

SPEECH ACT IN JUSTIN TRUDEAU'S SPEECH

WE BEAT FEAR WITH HOPE



THESIS

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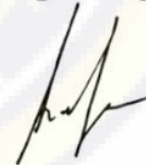
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The writer is aware that there are too many weaknesses in this paper. The author openly accepts criticism, suggestions, and guard the correction from the reader because the writer writes better in the future.

The Writer



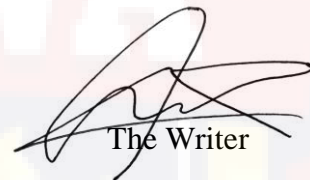
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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer hereby declares that the content in thesis **SPEECH ACT IN JUSTIN TRUDEAU SPEECH “WE BEAT FEAR WITH HOPE”** 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, 25 January 2023



The Writer

Tiara Nindi s. Sebo

ABSTRAK

Tiara Nindi S. Sebo.2023 Speech Act and Function Illocutionary Act in Justin Trudeau's Speech *We Beat Fear With Hope* in New York City (Sudirman Maca Andi Tenri Abeng)

This study discussed about the speech of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau at the New York Assembly on October 20, 2015. which aims to find out the types of speech acts and to identify the functions of the illocutionary actions contained in the speech.

This study focuses on John Searle's theory of the classification of illocutionary actions and John L. Austin's theory. Data then analyzed using descriptive-qualitative methods. The researchers used a speech transcript as an instrument to find out valid data.

This study has revealed that there are 3 types in Speech Act. There are five types of functions in the law of illocutionary actions used by Minister Justin Trudeau in his speech which, stated (providing information, permanently, ensuring, and statement), direction of promise), expressive (expressing his feelings), and declarative (declarative).

Keywords: Speech, speech act, Illocutionary , audience.

BUSUWA

ABSTRAK


Tiara Nindi S. Sebo. 2023. Tutar Kata dan fungsi ilokusi dalam Pidato Justin Trudeau “We Beat Fear With Hope” di New York City (Sudirman Maca Andi Tenri Abeng)

Penelitian ini membahas tentang pidato Perdana Menteri Justin Trudeau di Majelis New York pada tanggal 20 Oktober 2015. yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis tindak tutur dalam tuturan tersebut dan untuk mengidentifikasi fungsi tindak ilokusi yang terdapat dalam tuturan tersebut.

Penelitian ini berfokus pada teori John Searle tentang klasifikasi tindakan Illokusi dan teori John L. Austin. Kemudian, data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Peneliti menggunakan transkrip ucapan sebagai instrumen untuk mengetahui data yang valid.

Studi ini telah mengungkapkan bahwa ada 3 jenis dalam Tindak Tutur dan Ada lima jenis fungsi dalam ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Menteri Justin Trudeau dalam pidatonya yaitu, menyatakan (memberikan informasi, permanen, memastikan) dan pernyataan (arah janji, ekspresif, menyatakan perasaannya) dan deklaratif .

Kata kunci: tuturan, tindak tutur, ilokusi, penonton.



