches”. The objectives of this research of this research is what the types of illocutionary acts found in Jokowi's speeches, why Jokowi performed such illocutionary acts viewed from the context of situation underlying the

speeches, and what the possible perlocutionary effects of performing the dominant illocutionary acts were. The research using a descriptive-qualitative method. The researcher of this study findings show that the types of illocutionary acts found in Jokowi's speeches consist of assertives, directives, commissives, and expressives. Assertives have the highest frequency of occurrences or 49 (52,1%). It is followed by commissives, expressives, and directives which occur 27 (28,7%), 10 (10,6%), and 8 (8,5%) respectively. Furthermore, the types of assertives include informing, inviting, and requesting. Commissives include promising and offering. The kinds of expressives are thanking, state of pleasure, saluting, and expressions of feelings.

Umar (2016) with his thesis "The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum". This research discussed about Speech Act Joko Widodo in APEC Forum which aimed to find out the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act to identify the effect of contained in the speech. This research focused on John Searle's Theory about interference. Then, the data were analyzed using descriptive-qualitative method. The researcher used noted taking as the instrument to find out the valid data. The findings showed that the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, there were 9 assertive (stating), 0 directive, 2 expressive (thanking), and commissive (offering and promise), and 0 declarations, Then, in the perlocutionary act. The researcher also found 5 sector effects and responses from the audience, among other

sectors; subsidy, 24 seaports and deep seaports, railway track, maritime agenda, and electricity. The researcher conclude that assertive and commisives of offering were usually used by President. Meanwhile in the perlocutioanry act in this speech, it affected and got responses from the audience after listening to the speech of President Joko Widodo in APEC, Beijing.

Gultom and Cindy (2017) with her thesis “An Analysis of Speech Act in Hillary Clinton speech This Madness Has to Stop “. This thesis using a Yule (1996) and Searle (1975) speech act theory for her thesis method to study a very important role in pragmatic as unit of analysis. Aim of this thesis is to find type of speech act in Hillary Clinton speech. In every communication there was what is called speech event and speech act in a speech situation. The result of this thesis that Hillary Clinton using a Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive speech act categories. But, from the five categories of speech act proposed by Searle and Yule, one category cannot be found in the speech that is declarative act.

Mufiah (2018) with her thesis “An Analysis of Donald Trump’s Speech “in this thesis the writer using a qualitative research is collecting the secondary data. The aim of her thesis are to classifying the speech act categories in Donald Trump speech. The research procedure included: finding data, classification data, and analyzing the result of data. The result of this thesis is the illocutionary act of representative (46%) is often used by Donald Trump in his utterances. The second most dominant act is directive (16%), which represents power and the dominance

of the speaker. Then the illocutionary act of expressive (11%) is the least used by Donald Trump in his utterances.

Hudri and Irwandi (2018) with his thesis “An Analysis of Illocutionary acts of Hillary Clinton’s Concession Speech to Donald Trump in Presidential Election” The purpose of this research is to analyze the types of illocutionary acts found in Hillary Clinton’s concession speech to Donald Trump. The writer used descriptive qualitative research. The main research instrument was the writer herself supported by the data analysis sheet. The data analysis was performed by categorizing the data based on Searle’s categorization of speech acts (2005) which include assertive, directives, commissives, expressive and declarative speech acts. Each category was thoroughly observed to find the answer of the research questions. The final step was presenting the data and making a conclusion in reference to the findings of the research. The research findings show that the types of illocutionary acts found in Hillary Clinton’s concession speech to Donald Trump consist of assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. Assertions have the highest frequency of occurrence 13 types (36.1%). It is followed by directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives which occur 9 types (25%), 3 types (8.3%), 9 types (25%) and 2 types (5.6%) respectively. The dominant illocutionary acts in Hillary Clinton’s speech are assertives. Assertion showed the highest frequency of assertives. So,

the total of data were 36 types of illocutionary acts founds in Hillary Clinton's concession speech to Donald Trump.

Handayani (2020) with her thesis "An Analysis of Speech Act in The Grown Ups Movie" This research discussed about the analysis of speech act used in the Grown Ups movie. This research revealed the types of speech act that found in the Grown Ups during the movie. The researcher applied the qualitative descriptive method because it was dealt with the description analysis by using words. Observation method used to collect the data. The researcher found that were 30 utterances of speech acts in Grown Ups movie. From the 30 data that researcher collected, the main characters most expressed the types of speech act. They are 6 locutionary acts, 15 illocutionary acts, and 9 perlocutionary. Based all the data above, it can be concluded the most used speech act found in this data was illocutionary act. The next was perlocutionary act. Then the last was locutionary act.

Shintia (2020) with her thesis "A Speech Act Analysis on Direct Speech in the Book of Luke". This research focuses on direct speech acts in the new international version 6 of online-offline bible application developed by else home. On top of that, the researcher titled this research as A Speech Act Analysis on Direct Speech in the Book of Luke (NIV). The method of this thesis using the theory from Searle (1976) and Yule (1996). In this research, there are five speech acts classification found; they are representative, direct, expressive, commissive,

and declaration. Then is analysis also found four functions of the expression, namely, requesting, questioning, commanding, and informing. Based on the data analysis, it is found 41 data on direct speech in the book of Luke.

Dewi (2021), This study aimed to discover and explain the types, lexical meaning and contextual meaning of figurative languages used in Joe Biden's Inaugural speech and this study is hoped to be utilized by further researcher. The data sources used in this study was the inaugural speech of Joe Biden. In analyzing the data, the writer used descriptive qualitative research method through semantic approach. Data were obtained by using the techniques of reading, noting, and analyzing. While in classifying the data, the writer used Keraf's theory of figurative language. In this study, the writer analyzed the inaugural speech of Joe Biden in order to find and classify the figurative language and the meaning. The results of this study indicate that there were 13 figurative language used by Joe Biden. There were 6 types figurative language found in the speech consists of six metonym, one synecdoche, two simile, one epithet, two metaphor and one allusion. There were 26 meanings of the data consists of 13 contextual meanings of the data which the meanings based from the context where the language is used. And 13 lexical meanings of the data were the meanings found in online dictionary.

Some of the studies above provide learning for research in writing this thesis, because there are many aspects of the same that are used in this study. The



researcher took a lot references in related theses as the researchers wrote in previous studies so that the results of this research can be maximized and be accepted in the thesis category. The difference between this study and previous studies is that in this thesis the researcher will analyze the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary effect of speech act as the object in this research is President Joe Biden speech at UN General Assembly. While the previous study above aims to analyze direct and indirect speech act. There is also analyzing about illocutionary acts but the object is from the book and speech from another speakers.

## **B. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is one of linguistic branches which was developed in late 1970s. It studies how people understand and produce a communicative act or speech act in a concrete speech situation. There are many experts who provide a definition of pragmatics. According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics deals with the study of meaning as communicated by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. In addition he defines pragmatics as (1) the study of speakers meaning, (2) contextual meaning, (3) how more gets communicated than is said, and (4) the expression of relative distance. Moreover, he says that pragmatics is the study of relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. He says that benefits of studying language with the use of pragmatics is that one may know about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or

goals, and the kinds of actions (for example, request) that they perform when they speak.

Another expert has different definition of pragmatics. Levinson (1983:5) says that pragmatics is the study of language use. In other words, it is study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding.

Moreover, May (1993: 42) says defines pragmatics as the science of language viewed from the relation to its user. In this case, pragmatics as the science of language as it is used by real, live people, for their own purpose and within their limitations and affordances. It provides people greater understanding of the human mind works, how human communicated, how they manipulated one another.

The last definition of pragmatics in this thesis presented by Finch (2000: 20). He says that pragmatics deals with the meaning of utterances. Also, pragmatics focuses on what is not explicitly stated and on how people interpret utterances in situational context. In reference to the definitions of pragmatics stated by some experts above, it can summarized that pragmatics is the study of the speaker's intended meaning related to its context. It deals with how people use language in a particular way.

## C. Speech Acts Theory

The speech act theory is a reputable pragmatic concept that has imbued with research since its first appearance in 1962 until now. The historical trancers of this theory state that it has first engendered by Wittgenstein, the German Philosopher, but has given some linguistic tint by Austin and Searle, later on.

### 1. Speech Acts Theory by Austin

Speech act theory, as introduced by Oxford philosopher Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (1962: 101) and further developed by American philosopher Searle, considers three levels or components of such utterance: Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Perlocutionary Acts. “A speakers utters sentences with a particular meaning (locutionary act), and with a particular force (illocutionary act), in order to archive a certain effect on the hearer (perlocutionary act). Here is more explanation about three types of speech act produce by Austin:

#### a. Locutionary Acts

The locutionary acts is the act of making an expressive meaning, extending the spoken language preceded by silence and then followed by silence or a change of speaker also known as a locution or a utterance act. A locutionary speech act in Austin definition, is the part of an utterance which in the thing which is actually being said. In other word one can

define as a locutionary act as the act of producing sounds that have meaning. Meaning is key here do explain since a parakeet which calls “it is raining”, for example, does not perform a locutionary act since it does not understand the meaning of the utterance. Locutionary acts can be discussed in two parts: utterance acts, and propositional acts. An utterance act is a language that comprises of the verbal employment of units of expression such as words and sentence, where as Propositional acts are clear and expressive with specific definable point, as opposed to mere utterance acts, which may meaningless sounds.

The example of the locutionary speech act can be seen in the following sentence:

1. It is so dark in this room.
2. The box is heavy.

The above two sentence represent the actual condition. The first sentence refers to the lighting for the room and the second sentence refers to the weight of the box.

#### b. Illocutionary Acts

Speech acts and speech events are closely related. Those are two symptoms that are contained in a process, the process in communication. Speech event is a social event because it involve particular speak in one situation and particular place. The speech event is basically a series of

number of speech acts is organized to achieve a goal. Thus, the speech acts is always related to the speech event. Illocutionary acts is perform an action by utter something. In illocutionary acts, the speaker utter something using a typical force, which make the speaker to act in accordance with what is uttered. This action implies that relate to social function. The utterance can amount to a promise, a prediction, a threat, a warning, a statement of intention and so forth.

Example in a sentence “it’s so hot inside here.” Inside here pictured that the speech situation in a room. So the meaning of the utterance might be a request to turn on the air conditioner so that make room to be cooled more than before.

#### c. Perlocutionary acts

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the word for the hearer. Austin (1962:108) perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance. It is what people bring about or achieve by say something such as convincing, persuading, deterring and even say, suprising, misleading.

Heasley (1983: 250) state that perlocutionary act is the act that is carried out by a speaker when making an utterance causes in certain effect on the hearer and others. Perlocutionary act is also the act of offering someone. A perlocutionary act is specific to the circumstances of issuance, and is therefore no conventionally achieved just by uttering that particular

utterance, and includes all those effect, intended or unintended, often interminate, that some particular utterance in a particular situation cause.

For example:

1. It is to dark in this room
2. The box is heavy

Based on the example it can be inferred that the first sentence is uttered by someone while switching the light on and the second sentence is done by someone while lifting up the box.

## 2. Speech Acts Theory by Searle

Searle's work on speech act is also commonly understood to refine Austin concept. However, some philosophers have pointed out a significant difference between the two conceptions. Whereas Austin emphasized the conventional interpretation of speech acts, Searle emphasized a psychological interpretation (based on beliefs, intentions, and etc). According to Searle (1969:17), the speech acts is performed in a given utterances of that sentence, for a speakers may mean more than what they actually says, but it is always in possible for him to say exactly what the speakers means. Since every meaningful sentence in future of its meaning can be used to perform a particular speech act (or range of speech acts), and since very possible speech act can in principle be given an exact formulation in a sentences (assuming an appropriate context of utterances), the study of meanings of sentences and the

study of speech acts are not two independent studies but one study from two different point of view.

Beside that, Searle (1976: 10) describes five general ways of using language, five general categories of illocutionary acts. Speakers tell people how things are, commit the hearer to something being the case, suggesting, swearing, boasting, concluding (assertive); speakers try to get people to do something or try to make the addressee perform an action (directives); speakers commit to doing something in the future like promising, planning, vowing, betting and opposing (commissive); speakers express their feelings and attitudes about the situation such as, thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and deploring (expressive); and bringing out the changes in the world through speakers utterances (declarations). In this part, the explanation of the categories of speech acts according to Searle described below:

a. Assertive

Assertive are speech act that the utterance commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. The utterances are produced based on the speakers observation of certain things then followed by stating the fact or opinion based on the observation. When someone says “he so kind”, the speaker can state the sentence by of the fact or just give the speakers opinion about character of the person.

It also states what the speakers believe to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertions, conclusion, and descriptions are all examples of the speaker representing the world as the speaker believes it is. For example when someone says “the earth is flat”, it represents the speaker's assertions about the earth. The speaker has an opinion that the earth is flat.

Assertive speech act can be noted by some speech act verbs, such as: remind, tell, assert, deny, correct, state, guess, predict, report, describe, inform, insist, assure, claim, beliefs, conclude.

b. Directives

Directives are speech acts that a speaker uses to get someone else to do something. These speech acts include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting. For example, when someone says “Could you lend me your phone, please?”, the utterance represents the speaker's request that the hearer do something which is to lend the speaker a phone.

c. Commissives

Commissives are speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to some future course of action, these include promising, threatening, offering, refusal, pledges. For example when someone says “I will come



to your party”, represent the speaker’s promise that will come to hearer party.

d. Expressives

Expressives are speech acts that the utterances express a psychological state the speaker for hearer. These speech acts include thanking, apologize, welcoming, and congratulating. For example, when someone says “thank you for your time”, the utterance represent the speaker thanking to the hearer because the hearer giving his time to the speaker.

e. Declarative

Declarative are speech acts that the utterances effect immediate change in the insitutional state of affairs in which tend to rely on elaborate exta-linguistic institutions. These speech acts include exocommunicating, declaring war, christening, firing from employment. For example “you are death to me.”



## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

The researcher will use descriptive-qualitative method, which is the most relevant to apply in analyzing the source data, because the data is in form of descriptive. Qualitative data cannot be mathematically analyzed in the same comprehensive way qualitative results, so can only give a guide to general trends. It is a lot more open to personal opinion and judgment, and so can only ever give observations rather than result. According Nasir (1999:63) explains the purpose of the descriptive research method, namely to make a systematic, actual and accurate description of the facts and the relationship between the phenomena being investigated.

#### B. Source of Data

Source of data will use President Joe Biden Speech transcripts as the object. Joe Biden was one of the President who had the opportunity to deliver a speech at the annual meeting of the United Nations General Assembly member states, the script of his speech can be seen on internet. The data will also using a full video of the President delivering the speech at Youtube.

The researcher found consist of about 4.245 words in the speech and length of the video is 34 minutes. The data will be analyzed by Austin (1962: 108) and Searle (1983: 240). Data collected by identifying the words President Joe Biden spoke in his speech at UN General Assembly on September 21, 2021.

### **C. Method of Collecting Data**

Data collecting is an important aspect of any type of research study. Inaccurate data collection can have an impact on research results and ultimately lead to invalid results. Data collection methods for scope impact evaluation research. The data collected from this analysis used a qualitative method. That the most commonly used qualitative methods in evaluation can be classified in three ways board categories: in observation methods, document review, and in this research, the data in the form of document review, in the form speeches copy. The following steps are required in collecting data, namely:

1. Watched the video and read the script of the speech by President Joe Biden at UN General Assembly
2. Match between the script and video of the speech to maximize the document review
3. Make a note to identify the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act used by President Joe Biden
4. Identify if there are an effects in society or the audience that have related with Joe Biden utterances in his speech at UN General Assembly

5. Classified data, choose which include in illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts using Austin and Searle speech act theory

#### **D. Method of Analyzing Data**

The researcher will interpret the utterances to find the speakers intention after that, the researcher will identify the data that describes the speech act which is included in communication function of illocutionary act which collected from speech transcript using Searle speech act theory. After getting data about the communication function of illocutionary act in Joe Biden speech, the researcher will search for the perlocutionary act effect using Austin theory to find data about the effect to the audience from the utterances of President Joe Biden in his speech at the UN General Assembly. The last, the researcher will make a conclusion of the data that has been collected.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this Chapter there are two parts, namely findings and discussions. In the findings section, the researcher presented all data which had been classified based on speech act elements. Those illocutionary act of utterances and perlocutionary act of utterances. The explanations of those data were presented in the discussion section.

#### A. Findings

The data in this finding section were the assertives of outstanding data which found after reading speech transcript, when watching the video, and then taking audience responses as its supporting. The writer presented the findings of speech act kinds according to Searle theory to classified function of illocutionary act and use Austin theory to describe the perlocutionary act in the speech. Beside that, the writer also gave some abbreviation according the original script that can been seen in appendix section such as; D was Datum, A was Alinea, P was Page, and L was Line.

##### 1. The Types of Communication Function in Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is perform an action by utter something. In illocutionary act, the speaker utter something using a typical force, which make the speaker to act in accordance with what uttered. Beside that, Searle (1976: 10) describe there are five kinds of classification of illocutionary who

have communication function which is; Assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

**a. Assertive**

Assertive are speech act that the utterance commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. The utterances are produced based on the speaker observation of certain things then followed by stating the fact or opinion based on the observation. Assertive speech act is such as: remind, tell, assert, deny, correct, state, guess, predict, report, describe, inform, insist, assure, claim, beliefs, conclude.

- 1) *“Simply put: We stand, in my view, at an inflection point in history. And **I'm here today to share with you** how the United States intends to work with partners and allies to answer these questions and the commitment of my new administration to help lead the world toward a more peaceful, prosperous future for all people.” (D:3/P:1/A:6/L:27-30)*

This speech include in assertive in which means to give information. President Joe Biden inform to the audience about the United States government about their plans in dealing and solving global problem were currently happening in the world with aim to make world be better. It be seen from the words *"I'm here today to share you"*. The communication function in this utterance to make the audience know how the United State government doing to dealing with global issue were happened.

- 2) *“We've ended 20 years of conflict in Afghanistan. And as we close this period of relentless war, we're opening a new era of relentless diplomacy; of using the power of our development aid to invest in new ways of lifting people up around the world; of renewing and defending democracy; of proving that no matter how challenging or how complex the problems we're going to face, government by and for the people is still the best way to deliver for all of our people.”*  
(D:4/P:2/A:2/L:6-11)

This speech include in assertive in which to give statement about conflict in Afghanistan. It can be seen from the words *“we've ended 20 years of conflict in Afghanistan”*. President Joe Biden asserting for someone to find out about what American government was do about the conflict in Afghanistan. The communication function of this utterances to make the audience believes that the United States government have ended the war occurred in the last 20 years and has changed it by investing with the country concerned to carry out development therefore mutually beneficial to each other country.

- 3) *“Already, the United States has put more than \$15 billion toward global COVID response. We've shipped more than 160 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines to other countries. This includes 130 million doses from our own supply and the first tranches of the half a billion doses of Pfizer vaccine we purchased to donate through COVAX. Planes carrying vaccines from the United States have already landed in 100 countries, bringing people all over the world a little “dose of hope,” as one American nurse termed it to me. A “dose of hope,” direct from the American people — and, importantly, no strings attached.”*  
(D:8/P:3/A:3/L:16-22)

This speech were an assertive which to give an information. President Joe Biden give information to the audience about the United



State government will always give contribution in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic. This could be seen from the words the “*United States has put more than \$15 billion toward the global COVID response*” and he used word “*We’ve shipped*”. The communication function of this utterances were to provide evidence for the audience that making the audience believed that the United States government have contributed to the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic

- 4) “***This year has also brought widespread death and devastation from the borderless climate crisis. The extreme weather events that we have seen in every part of the world — and you all know it and feel it — represent what the Secretary-General has rightly called “code red for humanity.” And the scientists and experts are telling us that we’re fast approaching a “point of no return,” in the literal sense.***”  
(D:10/P:4/A:1/L:1-5)

This speech were an assertive utterances in which to remind. President Joe Biden remind to the audience that climate problems were very dangerous and must be taken seriously. This could be seen in the words “*This year has also brought widespread death and devastation from the borderless climate crisis*”. The communication function of this utterances is to make the audience be more serious in dealing with the problem of the climate crisis.

- 5) “***And my administration is working closely with our Congress to make critical investments in green infrastructure and electric vehicles that will help us lock in progress at home toward our climate goals.***”  
(D:12/P:4/A:2/L:13-16)

This speech were an assertive utterances in which to give an information. President Joe Biden provide an information to the audience about what the step of American government in dealing with climate crisis. This could be seen from the words *"my administration is closely working with"* and *"that will help us"*. The communication function of this utterances were to make the audience more motivated and helping to achieve the goal of making a better environment.