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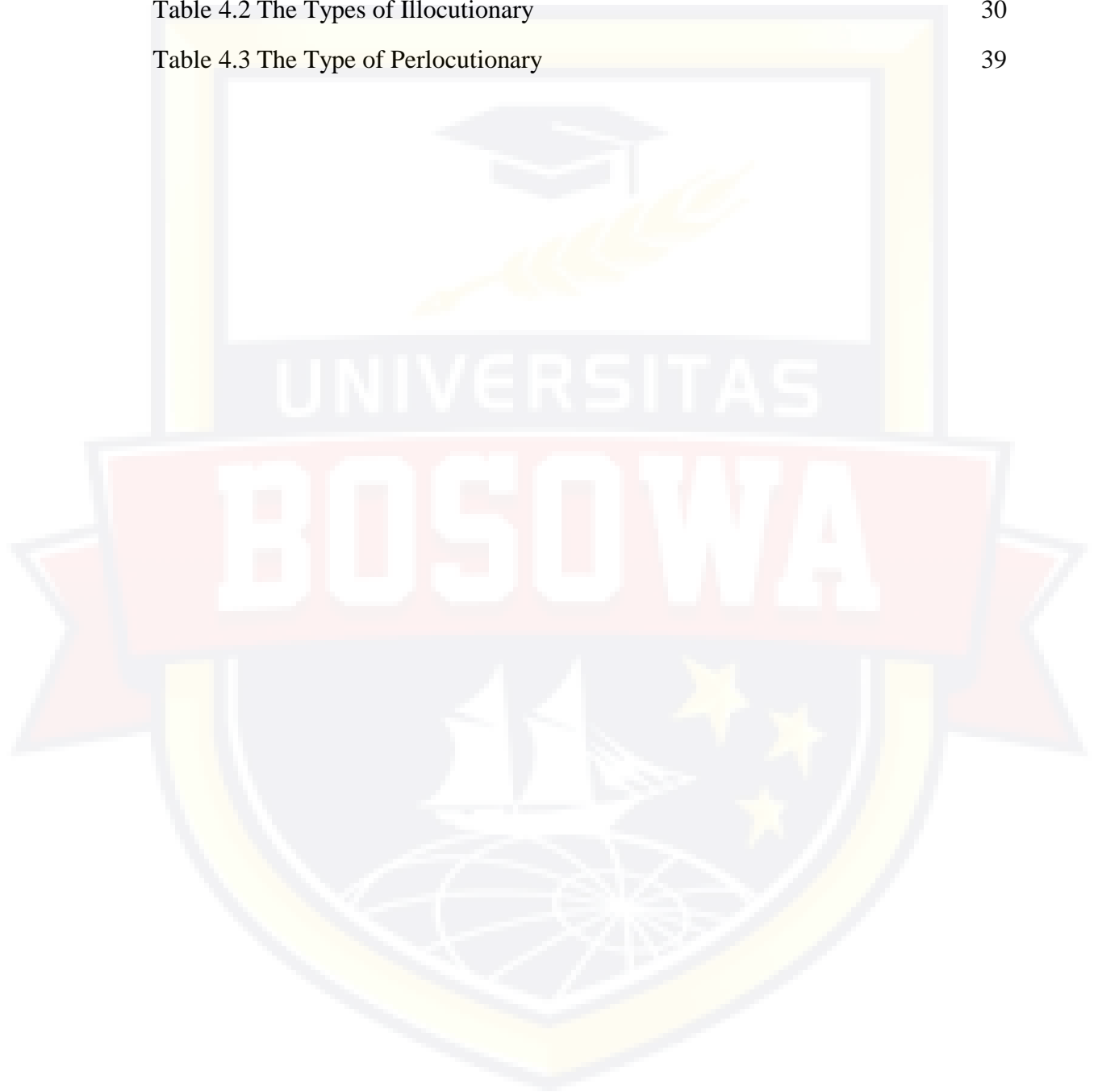
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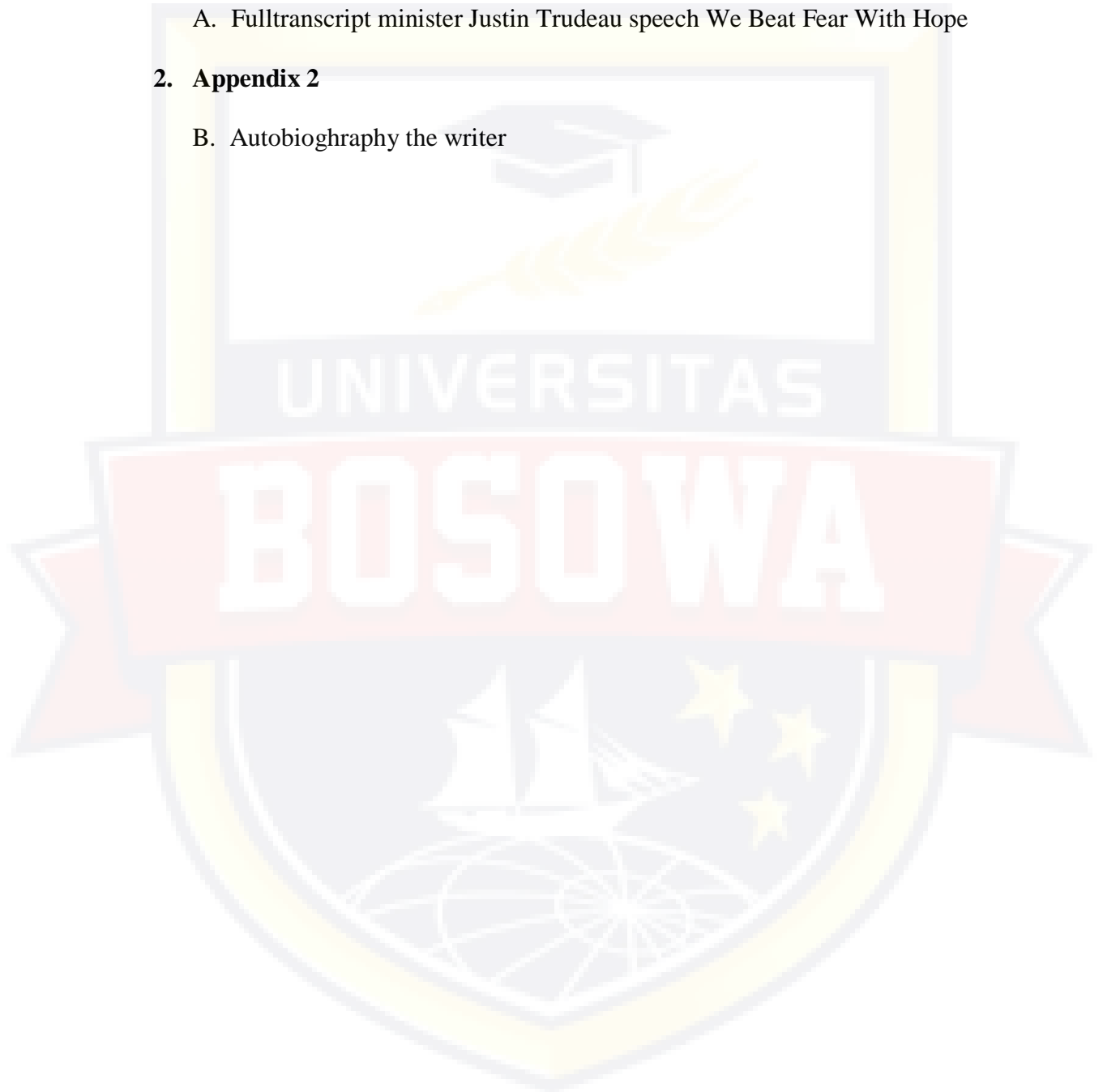
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Humans are social beings who must interact with each other in meeting various needs of life. Therefore, it is impossible for humans to live alone without interacting with other people. In everyday life, humans recognize culture and create various forms of ideas, activities, and other things to fulfill their needs. Language is one of the most important elements that affect human life and culture. Language has an important role in human life because it is the main communication tool. As a means of communication, language includes words, collections of words, and sentences that are expressed orally or in writing.

Language is the ways to communicate with other people. Language is a purely human and noninstinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols" (*Research in English Education*. Bandung) cited in Kaswan and Suprijadi, D. (2013).

Language can be divided into two categories, direct and indirect. In direct refers to spoken language, much of the meaning is determined by the context. Indirectly refers to written language, its means the representation of a language by means of a writing system.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. According to Yule (1996:3) Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. This type of study

necessarily involves the interpretation of what kind of people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. According to Levinson (1983:9) pragmatic is the study of the relation between language and understanding the underlying context of language description.