- 6) *"As new technologies continue to evolve, we'll work together with our democratic partners to ensure that new advances in areas from biotechnology, to quantum computing, 5G, artificial intelligence and more are **used to lift people up**, to solve problems and advance human freedom — not to suppress dissent or target minority communities."*  
(D:15/P:4/A:4/L:33-37)

This speech were an assertive in which to assure. President Joe Biden ensure to the audience that American government were always innovate in the field of technology for positive purposes. This could be seen from the word *"used to lift people up"*. The communication function of this utterances were to make the audience more convinced that the United States develops technology only for good reasons, not the opposite of that.

- 7) *"**The United States remains committed to preventing Iran from gaining a nuclear weapon. We are working with the P5+1 to engage Iran diplomatically and seek a return to the JCPOA. We're prepared to return to full compliance if Iran does the same. Similarly, we seek serious and sustained diplomacy to pursue the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. We seek concrete progress toward an available plan with tangible commitments that would***

*increase stability on the Peninsula and in the region, as well as improve the lives of the people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."* (D:17/P:6/A:1/L:1-7)

This speech were an assertive in which to remind. President Joe Biden remaining the audience about how the government of United State in dealing with nuclear weapon in Iran and Korea. This could be seen from the words "*The United States remains committed*". The communication function of this utterances were to providing information to the audience that the American government were take seriously action in respond about the issue of denuclearization.

- 8) "*Last month, we lost 13 American heroes and almost 200 innocent Afghan civilians in the heinous terrorist attack at the Kabul airport. Those who commit acts of terrorism against us will continue to find a determined enemy in the United States. The world today is not the world of 2001, though, and the United States is not the same country we were when we were attacked on 9/11, 20 years ago. Today, we're better equipped to detect and prevent terrorist threats, and we are more resilient in our ability to repel them and to respond. **We know how** to build effective partnerships to dismantle terrorist networks by targeting their financing and support systems, countering their propaganda, preventing their travel, as well as disrupting imminent attacks"* (D:18/P:6/A:2/L10-20)

This speech were an assertive in which to give an information. President Joe Biden provide an information to the audience about the victims of war in Afghanistan and telling the audience about what steps American government will take in dealing with terrorist issues. This can be seen from the words "*We know how*". The communication

function of this utterances were to providing information to the audience about how the United States tracks terrorist networks.

- 9) *“Corruption fuels inequality, siphons off a nation's resources, spreads across borders and generates human suffering. It is nothing less than a national security threat in the 21st century. Around the world, we're increasingly seeing citizens demonstrate their discontent seeing the wealthy and well-connected grow richer and richer, taking payoffs and bribes, operating above the law while the vast majority of the people struggle to find a job or put food on the table or to get their business off the ground or simply send their children to school. People have taken to the streets in every region to demand that their governments address peoples' basic needs, give everyone a fair shot to succeed, and protect their God-given rights. And in that chorus of voices across languages and continents, we hear a common cry: a cry for dignity — simple dignity. As leaders, it is our duty to answer that call, not to silence it.”* (D:19/P:6/A:4/L:26-36)

This speech were an assertive in which to give statement.

President Joe Biden stated that corruption were fuels inequality, in around the world many citizens doing demonstrate to make their life more better and government must answered that called, not to silence it. That could be seen in words *“Corruption fuels inequality”*. The communication function this utterances were to make the audience aware of the importance of the leader's task in listening to the voice of the citizen for the realization of democratic values.

- 10) *“The United States is committed to using our resources and our international platform to support these voices, listen to them, partner with them to find ways to respond that advance human dignity around the world. For example, there is an enormous need for infrastructure in developing countries, but infrastructure that is low-quality or that feeds corruption or exacerbates environmental degradation may only end up contributing to greater challenges for countries over time.*

*Done the right way, however, with transparent, sustainable investment in projects that respond to the country's needs and engage their local workers to maintain high labor and environmental standards, infrastructure can be a strong foundation that allows societies in low- and middle-income countries to grow and to prosper. That's the idea behind the Build Back Better World.” (D:20/P:7/A:1/L:11)*

This speech were an assertive in which to provide an information. Joe Biden provide an information about what American government plans to make build back better world. This could be seen from the words *"That's the idea behind the Build Back Better World"*. The communication function in this utterances were to make audience know about plans of American government to build back the better world again.

#### **b. Directives**

Directive speech acts that speaker used to get someone else to do something. These speech acts were requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting.

- 1) *“To fight this pandemic, we need a collective act of science and political will. We need to act now to get shots in arms as fast as possible and to expand access to oxygen, tests, treatments to save lives around the world.” (D:6/P:3/A:2/L:10-12)*

This speech were directive in which suggesting. It means that President Joe Biden provide some suggesting the audience about how to fight the pandemic Covid-19. This can be seen from the word *"To fight this pandemic, we need"*. The communication function of this

speech were provide the audience could understand more about how to fight the Covid-19 pandemic and motivate the audience to be more serious in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic.

- 2) *“And for the future, **we need to create** a new mechanism to finance global health security that builds on our existing development assistance, and a Global Health Threat Council that is armed with the tools we need to monitor and identify emerging pandemics so that we can take immediate action.” (D:7/P:3/A:2/L:13-16)*

This speech were directive utterances in which to requesting, President Joe Biden request to the audience to create a new mechanism to finance global health security to the audience to solve the pandemic problem. This could be seen from the word *“we need to create”*. The communication function of this speech were to make the audience to work with President Joe Biden in creating a new mechanism to finance global health.

- 3) *“To keep within our reach the vital goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, **every nation needs to** bring their highest-possible ambitions to the table when we meet in Glasgow for COP26 and then to have to keep raising our collective ambition over time.” (D:11/P:4/A:1/L:6-9)*

This speech were directive utterances in which to suggesting, President Joe Biden provide suggest to the audience that bring their highest possible ambitions to the meeting in Gaslow for COP26 in dealing climate crisis problem. That could be seen from the word *“every nation needs to”*. The function of communication in this speech

were to make the audience aware that how important it is to deal with the climate crisis and to prevent high will or ambition.

- 4) *“The United States will do our part, but we will be more successful and more impactful if **all of our nations are working toward** the full mission to which we are called. That's why more than 100 nations united around a shared statement and the Security Council adopted a resolution outlining how we'll support the people of Afghanistan moving forward, laying out the expectations to which we will hold the Taliban when it comes to respecting universal human rights.”*  
(D:23/P:8/A2/L:21-26)

This speech were directive utterances in which to requesting. President Joe Biden request to the audience to cooperate together to solve universal human right violation. This could be seen from the word *“if all of our nations are working toward”*. The function of communication in this speech were to grow the audience's sense of caring about social rights problems that happened in the world and also to make the audience to cooperate with President Joe Biden in solve this problems.

### c. Commissive

Commissive were speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to some future course of action, these include promising, threatening, offering, refusal, pledges.

- 1) *“We have reaffirmed our sacred NATO Alliance to Article 5 commitment. We're working with our allies toward a new strategic concept that will help our alliance better take on evolving threats of today and tomorrow. We renewed our engagement with the European Union, a fundamental partner in tackling the full range of significant*

*issues facing our world today. We elevated the Quad partnership among Australia, India, Japan and the United States to take on challenges ranging from health security to climate to emerging technologies. We're engaging with regional institutions — from ASEAN to the African Union to the Organization of American States — to focus on people's urgent needs for better health and better economic outcomes. We're back at the table in international forums, especially the United Nations, to focus attention and to spur global action on shared challenges. We are reengaged at the World Health Organization and working in close partnership with COVAX to deliver lifesaving vaccines around the world. We rejoined the Paris Climate Agreement, and we're running to retake a seat on the Human Rights Council next year at the U.N. And as the United States seeks to rally the world to action, we will lead not just with the example of our power but, God willing, with the power of our example.”*  
(D:5/P:2/A:5/L:24-40)

This speech were commissive in which to offering, President Joe Biden offered to cooperate with UN agencies to make more strength and quickly in dealing with global problems that had occurred, and also President Joe Biden offered cooperation with other partners with aim to realize security, prosperity, and better freedom as has happened before. This could be seen from the words of Joe Biden who used the word “we” in every sentence to indicating something he will do with his government in the future. The communication function in this speech to make the audience able to work together with the government of President Joe Biden in overcoming global problems.

- 2) *“And tomorrow, at the U.S.-hosted COVID-19 Summit, I’ll be announcing additional commitments as we seek to advance the fight against COVID-19 and hold ourselves accountable around specific*



*targets on three key challenges: saving lives now, vaccinating the world and building back better.” (D:9/P:3/A:3/L:23-26)*

This speech were commissive in which to pledge. President Joe Biden pledge to the audience that would announcing additional commitments to fight against COVID-19. This could be seen from the words *“I’ll be announcing additional commitments”*. The communication function in this speech to make the audience believed that the United States government had a commitment to dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic and would take serious action responding to this problem.

- 3) *“And the best part is: Making these ambitious investments isn't just good climate policy, it's a chance for each of our countries to invest in ourselves and our own future. **It's an enormous opportunity** to create good-paying jobs for workers in each of our countries and to spur long-term economic growth that will improve the quality of life for all of our people.” (D:13/P:4/A:2/L:17-21)*

This speech were commissive in which to offering. President Joe Biden offering the audience to make ambitions investment in green infrastructure, and electric vehicles that could create jobs for workers and also make a good economic growth for the country. That could be seen in words *“It's an enormous opportunity”*. The communication function of this utterances to make the audience to invest in green infrastructure and electric vehicle as a solution to climate crisis problems and also benefit for every investor.

- 4) *“In April, I announced the United States will double our public international financing to help developing nations tackle the climate crisis. And today, **I'm proud to announce that we'll work with the Congress to double that number again**, including for adaptation efforts. This will make the United States a leader in public climate finance. And with our added support, together with increased private capital from other donors, we'll be able to meet the goal of mobilizing \$100 billion to support climate action in developing nations.” (D:14/P:4/A:3/L:23-29)*

This speech were commissive in which to promising. President Joe Biden promising the audience that would double American government public international financing to help developing nations tackle the climate crisis problem. It could be seen in words *“I'm proud to announce that we'll work with the Congress to double that number again”*. The communication function of this utterances to get audiences to believe that the United States government would double its contribution to support the movement in solving the climate crisis problem.