Speech is generally done to convey an opinion or explanation. Speech is also done orally by someone and in public. Speeches made by public figures to express opinions and also provide information to listeners.

Speech is a technique of using words or language effectively which means skill or proficiency in choosing words that can affect the communicant. (Damaianti,2006:7)

Speech is a discourse that is prepared to be spoken in front of an audience. Speeches are generally addressed to people or persons to express congratulations, welcome guests, and certain big days and so on (Karomania,2011:12).

The purpose of speaking is not only to convey words or sentences but also to have an effect on the listener. When humans express an utterance, they want to give something useful or information to their listeners. 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.

Speech act is a theory that assumes that the meaning of linguistic expressions can be explained by following the rules that apply when performing speech acts, such as admonishing, asserting, commanding, calling.

Exclaiming, promising, questioning, requesting, warning, this is different from the theory which states that linguistic expressions have meaning depending on the suitability of the word in the sentence or not. Speech acts here explain linguistic meaning in terms of the use of words and sentences when speaking.

Speech act is very important in society, because language cannot be separated from humans. Speech act is one of the components of language use. The use of the language in question is also related to the social norms of a society which is often called public politeness.

In the prime minister's speech, Justin Trudeau, October 20, 2015 in New York City and was his inaugural speech as prime minister. Where Justin discusses the healing process of wounds torn during the election campaign, and how Justin saw the crisis that occurred in Canadian society at that time.

The researcher concludes that the words of public figures, especially Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, are interesting to be studied because the public can analyze how the Minister expresses opinions, promises, offers, compliments, criticisms, complaints, and others in his speech using the speech act classification in Austin's theory (1962).

B. Reason For Choosing The Title

The reason of researcher chose Justin Trudeau to speak in New York City on October 20, 2015 was because at that time Justin Trudeau spoke about his plan on how the Canadian people should face a period of crisis in the future. Therefore the researcher is very interested in analyzing the various functions

of communication in speech acts in the speech, as well as the influence of speech acts for society, both in Canada and even throughout the world and the researcher also wants the readers to understand what actions Justin Trudeau will take in the future to deal with this crisis, and what effects or reactions from the audience through Justin Trudeau's speech using Searle and Austin's speech act theory.

C. Problem of The Research

Similar to the reason for choosing the title, some people might not understand the meaning of a sentence or probability of a sentence. Most people might find it difficult to understand the speaker's intent, on especially in the case of a public figure or leader's speech. It is very important for the public to know the meaning of every word spoken by public figures, that listeners also know what they should do in response to the speech. The effect of Justin Trudeau's speech is to prepare Canadian society, more specifically for young people to face things in the times of crisis.

D. Scope of The Research

The reseach will analyze the speech acts used in Justin Trudeau's speech entitled *We Beat Fear With Hope*. script taken by Maclean's October 20, 2015. This speech conveyed in New York City and explains how Justin Trudeau sees the situation that Canadians face and tries to hope for their future. The reseach limited into the type speech act and function of illocutionary.

E. Question of The Research

There are two questions of this research, as follows:

1. What types of speech act in Justin Trudeau's speech *We Beat Fear With Hope* is the?
2. What function of illocutionary act in Justin Trudeau's speech *We Beat Fear With Hope*?

F. Objective of The Research

The objective of this research can be stated as follows;

1. To describe types of speech act in Justin Trudeau's speech *We Beat Fear With Hope*.
2. To find out function illocutionary act in Justin Trudeau's speech *We Beat Fear With Hope*.

G. Significance of The Research

1. Theoretically

The results of this research are expected to have contribution in the linguistic theory especially speech act and help reader to know and provide information about speech act, especially the types and function of speech act.

2. Practically

The results of this research are expected to help readers to know more and provide information to help public or study in analysis speech act by public figure especially the types and function of speech act.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the theories used to help analyze the data, which include previous studies, pragmatic and speech acts theories.

A. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies that related to this study, such as: Ramayanti and Marlina (2018) with the journal *The Analysis of Type Illocutionary Acts in Tangled Movie*. The aims of this research are to describe the types of speech acts are produced by the characters in animated of western movie entitled “Tangled”. Data of this research in the form of utterances that involved illocutionary acts used by each character in that movie which is taken from YouTube then classify them into categories of illocutionary acts based on Searle’s of theory.

The types of research in this study are qualitative and quantitative research. Qualitative research is applied to analyze the data in the form of the text. Quantitative research is used to count the member of speech acts used by the characters in that movie to conclude which types of speech acts is dominantly used. Based on data analysis, found that there are four of illocutionary acts found in that movie; directives, representatives, expressive, and commissive. This study shows that the dominant speech acts used is directives which 44% of percentage. It indicates that the characters of the movie *Tangled* use directives because some of them want the other character to do something.

Isnawati (2015) With her journal *Analysis of the speech acts of the main character in the Shrek Film Script*. The object of research is a text in the form of a film script. Austin's speech act theory (1962) is applied in this study as the main theory. The type of research in this research is qualitative and quantitative research. The results showed that the four types of speech acts produced by Shrek were directive, representative, expressive, and commissive. The results showed that the dominant speech act used was directive.

Made (2014) *An Analysis of Speech Acts in the Conversation Between Habibie and Ainun in the Film Entitled Habibie and Ainun 2012*. Researcher conclude that The classifications of illocutionary speech acts, assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive were found in the conversation between Habibie and Ainun in the film entitled Habibie and Ainun. Assertive speech acts is the most dominant among the others, then followed by directive, and commissive, the least one was expressive speech acts. 6 The researcher could not found declarative speech act because there was no formal institutional setting in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun.

Putra (2013) *An Analysis of Speech Act Produced by Elementary School Teacher and Student to Facilitate Teaching and Learning at SDN 1 Pringgasela East Lombok*. Researcher concludes that the functions of the teachers' directives speech acts at SDN 10 Pringgasela are control, organizational and motivational or evaluative functions. Such us to ask the

students about certain information, to request the students to do certain action, to check the students understanding, to suggest students in positive way, to ask permission. Meanwhile the directives of students have some functions such as ask about certain information, ask permission.