- 5) *“**We will pursue** new rules of global trade and economic growth that strive to level the playing field so that it's not artificially tipped in favor of any one country at the expense of others and every nation has a right and the opportunity to compete fairly. **We will strive to ensure** that basic labor rights, environmental safeguards, and intellectual property are protected and that the benefits of globalization are shared broadly throughout all our societies.” (D:16/P:5/A:2/L:8-13)*

This speech were commissive to promising. President Joe Biden promising the audience that would pursue new rules of global trade to ensure that basic labor right, environmental safeguards, and

intellectual property. This could be seen from the words "*We will pursue new rules*" and "*We will strive to ensure*". The communication function in this speech to make the audience believed the government under President Joe Biden always helping the affairs of the welfare of the people of the world.

- 6) "*We'll also continue to be the world's largest contributor to humanitarian assistance, bringing food, water, shelter, emergency healthcare and other vital, lifesaving aid to millions of people in need. When the earthquake strikes, a typhoon rages or a disaster anywhere in the world, the United States shows up. We'll be ready to help. And at a time when nearly one in three people globally do not have access to adequate food — adequate food, just last year — the United States is committing to rallying our partners to address immediate malnutrition and to ensure that we can sustainably feed the world for decades to come.*" (D:21/P:7/A:2/L:13-20)

This speech were commissive in which to pledge. President Joe Biden pledge to the audience that American government would be the world's largest contributor to humanitarian assistance, bringing food, water, shelter, emergency healthcare and other vital, lifesaving aid to millions of people in need. That could be seen in words "*We'll also continue to be the world's largest contributor to humanitarian assistance*". The communication function of this utterances to make audience believed United State always being the world's largest contributor to humanitarian assistance.

- 7) "*We will continue to work with the international community to press for peace and bring an end to this suffering. As we pursue diplomacy across the board, the United States will champion the democratic*

*values that go to the very heart of who we are as a nation and a people: freedom, equality, opportunity and a belief in the universal rights of all people. It's stamped into our DNA as a nation. And critically, it's stamped into the DNA of this institution — the United States [Nations]. We sometimes forget.” (D:22/P:8/A:1/L:1-6)*

This speech were commissive in which to promise. President Joe Biden promising the audience that American government always champion the democratic values that going the very heart of who as a nation and people: freedom, equality, opportunity and belief in the universal rights of all people. It could be seen in words “*United States will champion the democratic values*”. The communication function of this utterances is to make sure the audience know that United State will always uphold the values of democracy and President Joe Biden hope that the audience doing the same for their country.

#### **d. Expressive**

Expressive were speech acts that utterances express a psychological state the speaker for hearer. These speech were include thanking, apologize, welcoming, and congratulating.

- 1) “*Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, my fellow delegates, to all those who dedicate themselves to this noble mission of this institution: **It's my honor** to speak to you for the first time as president of the United States.” (D:1/P:1/A:1/L:1-3)*

In this speech President Joe Biden expressed that his feeling honor to speak inform of leaders of another country to the first time as the President of the United State. It could be seen in words “*It's my*

*honor*". The communication function in this utterances President Joe Biden gave his respect to the audience therefore the audiences feeling important and respected.

- 2) ***"We're mourning more than 4.5 million people — people of every nation from every background. Each death is an individual heartbreak. But our shared grief is a poignant reminder that our collective future will hinge on our ability to recognize our common humanity and to act together."*** (D:2/P:1/A:2/L:6-9)

In this speech President Joe Biden feeling sorry for the deaths of 4.5 million people due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It could be seen in words *"We're mourning"*. The communication function in this utterances to remind the audience about the victims of the Covid-19 pandemic therefore the audience could reflect and motivated to be more ambitious in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic problem.

#### e. Declarative

Declarative were speech acts that utterances effect immediate changes in the instutional state of affairs in which tend to rely on elaborate extralinguistic institutions. These speech acts indicating exocommunicating, declaring war, firing from employment.

- 1) ***"I stand here today, for the first time in 20 years, with the United States not at war. We've turned the page. All the unmatched strength, energy, commitment, will and resources of our nation are now fully and squarely focused on what's ahead of us, not what was behind."*** (D:24/P:9/A:4/L:28-30)

In this speech President Joe Biden declaration that United State had stop with war and the resources of his nation are now fully and focused on the great future. It could be seen in words *“I stand here today, for the first time in 20 years, with the United States not at war”*. This utterances had many impacts in various countries and also the United States itself which made many changes therefore the word included in the declarative category.

## **2. Perlocutionary Act Effect Contained in the Speech of President Joe Biden**

The speech delivered by the president Joe Biden not only declared the speech, but also the word were said that there an effect was created in it. From 24 data, the researcher got some effects or responses from the audience after hearing the speech delivered by President Joe Biden at UN General Assembly.

### **a. Pandemic COVID-19 Donation**

It can see in Joe Biden speech he say that *“Already, the United States has put more than \$15 billion toward global COVID response. We’ve shipped more than 160 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines to other countries. This includes 130 million doses from our own supply and the first tranches of the half a billion doses of Pfizer vaccine we purchased to donate through COVAX. Planes carrying vaccines from the United States have already landed in 100 countries, bringing people all over the world.” (D:8/P:3/A:3/L:16-22)*

The writer found of the article of Media Indonesia (2022: 1) in this article quoted that the American government under the leadership of President Joe Biden would donate an additional 500 million doses of pfizer-BioNTech vaccine to the world. This article also mentions

President Joe Biden's statement at the UN General Assembly. In his first speech at the United Nations as president on Tuesday, Biden told delegates that the United States had committed more than \$15 billion to the global response to COVID-19 and shipped more than 160 million doses to other countries. The United States and other wealthy countries had been criticized by the World Health Organization for their plans to roll out booster injections for the elderly and high-risk population. Yet much of the world were facing severe dosing shortages. But the administration official said, "We proved that you can take care of yourself, while helping others too."

Meanwhile, the writer also found data on the effects of the US government's vaccine donation to Indonesia, quoted in the article from the Kedutaan Besar dan Konsultan AS di Indonesia (2022: 1) with the title "*Amerika Serikat Sumbangkan Tambahan 3,5 juta vaksin COVID-19 Untuk Indonesia*". It quoted that On March 4, an additional 3.5 million doses of the safe and effective Pfizer vaccine, donated from the United States, arrived at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport in Jakarta. To date, the United States in partnership with COVAX and UNICEF has contributed more than 32.3 million life-saving doses of COVID-19 vaccine to support the Indonesian Government's vaccination targets. With a total commitment of \$4 billion, the United States also the largest

donor to COVAX, which helped Government, the global public-private health partnership, deliver more than 90 million doses of vaccine to Indonesia. Globally, the United States has donated more than 1.2 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccine to countries most in need, and has shipped more than 483 million vaccines to 110 countries, this number of donated doses more than all vaccine aid combined other countries. "The United States is steadfast in our commitment to our partnership with Indonesia to end the pandemic, safeguard public health, and reopen the economy," said USAID Director Jeff Cohen. In addition to donating vaccines, the United States also provide support for vaccination sites, trains health workers, and supports logistics for vaccine distribution to remote areas which helped ensure these vaccines reach people. Through social media and other public messages, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and partner civil society organizations had also reached tens of millions of Indonesians through the promotion of vaccinations and fighting the spread of misinformation and disinformation. Since the start of the pandemic, the US government has provided more than \$77 million to support Indonesia's response to COVID-19, in which addition to more than \$1 billion in health assistance over the past two decades. Since March 2020, US support had reached more than 180 million people in Indonesia—nearly about two-



thirds of Indonesia's population. The United States has assisted approximately 44,000 frontline health workers and strengthened more than 1,400 hospitals and clinics throughout Indonesia. To date, USAID had provided support for 9,645 vaccination activities, and helped deliver two million doses of the COVID-19 vaccine to the public.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that President Joe Biden has carried out according to his statement during his speech at the UN General Assembly and the government plans to increase the donation of 500 million doses of the pfizer-BioNTech vaccine and specifically in Indonesia, the United States government had donated 3.5 million vaccines which caused many lives to be saved as a result of the aid.

#### **b. American Government Ended Conflict in Afghanistan**

It could be seen in President Joe Biden speech he stated that *“We've ended 20 years of conflict in Afghanistan. And as we close this period of relentless war, we're opening a new era of relentless diplomacy; of using the power of our development aid to invest in new ways of lifting people up around the world; of renewing and defending democracy; of proving that no matter how challenging or how complex the problems we're going to face, government by and for the people is still the best way to deliver for all of our people.”* (D:4/P:2/A:2/L:6-11)

There were many effected happened in the Afghanistan after United State ended conflict in that country. The writer found journal talking about what the effect after US government ended conflict in Afghanistan by Boy Anugerah and Jabinson Purba (2021: 13) stated that The USA's policy

under President Joe Biden to withdraw all USA's troops in Afghanistan by September, 11th 2021, at the latest, had caused the political and security turbulences at the Afghanistan domestic level. The Afghanistan government formed by the USA under the regime of President Ashraf Ghani collapsed and was replaced by the Taliban regime that had taken control since mid of August 2021. The data obtained in this journal: (1) political and security instability in Afghanistan had the potential to last in the long term, and (2) political and security instability in Afghanistan had a significant impact on the global geopolitics, particularly the national interests and foreign policies of related countries

### c. **The Responses of United State Government to the Climate Crisis**

In this speech president Joe Biden Stated that *“In April, I announced the United States will double our public international financing to help developing nations tackle the climate crisis. And today, I'm proud to announce that we'll work with the Congress to double that number again, including for adaptation efforts. This will make the United States a leader in public climate finance. And with our added support, together with increased private capital from other donors, we'll be able to meet the goal of mobilizing \$100 billion to support climate action in developing nations.” (D:14/P:4/A:3/L:23-29)*

There an article from the Made for Minds (DW) media (2022: 1) entitled: “Utusan iklim AS John Kerry mengatakan, sudah saatnya negara-negara kaya memenuhi janji untuk menyediakan \$100 miliar (Rp1.427 triliun) setiap tahun untuk mengatasi perubahan iklim mulai tahun 2021 hingga 2023”. In this article Kerry says "as part of increasing US efforts at

the November 2021 UN climate summit in Glasgow, Biden announced "a contingency plan for adaptation and resilience." It would help more than 500 million people in developing countries to cope with the impacts of the climate crisis by 2030."

Then the writer obtained data on the impact of President Joe Biden's policy on the Indonesian state. Quoted from the media of the US Embassy and Consulate in Indonesia (2022: 1) there was an article entitled "Mitigasi Dampak Perubahan Iklim, Amerika Serikat Bermitra dengan Perusahaan Indonesia untuk Mendorong Praktik Bisnis Berkelanjutan" in the article it contained that the United States government cooperated with 2 large companies in Indonesia, namely PT. Dharma Satya Nusantara, Tbk and PT. Sawit Sumber Mas Sarana, Tbk. With the aim of increasing commodity production and sustainable supply chains, land use management, and ensuring that communities growth economic benefits from sustainable business practices.

USAID through SEGAR also working with the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI), an initiative that supports businesses to strengthen environmentally, socially, and governance (ESG) principles and practices in their supply chains. This partnership with AFI will expand and advance activities in establishing, implementing and monitoring effective commitments to deforestation, reducing the impact of ecosystem

conversion from forests to production areas, and human rights in the supply chain – including ensuring that all companies respect community rights customs and local communities and the rights of workers including all partners with the hope of boosting greenhouse gas emissions. USID Indonesia director, Jeff Cohen said "Business activities could encourage greenhouse gas emissions. However, businesses could also contribute to providing solutions to prevent, mitigate, and adapt to climate change"

**d. American Government Will Continue to be the World Largest Contributor to Humanitarian Assistance**

In President Joe Biden speech at UN General Assembly he stated *“We'll also continue to be the world's largest contributor to humanitarian assistance, bringing food, water, shelter, emergency healthcare and other vital, lifesaving aid to millions of people in need. When the earthquake strikes, a typhoon rages or a disaster anywhere in the world, the United States shows up. We'll be ready to help. And at a time when nearly one in three people globally do not have access to adequate food — adequate food, just last year — the United States is committing to rallying our partners to address immediate malnutrition and to ensure that we can sustainably feed the world for decades to come.”* (D:21/P:7/A:2/L:13-20)

There had been a war between Russian and Ukraine which had a big impact in terms of food supply, the economy therefore a lot of countries were experiencing difficulties, as for the role of the United States in humanitarian aid as a result of this incident. The writer found data of the perlocutionary effect in this utterance in article entitled *“President Biden and G7 Leaders Announce Further Efforts to Counter Putin's Attack on Food Security”* from The White House media (2022: 1) in

this article had information about what American government had doing on humanitarian aid during Russian and Ukraine war in this article quoted that Since the start of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February, the United States had provided \$2.8 billion to scale up emergency food operations in countries impacted by the food security crisis. In addition to this funding, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) committing another \$2 billion in international disaster assistance (IDA) funds for emergency humanitarian needs over the next three months. These funds include direct food assistance, as well as related health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene services, in countries with high levels of acute food insecurity, reliance on Russian or Ukrainian imports, and vulnerability to price shocks, and would support countries hosting refugee populations.

## **B. Discussion**

In this discussion section, the writer would to explain the reasons why the researcher choose the data in the findings section as the classification of illocutionary act in accordance with the Searle theory (1976: 10) regarding the classification of the communication function of illocutionary act. Also an explanation of the perlocutionary act with the approach of Austin's theory (1962: 108) about the effect and reactions of the utterances form the audience.

### **1. Type of Communication Function in Illocutionary Act**

According to Searle (1969:17), the speech acts is performed in a given utterances of that sentence, for a speakers may mean more than what they actually says, but it is always in possible for him to say exactly what the speakers means. Since every meaningful sentence in future of its meaning can be used to perform a particular speech act (or range of speech acts), and since very possible speech act can in principle be given an exact formulation in a sentences (assuming an appropriate context of utterances), the study of meanings of sentences and the study of speech acts are not two independent studies but one study from two different point of view.

Beside that, Searle (1976: 10) describes five general ways of using language, five general categories of illocutionary acts. Speakers tell people how things are, commit the hearer to something being the case, suggesting, swearing, boasting, concluding (assertive); speakers try to get people to do something or try to make the addressee perform an action (directives); speakers commit to doing something in the future like promising, planning, vowing, betting and opposing (commissive); speakers express their feelings and attitudes about the situation such as, thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and deploring (expressive); and bringing out the changes in the world through speakers utterances (declarations).

**a. Assertive**

Assertive were speech act that the utterance commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. The utterances produced based on the speaker observation of certain things then followed by stating the fact or opinion based on the observation. Assertive speech act is such as: remind, tell, assert, deny, correct, state, guess, predict, report, describe, inform, insist, assure, claim, beliefs, conclude.

In findings the writer found 10 data that include in assertive utterances which is 5 giving information, 2 remaining, 2 statement, and 1 assure.

There were 5 data about utterances that indicating assertive in which gave information to audience. It could be seen in **(D:3/P:1/A:6/L:27-30)** in this speech President Joe Biden use words *“I’m here today to share with you”* in which he wanted share some information to the audience about the United State government plans in dealing with global problem. **(D:8/P:3/A:3/L:16-22)** In this speech President Joe Biden talked about what contribution of United State government in dealing with pandemic Covid-19 problem, and he gave information to the audience that United State had donate more that \$15 billion toward global Covid-19 response, and shipped more that 160 million doses vaccines that already landed in 100 countries. **(D:12/P:4/A:2/L:13-16)** In this speech President Joe Biden talked about

the climate crisis problem, and he gave information to the audience about steps that United State government would take in dealing with those problem. **(D:18/P:6/A:2/L10-20)** In this speech President Joe Biden talking about terrorisme issue who had take many victims as a result, then he gave information to the audience that United State already know how to track terrorist network. And **(D:20/P:7/A:1/L:11)** In this speech President Joe Biden gave some information to the audience about the idea behind the build back better world, it could be seen after he define a lot about United State would do in the future then he saying *“That’s the idea behind build back better world”*

Also there were 2 data about that indicating assertive utterances in which remaining. It could be seen in **(D:10/P:4/A:1/L:1-5)** this speech President Joe Biden talked about the climate crisis problem and he remaining the audience that this year brought widespread death and devastation from the borderless climate crisis. And in **(D:17/P:6/A:1/L:1-7)** President Joe Biden talked about denuclearization in Iran and Korean peninsula and remind to the audience that United State will always committed to preventing Iran and North Korea from obtaining nuclear weapons.

Then, the writer found 2 data about utterances that include in assertive which intend to statement. It could be seen in **(D:4/P:2/A:2/L:6-**



11) in this speech President Joe Biden talked about conflict in Afghanistan and he state to the audience that United State had ended conflict in Afghanistan. And in (D:19/P:6/A:4/L:26-36) President Joe Biden talked about the problems that happened in society who there no balance between the rich and the poor that make the poor more suffered and the rich became more richer, and he state that corruption were one of the triggers of inequality that caused those problems happened.

And last, there were 1 data that indicate the assertive utterances in which ensuring to audience. It can be seen in (D:15/P:4/A:4/L:33-37) in this speech President Joe Biden talked about the United State would continue to evolve a new technologies and he ensuring the audience that technologies would be used to lift people up, not to suppress dissent or target minority communities.

#### **b. Directive**

Directive speech acts that speaker used to get someone else to do something. These speech acts were requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting.

In findings, the writer found 4 data that include in directives utterances which were 2 suggesting and 2 requesting

There were 2 data that indicate to directive utterances in which to suggesting the audience. It could be seen in (D:6/P:3/A:2/L:10-12) in this

speech President Joe Biden talked about pandemic Covid-19 problem and how to fight that pandemic, and he suggesting the audience with saying *“to fight this pandemic, we need a collective act of science and political will”*. And in (D:11/P:4/A:1/L:6-9) President Joe Biden talked about the climate crisis problem and the meeting in Glasgow for COP26 which discussed about the climate crisis problems, and he suggesting the audience with saying *“every nation needs to bring their highest-possible ambitions to the table when we meet in Glasgow for COP26 and then to have to keep raising our collective ambition over time.”*

Also the writer found 2 data were directive utterances in which requesting to audience. It could be seen in (D:7/P:3/A:2/L:13-16) which talked about how to take immediate action in dealing with pandemic Covid-19 problem, and he requesting the audience to create a new mechanism finance global health security and a global health threat council that armed with the tools to monitor and identify emerging pandemic. And in (D:10/P:4/A:1/L:1-5) President Joe Biden talked about the problem of social right in society and how to solve it, he request to the audience to work together to solve this problem.

**c. Commissive**

Commissive were speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to some future course of action, these include promising, threatening, offering, refusal, pledges.

In findings, the writer found 7 data that include in commissives utterances which were 3 promising, 2 offering, and 2 pledge.

There were 3 data that were commissive utterances in which give promising to the audience. It could be seen in **(D:14/P:4/A:3/L:23-29)** in this speech President Joe Biden talked about the contribution of United State in tackle the climate crisis he said that in April United State had double their public international financing to help developing nation in tackle the climate crisis, and he promising the audience that will double that number again. In **(D:16/P:5/A:2/L:8-13)** President Joe Biden talked about the equality of global trade in every nations, and the equality in the welfare of workers in every nations, in this speech President Joe Biden promising the audience that United State would pursue new rules of global trade and economic growth and also will strive to ensure the basic labor right. And in **(D:22/P:8/A:1/L:1-6)** President Joe Biden talked about the freedom, equality opportunity and a belief for everyone in the world, and he promising the audience that United State always champion the democratic values to keep all people right in their lives.

Then, there were 2 data were commissive utterances in which give offer to the audience. It could be seen in (D:5/P:2/A:5/L:24-40) this speech President Joe Biden talked about what United State government movement in solving the global problem, and he offering any global organization to cooperate with United State to solve any global problem that was happened. And in (D:13/P:4/A:2/L:17-21) President Joe Biden talked about climate crisis problem, and how to solve it, and he offering the audience to invest in green infrastructure and electric vehicle because its an enormous opportunity to create good paying jobs for workers and to spur long term economic growth in every countries who invest in this sector.

And last, there were 2 data were commissive utterances in which pledges. It could be seen in (D:4/P:2/A:2/L:6-11) President Joe Biden talked about meeting at U.S hosted COVID-19 summit which discussed about pandemic Covid-19 issue, and he pledge that he would be announcing additional commitment of United State to advance the fight against COVID-19. And in (D:21/P:7/A:2/L:13-20) President Joe Biden talked about contribution of United State in humanitarian assistance and he pledge that United State would continue to be the largest contributor to humanitarian assistance.