Muhartoyo (2013) *Entitled Directive Speech Act in The Movie Sleeping Beauty* conducts the first research. In this research, the researcher applied a qualitative research design with qualitative descriptive study. These research focuses on directive speech act occur in the movie “Sleeping Beauty.” Here, the researcher described the types of directive speech act performed in the movie “Sleeping Beauty” by watching the movie, analyzing the body movements and the dialogue of each character, reading the movie script, and library research. The researcher found 139-directive speech act in the movie “Sleeping Beauty.” The type of ordering directive speech act is identified as the most frequently used in the movie. Meanwhile, 0,7% is categorized as the type of inviting directive speech act.

Ayeomoni & Akinkuolere (2012) *Have attempted to identify the patterns of speech acts of President Umaru Yar’Adua’s Victory and Inaugural Speeches*. Austin (1969) and Searle’s (1975) theory have been used to back this study up. The findings reveal that although various speech acts have been used in the speeches, assertive speech acts are the most predominant. These results illustrate that Umaru Mus Yar’Adua relied more on sentences that performed assertive acts than other speech acts. He used the

sentences that were vindictive and directive to assert his authority and exercise his power as the President. This brief literature review shows that the study of speech act plays a very important role in the linguistic analysis of texts. Therefore, this study focuses on the study of speech acts to account for the illocutionary functions of language in some excerpts from the inaugural and victory acceptance speeches of George Weah under study.

Akogbéto (2014) *Analyzing speech acts in selected excerpts from Xala(1976) by Sembène Ousmane* concludes that context plays an important role into the interpretation of utterances. This paper focuses on the analysis of speech acts in *Xala*, a novel written by Sembène Ousmane. It adopts Searle (1975)'s taxonomy to identify the main categories of speech acts which are Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. The analysis is carried out on two selected extracts from the novel. The finding several the predominance of Assertive speech acts, showing that interactants have mostly been concerned with expressing their beliefs or propositions Direct speech acts also predominant in the two texts. This means that most of utterances in the extracts are about giving and demanding information.

Muttaqin (2013) *A speech Act Analysis of Zaid's Utterances in Moustapha Akkad's Movie: The Message*. The subject of this research was Zaid's utterances in *The Message* movie and the object of this research was speech acts. This was a kind of a qualitative research which used theory of speech act by John Austin. The research question was what was speech acts

used in Zaid's utterances in *The Message* movie? The researcher found that Zaid performed four types of speech acts. They were representatives, seven utterances use directives, three utterances used commissive, and one utterance used declaration.

Hairul (2014) *Direct and Indirect Speech Acts of Faceman's Utterances in The Action Movie: The A Team*. The subject of this research was Faceman's Utterances in *The Action Movie: The A Team*. The object of this research was direct and indirect of speech act. This research was a qualitative research which uses theory of Searle's speech act. He stated two research questions: 1. What is the purpose of Faceman in *The A Team* movie by saying his utterances? and 2. How are the speech acts used in Faceman in *The A Team* movie? He concluded that Faceman's Utterances in *The Action Movie: The A Team* consisted of two types; direct and indirect speech acts. For direct speech acts, there were four types; representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. For indirect speech acts, there were three types of speech acts; representatives, expressives, and directives.

Sameer (2017) *Analysis of Speech Act Patterns in Two Egyptian Inaugural Speeches*. The study revealed that between two speeches the few differences are employed which were analyzed by using Searle's theory of speech act. In El Sadas speech, the first type employed is commissive. Meanwhile, El Sisi's speech, as the opposition candidate, assertive came first. In this term, however, they are in the same culture, the researcher can assume that there are differences in some circumstances of both candidates.

Risnawati,(2013) *Directive Locutionary Acts in Relation to Politeness Strategy in the Historical Movie the King's Speech*. This research explains the directive illocutionary from the movie *The King's Speech*. The researcher is interesting in illocutionary act in relation to politeness strategy, the most focus in this thesis is what kinds of directive illocutionary acts of the dialogues in *The King's Speech* are used by the speaker seen from the aspect of (i) explicit or implicit performative, (ii) direct or indirect directive illocutionary acts, (iii) literal or nonliteral directive illocutionary acts, (iv) function of directive illocutionary. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method to be applied in this research.

The similarity between previous research and this research is the application of speech acts that occur in several subjects such as films. This study is different from previous research because in this study the researcher will speech acts in Justin Trudeau's speech *We Beat Fear With Hope* so that what was discussed were locutions, illocutionary and perlocution.

B. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between the context of language and external speech through the use of the situation in which it is spoken. In linguistics, pragmatics is a part of semiotics. The principles in pragmatics include the synthesis between study, intent and speech. there have been some definition initions about pragmatics. First, pragmatics is defined as the study of the relationship between the meaning and the context when a person is speaking or writing. The word

context includes social, situational and textual context. It also includes background knowledge context; that is what people know about each other and about the world.

According to Yule (1996:3), firstly, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances. The last, pragmatics is the study of the expression of a relative distance. It is assumed as the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms. Levinson (1983: 5-7) states that pragmatic is "research on the use of language. Language research seeks to explain aspects of linguistic structure by referring to non-linguistic pressures and causes.

Leech (1983: 6) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situations. It means that when dealing with pragmatics if one or more of aspects of speech situation are fulfilled. Further, he defines pragmatics as problem-solving both from the speaker's and the hearer's point of view. From the speaker's, the problem is one planning about how to produce one utterance which will make the result most likely, whereas from the hearer's point of view, the problem is an interpretive one, where the hearer should interpret what the most likely reason for the speaker in saying

the utterance. In conclusion, pragmatics is the study of meaning of utterances in relation to the contexts which involves how speakers produce an utterance to deliver their intention and how the listeners interpret it.