**d. Expressive**

Expressive were speech acts that utterances express a psychological state the speaker for hearer. These speech were thanking, apologize, welcoming, and congratulating.

In findings, the writer found 2 data that indicate in expressive utterances that in which President Joe Biden express his feelings in his speech. It could be seen in **(D:1/P:1/A:1/L:1-3)** President Joe Biden express his feeling that he feeling honor to speak in front of leaders of another countries for the first time since he had the President of United State. And in **(D:2/P:1/A:2/L:6-9)** this speech President Joe Biden talked about the victims of pandemic Covid-19 and he expressed his feeling that he feel sorry for the death of 4.5 million people due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

**e. Declarative**

Declarative are speech acts that utterances effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs in which tend to rely on elaborate extralinguistic institutions. These speech acts include excommunicating, declaring war, firing from employment.

In findings, there were 1 data were declarative utterances. It could be seen in **(D:24/P:9/A:4/L:28-30)** this speech President Joe Biden talked about commitment of United State in the future in dealing with war and he declare in this speech that United State had stop with war that could be

seen when President Joe Biden says *“I stand here today, for the first time in 20 years, with the United States not at war”*.

## 2. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary acts have the effect of utterances and action. It could be represented as an illocutionary act of speaker and illocutionary act of speaker and listener. The writer was identifying perlocutionary act of utterances. These were several effect of the illocutionary act. It defined by the listener's reaction from the speaker illocutionary act. When someone created the illocutionary act with a purpose, in which President Joe Biden wanted his illocutionary had an effort to the listener.

From 24 total illocutionary act data, the writer found 4 perlocutionary act data in which the effect utterances of Joe Biden and also the audience reacted to President Joe Biden utterances in his speech at the UN General Assembly. In which about United State donation to the pandemic Covid-19, what the United State government doing in dealing with climate crisis, statement about United State have end the conflict in Afghanistan, and the donation of the United State government in humanitarian assistance to the world.

### a. Pandemic Covid-19 Donation

About the donation of United State government in Covid-19 pandemic be seen in findings **(D:8/P:3/A:3/L:16-22)**.

The writer found some reaction of those utterance from Media Indonesia (2022: 1) because the article quoted Joe Biden utterances at the UN General Assembly Joe Biden told delegated that the United State had committed more than \$15 billion to the global response to Covid-19 and shipped more than 160 million doses to other countries.

This utterances also had a special effect in Indonesia due to Joe Biden utterances at the UN General Assembly about the vaccine dose that his country will give. Quoted from the article by Kedutaan Besar dan Konsultan AS di Indonesia (2022: 1) in that article regard, it had helped Indonesia a lot in vaccinating the Indonesian people because the article said the United States in partnership with COVAX and UNICEF has contributed more than 32.3 million life-saving doses of COVID-19 vaccine to support the Indonesian Government's vaccination targets. With a total commitment of \$4 billion, the United States also the largest donor to COVAX, which has helped Government, the global public-private health partnership delivered more than 90 million doses of vaccine to Indonesia.

#### **b. American Government Ended Conflict in Afghanistan**

The statement about United State had ended conflict in Afghanistan could be seen in findings **(D:4/P:2/A:2/L:6-11)**.

In this statement, the writer found a journal written by Boy Anugrah and Jabinson in year (2022: 13), which discussed the effects after the United

States government ended the war in Afghanistan. Because of that this journal could include to the category of reactions and effects of this statement. In the journal it stated that after the United States government ended the conflict in Afghanistan, their government was formed by the USA under the regime of President Ashraf Ghani collapsed and was replaced by the Taliban regime that has taken control since mid of August 2021. That action caused two things, namely political and security instability in Afghanistan had the potential to last in the long term, and political and security instability in Afghanistan had a significant impact on the global geopolitics, particularly the national interests and foreign policies of related countries.

**c. The Responses of United State Government to the Climate Crisis**

President Joe Biden said that the United States government always had high ambitions in handling the climate crisis, this could be proven from utterances Joe Biden about donations for the United States government world climate crisis at UN General Assembly in findings **(D:14/P:4/A:3/L:23-29)**.

That statement had reaction from US climate envoy John Kerry. Quoted from the Made for Minds (DW) article (2022: 1) Kerry saying "as part of increasing US efforts at the November 2021 UN climate summit in Glasgow, Biden announced "a contingency plan for adaptation and resilience." It will help more than 500 million people in developing countries to cope with the impacts of the climate crisis by 2030". The researcher also



obtained data about the effects that occurred in Indonesia from Joe Biden statement about America always support movements that support the environment to be maintained, quoted from the article US Embassy and Consulate in Indonesia in year 2022, the United States government cooperates with 2 large companies in Indonesia to increase commodity production and sustainable supply chains, land use management, and ensuring that communities derive economic benefits from sustainable business practices. USAID through SEGAR also working with the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI), an initiative that supporting businesses to strengthen environmentally, socially, and governance (ESG) principles and practices in their supply chains.

**d. American Government Will Continue to be the World Largest Contributor to Humanitarian Assistance**

In his speech at the UN General Assembly President Joe Biden conveyed his commitment that the United States will always be the world's largest contributor to humanitarian assistance it can be seen in findings **(D:21/P:7/A:2/L:13-20)**

This statement had reaction and effect from the audience. The researcher found data from article in The White House media on September 2022 in the article said that the United States government had donated \$2.8 billion to scale up emergency food operations in countries impacted by the

food security crisis as a result of the wars between Russia and Ukraine, this provide the effect of Joe Biden's statement that his government always be the largest contributor to humanitarian problems.

The main point of all the data found in President Joe Biden speech is that he wanted audience to know what the United States government would do and what the United States government had done to overcome global problems and also invite the audience to work together to overcome these problems to solve global problems to create a better world again. There were five kinds of communication function that President Joe Biden used in his speech which were; (1) Assertives, (2) Directives, (3) Commissives, (4) Expressives, and (5) Declaratives. Also there were four perlocutionary act effect that contained in his speech which were; (1) Pandemic COVID-19 donation, (2) United State government have ended conflict in Afghanistan, (3) Responses of United State in dealing with climate crisis, and (4) United State will continue to be the larges contributor in humanitarian assistance.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter extends the conclusions and suggestions based on the findings and the discussions of the analysis.

#### A. Conclusion

The data had been discussed reveal five kinds communication function in illocutionary act that President Joe Biden used such as: assertives which giving information, remaining, assure, and statement, directives which suggesting, and requesting. Commissives to promising, offering, and pledge, expressives to expressed his feeling, and declaratives to declare that United State had stop with war. The dominant of communication function in illocutionary speech act by President Joe Biden in his speech were the assertive utterances.

There were perlocutionary act effect of the President Joe Biden Speech which were; Pandemic Covid-19 donation, American government ended conflict in Afghanistan, the responses of United State government to the climate crisis, and American government continue the world largest contributor to humanitarian assistance.

#### B. Suggestion

To the next researcher to study different and deeply focus of the research. This study only discusses the types of communication functions in illocutionary

acts and the effect of perlocutionary acts on speech acts in the speech of state leaders. Therefore, other researchers can make an analysis with another focus in the speech act approach and use other objects.



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## APPENDICES 1

### President Joe Biden Speech Transcript at UN General Assembly

Posted by: Ayushi Agarwal, abcNews

Date: September 22, 2021, 4:06 AM

**Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, my fellow delegates, to all those who dedicate themselves to this noble mission of this institution: It's my honor to speak to you for the first time as president of the United States. (D:1/P:1/A:1/L:1-3)** We meet this year in a moment of — intermingled with great pain and extraordinary possibility. We've lost so much to this devastating pandemic that continues to claim lives around the world and impact so much on our existence.

**We're mourning more than 4.5 million people — people of every nation from every background. Each death is an individual heartbreak. But our shared grief is a poignant reminder that our collective future will hinge on our ability to recognize our common humanity and to act together. (D:2/P:1/A:2/L:6-9)**

Ladies and gentlemen, this is the clear and urgent choice that we face here at the dawning of what must be a decisive decade for our world — a decade that will quite literally determine our futures. As a global community, we're challenged by urgent and looming crises wherein lie enormous opportunities if — if — we can summon the will and resolve to seize these opportunities.

Will we work together to save lives, defeat COVID-19 everywhere and take the necessary steps to prepare ourselves for the next pandemic? For there will be another one. Or will we fail to harness the tools at our disposal as the more virulent and dangerous variants take hold? Will we meet the threat of challenging climate — the challenging climate we're all feeling already ravaging every part of our world with extreme weather? Or will we suffer the merciless march of ever-worsening droughts and floods, more intense fires and hurricanes, longer heatwaves and rising seas? Will we affirm and uphold the human dignity and human rights under which nations in common cause, more than seven decades ago, formed this institution? Will we apply and strengthen the core tenets of the international system, including the U.N.

Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as we seek to shape the emergence of new technologies and deter new threats? Or will we allow those universal principles to be trampled and twisted in the pursuit of naked political power?. In my view, how we answer these questions in this moment — whether we



choose to fight for our shared future or not — will reverberate for generations yet to come.

**Simply put: We stand, in my view, at an inflection point in history. And I'm here today to share with you how the United States intends to work with partners and allies to answer these questions and the commitment of my new administration to help lead the world toward a more peaceful, prosperous future for all people. (D:3/P:1/A:6/L:27-30)**

Instead of continuing to fight the wars of the past, we are fixing our eyes on devoting our resources to the challenges that hold the keys to our collective future: ending this pandemic; addressing the climate crisis; managing the shifts in global power dynamics; shaping the rules of the world on vital issues like trade, cyber and emerging technologies; and facing the threat of terrorism as it stands today.

**We've ended 20 years of conflict in Afghanistan. And as we close this period of relentless war, we're opening a new era of relentless diplomacy; of using the power of our development aid to invest in new ways of lifting people up around the world; of renewing and defending democracy; of proving that no matter how challenging or how complex the problems we're going to face, government by and for the people is still the best way to deliver for all of our people. (D:4/P:2/A:2/L:6-11)**

And as the United States turns our focus to the priorities and the regions of the world, like the Indo-Pacific, that are most consequential today and tomorrow, we'll do so with our allies and partners, through cooperation at multilateral institutions like the United Nations, to amplify our collective strength and speed, our progress toward dealing with these global challenges.

There's a fundamental truth of the 21st century within each of our own countries and as a global community that our own success is bound up in others succeeding as well. To deliver for our own people, we must also engage deeply with the rest of the world. To ensure that our own future, we must work together with other partners — our partners — toward a shared future. Our security, our prosperity and our very freedoms are interconnected, in my view, as never before. And so, I believe we must work together as never before.

Over the last eight months, I have prioritized rebuilding our alliances, revitalizing our partnerships and recognizing they're essential and central to America's enduring security and prosperity. **We have reaffirmed our sacred NATO Alliance to Article 5 commitment. We're working with our allies toward a new strategic concept that will help our alliance better take on evolving threats of today and tomorrow. We renewed our engagement with the European Union, a fundamental partner in tackling the full range of significant issues facing our world today. We elevated the Quad partnership among Australia, India, Japan**

**and the United States to take on challenges ranging from health security to climate to emerging technologies. We're engaging with regional institutions — from ASEAN to the African Union to the Organization of American States — to focus on people's urgent needs for better health and better economic outcomes. We're back at the table in international forums, especially the United Nations, to focus attention and to spur global action on shared challenges. We are reengaged at the World Health Organization and working in close partnership with COVAX to deliver lifesaving vaccines around the world. We rejoined the Paris Climate Agreement, and we're running to retake a seat on the Human Rights Council next year at the U.N. And as the United States seeks to rally the world to action, we will lead not just with the example of our power but, God willing, with the power of our example. (D:5/P:2/A:5/L:24-40)**

Make no mistake: The United States will continue to defend ourselves, our allies and our interests against attack, including terrorist threats, as we prepare to use force if any is necessary, but — to defend our vital U.S. national interests including against ongoing and imminent threats. But the mission must be clear and achievable, undertaken with the informed consent of the American people and, whenever possible, in partnership with our allies. U.S. military power must be our tool of last resort, not our first, and it should not be used as an answer to every problem we see around the world.

Indeed, today, many of our greatest concerns cannot be solved or even addressed through the force of arms. Bombs and bullets cannot defend against COVID-19 or its future variants. **To fight this pandemic, we need a collective act of science and political will. We need to act now to get shots in arms as fast as possible and to expand access to oxygen, tests, treatments to save lives around the world. (D:6/P:3/A:2/L:10-12)** And for the future, we need to create a new mechanism to finance global health security that builds on our existing development assistance, and a Global Health Threat Council that is armed with the tools we need to monitor and identify emerging pandemics so that we can take immediate action. (D:7/P:3/A:2/L:13-16)

Already, the United States has put more than \$15 billion toward global COVID response. We've shipped more than 160 million doses of COVID-19 vaccines to other countries. This includes 130 million doses from our own supply and the first tranches of the half a billion doses of Pfizer vaccine we purchased to donate through COVAX. Planes carrying vaccines from the United States have already landed in 100 countries, bringing people all over the world a little "dose of hope," as one American nurse termed it to me. A "dose of hope," direct from the American people — and, importantly, no strings attached. (D:8/P:3/A:3/L:16-22) And tomorrow, at the U.S.-hosted COVID-19 Summit, I'll

**be announcing additional commitments as we seek to advance the fight against COVID-19 and hold ourselves accountable around specific targets on three key challenges: saving lives now, vaccinating the world and building back better. (D:9/P:3/A:3/L:23-26)**

**This year has also brought widespread death and devastation from the borderless climate crisis. The extreme weather events that we have seen in every part of the world — and you all know it and feel it — represent what the Secretary-General has rightly called "code red for humanity." And the scientists and experts are telling us that we're fast approaching a "point of no return," in the literal sense. (D:10/P:4/A:1/L:1-5) To keep within our reach the vital goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, every nation needs to bring their highest-possible ambitions to the table when we meet in Glasgow for COP26 and then to have to keep raising our collective ambition over time. (D:11/P:4/A:1/L:6-9)**

**In April, I announced the United States' ambitious new goal under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the United States by 50-52% below 2005 levels by 2030, as we work toward achieving a clean-energy economy with net-zero emissions by 2050. And my administration is working closely with our Congress to make critical investments in green infrastructure and electric vehicles that will help us lock in progress at home toward our climate goals. (D:12/P:4/A:2/L:13-16) And the best part is: Making these ambitious investments isn't just good climate policy, it's a chance for each of our countries to invest in ourselves and our own future. It's an enormous opportunity to create good-paying jobs for workers in each of our countries and to spur long-term economic growth that will improve the quality of life for all of our people. (D:13/P:4/A:2/L:17-21) We also have to support the countries and people that will be hit hardest and that have the fewest resources to help them adapt.**

**In April, I announced the United States will double our public international financing to help developing nations tackle the climate crisis. And today, I'm proud to announce that we'll work with the Congress to double that number again, including for adaptation efforts. This will make the United States a leader in public climate finance. And with our added support, together with increased private capital from other donors, we'll be able to meet the goal of mobilizing \$100 billion to support climate action in developing nations. (D:14/P:4/A:3/L:23-29)**

**As we deal with these crises, we're also encountering a new era — an era of new technologies and possibilities that have the potential to release and reshape every aspect of human existence. And it's up to all of us to determine whether these technologies are a force to empower people or to deepen repression. As new**

**technologies continue to evolve, we'll work together with our democratic partners to ensure that new advances in areas from biotechnology, to quantum computing, 5G, artificial intelligence and more are used to lift people up, to solve problems and advance human freedom — not to suppress dissent or target minority communities. (D:15/P:4/A:4/L:33-37)**

And the United States intends to make a profound investment in research and innovation, working with countries at all stages of economic development to develop new tools and technologies to help us tackle the challenges of this second quarter of the 21st century and beyond. We're hardening our critical infrastructure against cyberattacks, disrupting ransomware networks and working to establish clear rules of the road for all nations as it relates to cyberspace. We reserve the right to respond decisively to cyberattacks that threaten our people, our allies or our interests.

**We will pursue new rules of global trade and economic growth that strive to level the playing field so that it's not artificially tipped in favor of any one country at the expense of others and every nation has a right and the opportunity to compete fairly. We will strive to ensure that basic labor rights, environmental safeguards, and intellectual property are protected and that the benefits of globalization are shared broadly throughout all our societies. (D:16/P:5/A:2/L:8-13)** We'll continue to uphold the longstanding rules and norms that have formed the guardrails of international engagement for decades that have been essential to the development of nations around the world — bedrock commitments like freedom of navigation, adherence to international laws and treaties, support for arms control measures that reduce the risk and enhance transparency.

Our approach is firmly grounded and fully consistent with the United Nations' mission and the values we've agreed to when we drafted this charter. These are commitments we all made and that we're all bound to uphold. And as we strive to deal with these urgent challenges, whether they're longstanding or newly emerging, we must also deal with one another. All the major powers of the world have a duty, in my view, to carefully manage their relationships so they do not tip from responsible competition to conflict. The United States will compete, and will compete vigorously, and lead with our values and our strength. We'll stand up for our allies and our friends and oppose attempts by stronger countries to dominate weaker ones, whether through changes to territory by force, economic coercion, technological exploitation or disinformation. But we're not seeking — I'll say it again — we are not seeking a new Cold War or a world divided into rigid blocs.

The United States is ready to work with any nation that steps up and pursues peaceful resolution to shared challenges, even if we have intense disagreements in other areas — because we'll all suffer the consequences of our failure if we do not

come together to address the urgent threats like COVID-19 and climate change or enduring threats like nuclear proliferation

**The United States remains committed to preventing Iran from gaining a nuclear weapon. We are working with the P5+1 to engage Iran diplomatically and seek a return to the JCPOA. We're prepared to return to full compliance if Iran does the same. Similarly, we seek serious and sustained diplomacy to pursue the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. We seek concrete progress toward an available plan with tangible commitments that would increase stability on the Peninsula and in the region, as well as improve the lives of the people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.(D:17/P:6/A:1/L:1-7)** We must also remain vigilant to the threat that terrorism poses to all our nations, whether emanating from distant regions of the world or in our own backyards.

We know the the bitter sting of terrorism real, and we've almost all experienced it. **Last month, we lost 13 American heroes and almost 200 innocent Afghan civilians in the heinous terrorist attack at the Kabul airport. Those who commit acts of terrorism against us will continue to find a determined enemy in the United States. The world today is not the world of 2001, though, and the United States is not the same country we were when we were attacked on 9/11, 20 years ago. Today, we're better equipped to detect and prevent terrorist threats, and we are more resilient in our ability to repel them and to respond. We know how to build effective partnerships to dismantle terrorist networks by targeting their financing and support systems, countering their propaganda, preventing their travel, as well as disrupting imminent attacks. (D:18/P:6/A:2/L10-20)**

We'll meet terrorist threats that arise today and in the future with a full range of tools available to us, including working in cooperation with local partners so that we need not be so reliant on large-scale military deployments. One of the most important ways we can effectively enhance security and reduce violence is by seeking to improve the lives of the people all over the world who see that their governments are not serving their needs.

**Corruption fuels inequality, siphons off a nation's resources, spreads across borders and generates human suffering. It is nothing less than a national security threat in the 21st century. Around the world, we're increasingly seeing citizens demonstrate their discontent seeing the wealthy and well-connected grow richer and richer, taking payoffs and bribes, operating above the law while the vast majority of the people struggle to find a job or put food on the table or to get their business off the ground or simply send their children to school. People have taken to the streets in every region to demand that their governments address peoples' basic needs, give everyone a fair shot to succeed,**

**and protect their God-given rights. And in that chorus of voices across languages and continents, we hear a common cry: a cry for dignity — simple dignity. As leaders, it is our duty to answer that call, not to silence it. (D:19/P:6/A:4/L:26-36)**

**The United States is committed to using our resources and our international platform to support these voices, listen to them, partner with them to find ways to respond that advance human dignity around the world. For example, there is an enormous need for infrastructure in developing countries, but infrastructure that is low-quality or that feeds corruption or exacerbates environmental degradation may only end up contributing to greater challenges for countries over time. Done the right way, however, with transparent, sustainable investment in projects that respond to the country's needs and engage their local workers to maintain high labor and environmental standards, infrastructure can be a strong foundation that allows societies in low- and middle-income countries to grow and to prosper. That's the idea behind the Build Back Better World." (D:20/P:7/A:1/L:11)**

And together with the private sector and our G7 partners, we aim to mobilize hundreds of billions of dollars in infrastructure investment. **We'll also continue to be the world's largest contributor to humanitarian assistance, bringing food, water, shelter, emergency healthcare and other vital, lifesaving aid to millions of people in need. When the earthquake strikes, a typhoon rages or a disaster anywhere in the world, the United States shows up. We'll be ready to help. And at a time when nearly one in three people globally do not have access to adequate food — adequate food, just last year — the United States is committing to rallying our partners to address immediate malnutrition and to ensure that we can sustainably feed the world for decades to come. (D:21/P:7/A:2/L:13-20)** To that end, the United States is making a \$10 billion commitment to end hunger and invest in food systems at home and abroad.