Peirce (1839–1914), the noted American philosopher and scientist, took pragmatic meaning as a rule of logic embodied in the Pragmatic Maxim (PM): Consider what effects, that might conceivably have practical bearings, we conceive the object of our conception to have. Then our conception of these effects is the whole of our conception of the object.

Thomas (1995:22) states that pragmatic is meaning in today's interactions because the use of language is a dynamic process: speakers and listeners alike make meaning in communication and physically, socially and linguistically. Pragmatist can often be divided into two components: linguistic pragmatic, which concerns the suitability of form, and social pragmatism, which concerns the conformity of meaning in a social context.

C. Speech Act

The first act of action was raised by Austin (1962, p 1-2) in a book titled *How to Do Thing with Words?* It was later developed by Searle (1969) in a book titled *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Searle (1969:16) says that in language communication, there are speech acts. According to Searle that language communication is not merely a word or sentence, rather a product or a result of a word or sentence that tangible behavior follows.

Speech acts is one part of the pragmatic analysis that examines the language with the actual usage aspect. According to Malmkjer (2006:560) The follow-up theory arises in reaction to 'descriptive fallacy', which is the view that declarative sentences are always used to describe the situation, which must be done correctly or incorrectly.

Searle (1983: 21) argues that it is actually not only the aspect of action that simultaneously establishes the meaning of speech acts but the overall aspects of communication. Speech act is the basic unit of communication, with the principle of expressibility, suggests a series of analytic relationships between the meaning of speech acts, what the sentence means, what the speaker means, what the listener understands, and the rules that govern the linguistic.

D. Austin's Classification Speech Act

The British philosopher J.L. Austin was the first to draw attention to the many features performed by utterances as a part of interpersonal communication. In particular he pointed out that many utterances do not communicate information, but are equivalent to actions. He called these utterances performatives different from information.

Austin formulates speech acts into 3 types of actions, as follows:

1. Locutionary acts are speech act that states something as it is. According to Kunjana (2007: 71) Locutionary acts are speech acts with words, phrases and sentences in accordance with the meanings contained in those words, phrases and sentences.

For example: This year the National Examination eliminated due to corona virus.

The example above is said only to provide information. According to Voltaire (1993:3) speech acts are, first of all, locutionary actions, that is, actions of saying something. Saying something can also be seen from three different perspectives. Within the locutionary act Austin (1962:3) distinguishes three types of acts:

a. Phonic

Phonic act, which are issued in the form of sounds or voices example.

Example: "I do" (Said at a wedding ceremony)

b. Phatic

Phatic act, these sounds have vocabulary and follow certain grammatical rules. The noises seen from this perspective are called phemes.

Example: "I Apologize" (Said after stepped on your toe)

c. Rhetic

Rhetic acts using sounds with certain meanings and references. The noises seen from this perspective are called rhemes.

Example: "I name this ship the Queen Elizabeth" (While breaking a chamagine bottle on a ship)

Based on grammatical categories, locution speech acts can be divided into three. as follows:

a. Declarative

The form of the statement functions to inform the listener about information about something so that the listener is expected to give attention.

Example: this morning there was an accident in front of my house.

b. Interrogative

The form of the question is useful for asking something so that the listener is expected to provide an answer or response to the question raised by the speaker.

Example: Will you accompany me to the mall tonight?

c. Imperative

The form of statement that has the intention for the listener to respond in the form of the action or action requested or biased is also called a sentence sentence.

Example: Please help me lift the wardrobe and the Mattress

2. Illocutionary acts are states or informs something and is used to do something. Example: It is very dark here.

The example above is said for the command or request to turn on the light but if the sentence is repeated repeatedly it might be a complaint.

3. Perlocutionary acts are speech acts that have an influence or effect on the interlocutor or the person who hears the speech. Austin (1962: 101) The effect produced by uttering something that is called Perlocutionary.

Example: Your home is very dirty

The example above if spoken by the speaker, the listener or interlocutor will immediately rush to profit clean the page.

Levinson (1983:237) In contrast, a perlocutionary act is specific to the circumstances of issuance, and is therefore not conventionally achieved just by uttering that particular utterance, and includes all effects, intended or unintended, often indeterminate. Perlocutionary acts is more concerned with results, Perlocutionary acts is said to be successful if the speaker follows or does something that the speaker wants as feedback from the illocutionary act. According to Levinson (1983: 236) "perlocutionary act the bringing about of the effect on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such an effect being special to circumstances of utterance.

E. Searle's Classification of Speech Act

Searle (1976:1-23) states that the taxonomy used by Austin is defective, especially its lack of clear criteria for distinguishing one type of illocutionary power from another, although the Austin category shows different syntactic properties, there is no clear or consistent principle or set of principles on the basis on which Fraser and Austin taxonomy is built. According to Searle, the speech act is defined as the act of changing the universe of discourse when a speaker pronounces it and the recipient understands it. It may be oral as well as written, or even expressed through some other communication of such sign language. Searle (1976:42) divides speech actions into five basic types:

1. Assertive

An assertive is a speech act the purpose of which is to convey information about some states of concern of the world from the speaker to the hearer (boast, complain, conclude, deduce, describe, call, classify, identify).

For example:

The founder of Pakistan is Qaid-i-Azam.

Barack Obama was the former president of United States of America.

2. Directives

A directive is a speech act, where the speaker requests the hearer to carry out some action or to bring about some states of affair (ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, and advise).

For example:

You can finish you work and go to bazaar.

She can complete and submit the file.

3. Commissive

A Commissive is a speech act, the purpose of which is to commit the speaker to carry out action or to bring about some state of affairs (promise, pledge, and vow).

For example:

I will finish the homework and go to bazaar.

She will come here and take me with her.

4. Expressive

Searle (1976: 12) states that expressive speech acts are used to express psychological states in conditions of sincerity or true feelings in propositional content.