Since 2000, the United States government has provided more than \$140 billion to advance health and strengthen health systems, and we will continue our leadership to drive these vital investments to make peoples' lives better every single day. Just give them a little breathing room. And as we strive to make lives better, we must work with renewed purpose to end the conflicts that are driving so much pain and hurt around the world. We must redouble our diplomacy and commit to political negotiations, not violence, as the tool of first resort to manage tensions around the world.

We must seek a future of greater peace and security for all the people of the Middle East. The commitment of the United States to Israel's security is without question. And our support for an independent, Jewish state is unequivocal. But I

continue to believe that a two-state solution is the best way to ensure Israel's future as a Jewish, democratic state living in peace alongside a viable, sovereign and democratic Palestinian state. We're a long way from that goal at this moment, but we must never allow ourselves to give up on the possibility of progress.

We cannot give up on solving raging civil conflicts, including in Ethiopia and Yemen, where fighting between warring parties is driving famine, horrific violence, human rights violations against civilians, including the unconscionable use of rape as a weapon of war.

**We will continue to work with the international community to press for peace and bring an end to this suffering. As we pursue diplomacy across the board, the United States will champion the democratic values that go to the very heart of who we are as a nation and a people: freedom, equality, opportunity and a belief in the universal rights of all people. It's stamped into our DNA as a nation. And critically, it's stamped into the DNA of this institution — the United States [Nations]. We sometimes forget. (D:22/P:8/A:1/L:1-6)** I quote the opening words of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, quote: "The equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world." The founding ethos of the United Nations places the rights of individuals at the center of our system, and that clarity and vision must not be ignored or misinterpreted.

**The United States will do our part, but we will be more successful and more impactful if all of our nations are working toward the full mission to which we are called. That's why more than 100 nations united around a shared statement and the Security Council adopted a resolution outlining how we'll support the people of Afghanistan moving forward, laying out the expectations to which we will hold the Taliban when it comes to respecting universal human rights. (D:23/P:8/A2/L:21-26)**

We all must advocate for the rights of women and girls to use their full talents to contribute economically, politically and socially and pursue their dreams free of violence and intimidation — from Central America to the Middle East, to Africa, to Afghanistan — wherever it appears in the world. We all must call out and condemn the targeting and oppression of racial, ethnic, and religious minorities when it occurs in — whether it occurs in Xinjiang or northern Ethiopia or anywhere in the world. We all must defend the rights of LGBTQI individuals so they can live and love openly without fear, whether it's Chechnya or Cameroon or anywhere.

As we steer our — steer our nations toward this inflection point and work to meet today's fast-moving, cross-cutting challenges, let me be clear: I am not agnostic about the future we want for the world. The future will belong to those who embrace human dignity, not trample it. The future will belong to those who unleash the

potential of their people, not those who stifle it. The future will belong to those who give their people the ability to breathe free, not those who seek to suffocate their people with an iron hand.

Authoritarianism — the authoritarianism of the world may seek to proclaim the end of the age of democracy, but they're wrong. The truth is: The democratic world is everywhere. It lives in the anti-corruption activists, the human rights defenders, the journalists, the peace protestors on the frontlines of this struggle in Belarus, Burma, Syria, Cuba, Venezuela and everywhere in between. It lives in the brave women of Sudan who withstood violence and oppression to push a genocidal dictator from power and who keep working every day to defend their democratic progress. It lives in the proud Moldovans who helped deliver a landslide victory for the forces of democracy, with a mandate to fight graft, to build a more inclusive economy. It lives in the young people of Zambia who harnessed the power of their vote for the first time, turning out in record numbers to denounce corruption and chart a new path for their country.

And while no democracy is perfect, including the United States — who will continue to struggle to live up to the highest ideals to heal our divisions, and we face down violence and insurrection — democracy remains the best tool we have to unleash our full human potential. My fellow leaders, this is a moment where we must prove ourselves the equals of those who have come before us, who with vision and values and determined faith in our collective future built our United Nations, broke the cycle of war and destruction and laid the foundations for more than seven decades of relative peace and growing global prosperity.

Now, we must again come together to affirm the inherent humanity that unites us is much greater than any outward divisions or disagreements. We must choose to do more than we think we can do alone so that we accomplish what we must, together: ending this pandemic and making sure we're better prepared for the next one; staving off climactic climate change and increasing our resilience to the impacts we already are seeing; ensuring a future where technologies are a vital tool to solving human challenges and empowering human potential, not a source of greater strife and repression. These are the challenges that will determine what the world looks like for our children and our grandchildren, and what they'll inherit. We can only meet them by looking to the future.

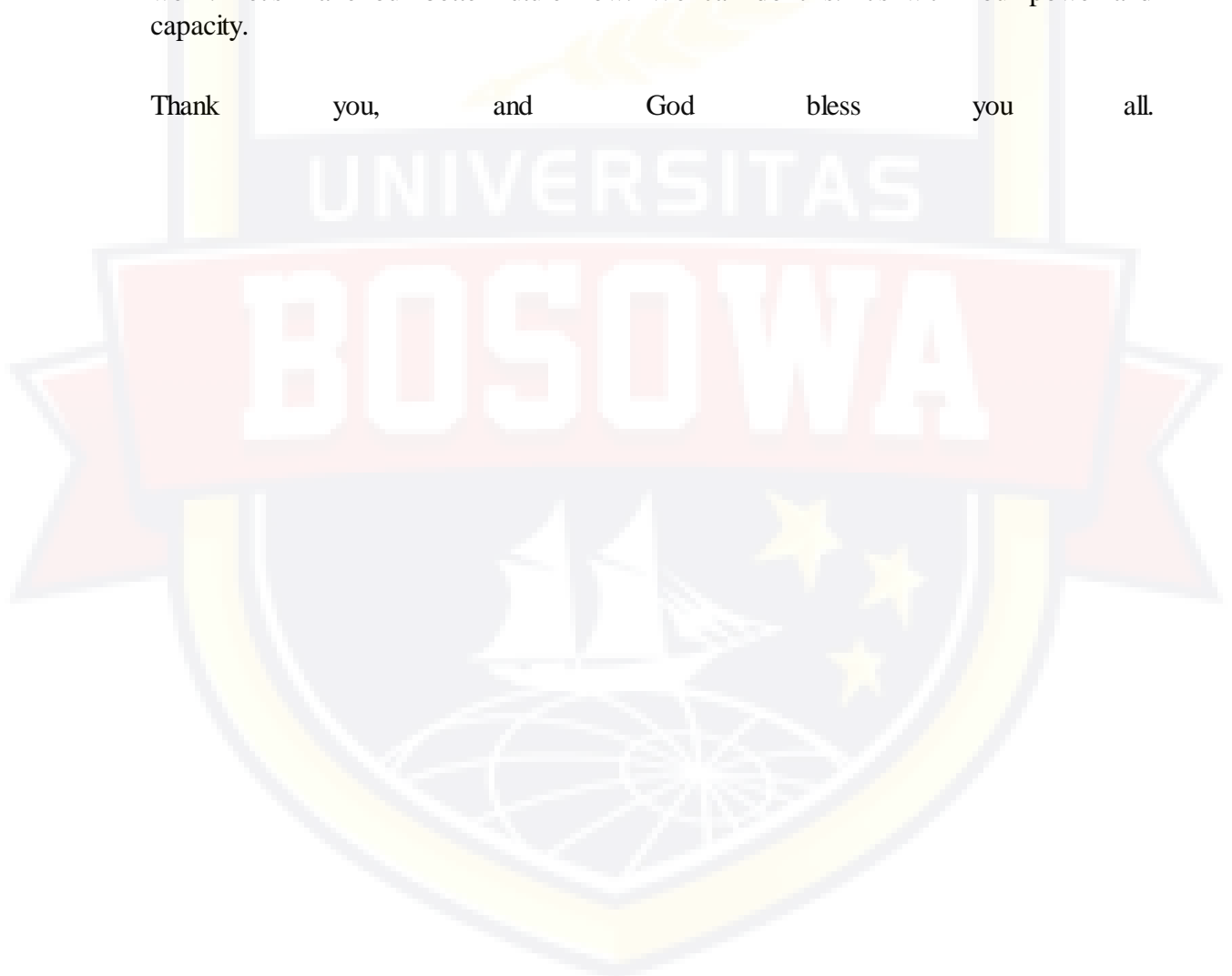
**I stand here today, for the first time in 20 years, with the United States not at war. We've turned the page. All the unmatched strength, energy, commitment, will and resources of our nation are now fully and squarely focused on what's ahead of us, not what was behind. (D:24/P:9/A:4/L:28-30)** I know this: As we look ahead, we will lead. We will lead on all the greatest challenges



of our time — from COVID to climate, peace and security, human dignity and human rights. But we will not go it alone.

We will lead together with our allies and partners and in cooperation with all those who believe, as we do, that this is within our power to meet these challenges, to build a future that lifts all of our people and preserves this planet. But none of this is inevitable; it's a choice. And I can tell you where America stands: We will choose to build a better future. We — you and I — we have the will and capacity to make it better. Ladies and gentlemen, we cannot afford to waste any more time. Let's get to work. Let's make our better future now. We can do this. It's within our power and capacity.

Thank you, and God bless you all.



## APPENDICES 2

### AUTOBIOGRAPHY



**M. Nur Efendi**, He was born in Makassar, March 28, 1998. He is the last son of five children from Suwadi and Nune. His father is an employee and his mother have death on 2002. His hobbies are, playing guitar, singing, and playing game online. His principle life is “if you never try you will never know”

He completed his elementary education in SDn Prumnas Antang 1/1 from 2004-2010, after that he continued in SMPn 20 Makassar from 2010-2013, then he continued in SMAn 13 Makassar from 2013-2016. English literarture is one of interesting subject for him, he thinks that beautiful sounding language in this world is English and he gets interest to know more about English.