The Classifications of Expressive Speech

1. Expressive Speech Act of Wishing is a feeling or expresses a strong desire or hope for something that is not easily attainable; want something that cannot or probably not happen. In other words, wishing is an expression to do something of which it's have to happen suitable for speaker wants.

For example:

Then let's hope for the best. I believe you can do it, i wish that you can pass this exam and continue your study in this favorite university.

2. Expressive Speech Act of Thanking is an express gratitude to (someone), especially by saying "Thank you", and return thanks before the meal often used in an utterance containing no verb and serving as a courteous and somewhat informal expression of gratitude. According to Nickel (2008:2), Thanking is an expression something in which havedone in activities of all person. Thanking has function to express gratitude (sincerity condition).

For example:

I really appreciate everything you have done for me.

3. Expressive Speech Act of Congratulation is an express vicarious pleasure to (a person) on the occasion of success or good fortune and give (someone) one's good wishes when something special or pleasant has happened to them. According to Nickel (2008:2), Congratulation is an expression something in which have done in activities of all person.

For example:

Congratulations on your well deserved success.

4. Expressive Speech Act of Apologize is an expression of regret for something that one has done wrong. Apology is words or statement saying sorry for something that has been done wrong or that causes a problem and information that people cannot go to a meeting or must leave early. In the other words, attitude is the social functions of comprehension such as apologize, asking for request, plead guilty, statement to aim, saying sorry as information to deliver for hearer.

For example:

I am sorry for my attitude today.

5. Expressive Speech Act of Condole is an expression of sympathy for (someone).
6. Expressive Speech Act of Greeting is a polite word or sign of welcome or recognition. Greeting is something that you say or do to greet somebody and message of good wishes for somebody's health, happiness.

For example:

Hello Bram.. Long time no see and good to see you again.

7. Expressive Speech Act of Lamentation is the passionate expression of grief or sorrow; weeping. A lament or lamentation is a passionate expression of grief, often in music, poetry, or song form. The grief is most often born of regret, or mourning. Laments can also be expressed in a verbal manner, where the participant would lament about something they regret or someone they have lost, usually accompanied by wailing, moaning and or crying, (Austin, 1975). Lamentation is an expression of great sadness or disappointment.

For example:

My condolences on the passing of your brother, i will always be here if you need.

8. Expressive Speech Act of Attitude is an acquired or predisposed mental state regarding an object with some degree of positivity or negativity which is perceived from a social or personal stimuli or a relational mental state connecting a person to a proposition. Attitude is a way that you think and feel about something; that you behave toward to something and people to be confident, sometimes aggressive behavior (refusal form) that shows ones characters not care about other people's opinion and that you want to do things in individual way.

For example:

The reason why I can't explain it's because it's totally a secret

9. Expressive Speech Act of Agreement is an expression that used to express someone's desire. (Radford, 1988 : 306) "Person" and "Number", we can now return to our earlier observation that a finite I is inflected not only for Tense, but also for Agreement. More particularly, I inflect for Person and Number, and must "agree" with its Subject, in the sense that the Person or Number features of I must match those of the Subject. The conclusion that everyone should fit and follow the subject.

For example:

I absolutely disagree about your reason for this project.

10. Expressive Speech Act of Exclamation is an emphatic interjection that also shows person's hailing. Expression of sound or words indicative of emotion, as in surprise, pain, grief, joy, anger, hailing etc.

For example: due to Eza's actions, the healthy team lost the match.

5. Declaratives

A declarative is speech act, where the speaker brings about some state of affairs by the mere performance of the speech act (declare, bequeath, appoint, excommunicate).

For example:

The paper for the Seoul conference is accepted.

Lia was baptized.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Researcher Design

In this study, the researcher would use a qualitative descriptive method, which means classifying and describing. The researcher also describes systematically and accurately about the facts being studied.

B. Data Source

The researcher took data from Justin Trudeau's speech *We Beat Fear With Hope* (New York 2015) as a primary data and the supporting data came from books, journals, theses, and several literary theories.

C. Method of Collecting Data

First, the researcher would download a video and audio of a speech delivered by Justin Trudeau and the one video and one audio that have been downloaded are then transcribed and then analyzed with theory presented by Austin and Searle. The researcher collected references and data related to the topics to be analyzed in the form of books, journals, theses and several literary theories related to the topics that the researchers wanted to analyze.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

In this study, the researcher would interpret the utterances to discover the speaker's intentions. After that, the researcher would identify data that describes the speech acts included in the type of communication.

Speech acts collected from speech transcripts use Austin and Searle's speech act theory.

After getting the data about the types of communication in Justin Trudeau's speech, the researcher would look for the function of illocutionary speech acts using Austin's theory, due to find the function of the utterances of Minister Justin Trudeau in his speech in New York City.

Last, the researcher would make conclusions from the data that has been collected.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDING 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 types of speech act kinds according to Searle theory to classified function of illocutionary act and use Austin theory 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.

Based on the finding, the writer found 37 cases of speech acts in Justin Trudeau's speech.

1. The Types of Speech Act by Austin

Speech act is a theory that examines the meaning of language based on the relationship between speech and action.

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 speaker utters sentences with a particular meaning (locutionary act), and with a particular force (illocutionary act), in order to achieve a certain effect on the hearer (perlocutionary act).

a. Locutionary

Locutionary speech acts are speech acts to express something, usually a fact or actual situation.

Locutionary acts are seen when someone utters a story or statement.

Table 4.1 The Types of Locutionary

NO	DATA
1.	Data 1: <i>And it's wonderful to be here in the great city of New York. Once again this week, New Yorkers showed us how to be resilient and resolute in the face of violent extremism.</i>
2.	Data 2: <i>Exactly one year ago, Canada was in the middle of a long closely fought election campaign. 78 days on the road, and I can assure you in Canada there are 78 days worth of road.</i>
3.	Data 3: <i>We've a view to helping to promote peace and security in those zones which are affected by instability we have reasserted our support for NATO and we have our selves to increasing Canada's role within the peacekeeping operations of the United Nations.</i>
4.	Data 4: <i>And we have hosted the fifth conference of the</i>

	<i>world, reconstituted of the world's funa, were we increased by 5 percent our contribution to this funa.</i>
5.	Data 5: <i>This effort has brought together Canadians. In and almost unprecedented way, the govermant has been working with business people, with committed citizens with civil society to assist the new people coming to our country to adopt them selves to their new country.</i>
6.	Data 6: <i>But our efforts will only be successfull once there refugees have been weel established, as full members of the Canadian middle class. And I want you to know that this objective is one which is within our graps, not because of what we have done, not because of what these people are bringing themselves.</i>
7.	Data 7: <i>And those who exploit it will never solve the problems that have created such anxiety. Our citizens, the nearly 7.5 billion people we collectively serve, are better than the cynics and pessimists think they are.</i>
8.	Data 8: <i>I met parents working hard to give their children every chance to succeed, but were afraid that their efforts won't be enough. And I had the opportunity to share meals with retired seniors who worked hard their whole lives and are now forced to rely on food banks.</i>

Based on 8 data in the table above to show that Locutionary is

Data 1: In this speech, it is included in the type of Locutionary type where Justin's showed an Imperative word "*And it's wonderful to be here in the great city of New York*" which made the listeners respond by clapping their hands.

Data 2: In this speech, it is included in the Locutionary type where Justin showed the Declarative word "*Exactly one*"

year ago, Canada was in the middle of a long closely fought election campaign” because it provides information about the tight elections last year.

Data 3: In this speech, it is included in the Locutionary type where Justin’s uttered a Declarative word “*we have reasserted our support for NATO*” which made the listener paid serious attention to Justin.

Data 4: In this speech, it is include in the Locutionary type because Justin’s showed Declarative word “*And we have hosted the fifth conference of the world*” and make audience paid serious attention.

Data 5: In this speech, it is include in the Locutionary type because showed Declarative word “*govermant has been working with business people, with commited citizens with civil society to assist the new people coming to our country to adopt them selves to their new country*” where Justin’s gave information about the goverment’s commitment to civilians and made audience attention more focused to Justin.

Data 6: In this speech, it is include in the Locutionary type because showed Declarative word “*And I want you to know that this objective is one which is within our graps*” where Justin’s gave information again about his government goals.

Data 7: In this speech, it is include in the Locutionary type because showed Declarative word “*Our citizens, the nearly 7.5 billion people we collectively serve*” where Justin’s said information.

Data 8: In this speech, it is include in the Locutionary type because this speech showed Declarative word “*And I had the opportunity to share meals with retired seniors who worked hard*” where Justin’s conveyed information about sharing with senior retirees and that were some of the conditions expected and realized by Canadians at that time.

Limited into the type the data discussion above show that Locutionary.

b. Illocutionary

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.

Table 4.2 The Types of Illocutionary

NO	DATA
9.	<p>Data 9: <i>Mr. President, fellow delegates, and friends. It is an honor to be with you today.</i></p> <p><i>And it's wonderful to be here in the great city of New York.</i></p>
10.	<p>Data 10: <i>Once again this week, New Yorkers showed us how to be resilient and resolute in the face of violent extremism.</i></p> <p><i>On behalf of everybody in this room, let me say directly to the people of New York: you are a model to the world. And we thank you.</i></p>
11.	<p>Data 11: <i>It is the responsibility of a leader to spend time with the people they were elected to serve.</i></p> <p><i>If you want the real stories, you have to go where people live. Coffee shops and church basements, mosques and synagogues. Farmer's markets. Public parks.</i></p>
12.	<p>Data 12: <i>It was in places like that that I got the best sense of what Canadians were thinking, and how they were doing. And through the politeness because we Canadians are always polite, even when we're complaining I learnt a few things.</i></p>
13.	<p>Data 13: <i>And through the politeness because we Canadians are always polite, even when we're complaining I learnt a few things.</i></p> <p><i>I talked with people my age who were trying to be hopeful about their future,</i></p>
14.	<p>Data 14: <i>I talked with people my age who were trying to be hopeful about their future, but found it tough to make ends meet, even when they were working full time.</i></p>
15.	<p>Data 15: <i>I heard from young Canadians who were</i></p>

	<p><i>frustrated. Who told me that they couldn't get a job because they don't have work experience, and they couldn't get work experience because they don't have a job.</i></p>
16.	<p>Data 16: <i>I've had too many distressing conversations with Canadians over the past few years. But they also made something very clear to me. Canadians still believe in progress.</i></p>
17.	<p>Data 17: <i>And Canadians not the only on to feel like this, this feeling are present everywhere. That anxiety is a reality.</i></p> <p><i>When leaders are faced with citizens' anxiety, we have a choice to make.</i></p> <p><i>Do we exploit that anxiety or do we allay it?</i></p> <p><i>Exploiting it is easy.</i></p>
18.	<p>Data 18: <i>We need to focus on what brings us together, not what divides us.</i></p> <p><i>For Canada, that means re-engaging in global affairs through institutions like the United Nations.</i></p>
19.	<p>Data 19: <i>Earlier on this year, we helped negotiate the Paris Climate Change agreement. And we'ar committed to implementing and we announced that Canada will invest \$2.65 million dollars over five years to finance clean growth, with low-carbon emissions in developing countries.</i></p>
20.	<p>Data 20: <i>And we've also helped our partners to increase their contribution to global fund, which has allowed us to amass some \$13 billion to eliminate AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria by 2030.</i></p>
21.	<p>Data 21: <i>We've done all this and will do much more</i></p>

	<p><i>because we believe we should confront anxiety with a clear plan to deal with its root causes.</i></p> <p><i>And we believe we should bring people together around shared purposes like the UN Sustainable Development Goals.</i></p>
22.	<p>Data 22: <i>In Canada, we see diversity as a source of strength, not weakness. Our country is strong not in spite of our differences, but because of them.</i></p>
23.	<p>Data 23: <i>And make no mistake we have had many failures, from the internment of Ukrainian, Japanese and Italian Canadians during the World Wars; to our turning away boats of Jewish and Punjabi refugees; to the shamefully continuing marginalization of Indigenous Peoples.</i></p>
24.	<p>Data 24: <i>fleeing the ongoing conflict in Syria. And from the moment they arrived, those 31,000 refugees were welcomed not as burdens, but as neighbours and friends.</i></p> <p><i>As new Canadians.</i></p> <p><i>This effort has brought together Canadians.</i></p>
25.	<p>Data 25: <i>Do you want to know where Syria’s middle class is?</i></p> <p><i>They’re living in refugee camps in Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan.</i></p> <p><i>They’re moving across Europe, looking for a place to set down roots, to get their kids back into school, to find steady work, and become productive citizens.</i></p>
26.	<p>Data 26: <i>They’re well educated. They work hard. They care about their families. They want a better life—a safer and more secure future for their kids as we all do.</i></p>
27.	<p>Data 27: <i>I am confident that we can make that happen,</i> <i>and we’ll do it by offering to them the same things we offer</i></p>

	<i>to all our citizens a real and fair chance at success for everyone.</i>
28.	Data 28: <i>We're going to do everything</i> to build a strong middle class in Canada.
29.	Data 29: <i>We are going to invest in education</i> , because will give the coming generation the necessary tools to make a contribution to the global economy and to be successful.
30.	Data 30: <i>We're going to invest in infrastructure</i> because will create good jobs
31.	Data 31: <i>And we are going to refuse to give in to pressure</i> to change our profound innermost values to win easy votes people in the world expect more from us, and we expect more for ourselves.
32.	Data 32: <i>Canada didn't happen by accident, and they won't continue without effort.</i> <i>Every single day, we need to choose hope over fear, and diversity over division.</i> <i>Fear has never created a single job or fed a single family.</i>
33.	Data 33: <i>Listen, Canada is a modest country.</i> We know we can't solve these problems alone. <i>We know we need to do this all together.</i> <i>We know it will be hard work.</i>
34.	Data 34: <i>We know we need to do this all together.</i> <i>We know it will be hard work.</i> <i>But we're Canadian. And we're here to help.</i>

Based on 26 data in the table above to show that Illocutionary is

Data 9: In this speech, it is include in the Illocutionary type

because this speech showed Expressive speech of thanking word “*Mr. President, fellow delegates, and friends. It is an honor to be with you today.*” Where Justin’s was honored to be in the midst of them.

Data 10: In this speech, it is include in the Illocutionary type

because this speech showed Expressive speech of thanking word “*you are a model to the world. And we thank you.*” Because justin’s say thankyou for this

Data 11: In this speech, it is include in the Illocutionary type

because this speech showed declarative word “*If you want the real stories, you have to go where people live*” where Justin’s invited to audience for gave some action.

Data 12: In this speech, it is include in the Illocutionary type

because this speech showed expressive act of greeting word “*I got the best sense of what Canadians were thinking, and how they were doing. And through the politeness because we Canadians are always polite*” where Justin’s valued Canadian decency at the time.

Data 13: In this speech, it is include in the Illocutionary type

because this speech showed Directive word “*I talked with people my age who were trying to be hopeful about*

their future” because Justin’s gave information about people gave information about people who are begging or wishing for their future.

Data 14: In this speech, it is include in the Illocutionary type because this speech showed Assertive word “*but found it tough to make ends meet, even when they were working full time.*” Where Justin’s conveyed about the plight of youth in Canada to audience at the time.

Data 15: In this speech, it is include in the Illocutionary type because this speech showed Assertive word “*they couldn’t get a job because they don’t have work experience*” where Justin’s conveyed again about situation of youth in Canada to audience.

Data 16: In this speech, it is include in the Illocutionary type because this speech showed expressive speech act of Lamentation word “*I’ve had too many distressing conversations with Canadians over the past few years*” where Justin’s showed his sadness to audience how his spoke to Canadian in the past year.

Data 17: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because this speech showed directive word “*When leaders are faced with citizens’ anxiety, we have a choice to make*” where Justin’s advised and gave choose to audience.

Data18: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because this speech showed directive word “*We need to focus on what brings us together, not what divides us*” where Justin’s advised audience at the time.

Data 19: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because this speech showed commissive word “*And we’ar commited to implementing and we announced that Canada will invest \$2.65 million dollars over five years*” where Justin’s explained his promised where his has made.

Data 20: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because this speech showed declarative word “*And we’ve also helped our partners to increase their contribution to global fund*” where Justin’s advised about funded used on AIDS for the upcoming year 2023.

Data 21: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because this speech showed commissive word “*And we believe we should bring people together around shared purposes*” where Justin’s promised would unite the people of Canada at that time for one purposed.

Data 22: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because this speech showed assertive word “*Our country is strong not in spite of our differences, but because of them*” where

Justin's explained about description Canada strong at the time.

Data 23: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because this speech showed assertive word "*we have had many failures, from the internment of Ukrainian, Japanese and Italian Canadians during the World Wars; to our turning away boats of Jewish and Punjabi refugees*" where Justin's complained with some situation in Canada.

Data 24: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because showed expressive act of exclamation word "*31,000 refugees were welcomed not as burdens, but as neighbours and friends*" where Justin's looked happy because knew that situation.

Data 25: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because showed assertive word "*Do you want to know where Syria's middle class is? They're living in refugee camps in Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan*" where Justin's gave description in Canada at the time.

Data 26: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because showed directive word "*They want a better life—a safer and more secure future for their kids as we all do*" where Justin's speech about hope and pray has his heard from Canadians.

Data 27: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because showed commissive word "*I am confident that we can make that happen*" where Justin's gave a promised to granted which would his created.

Data 28: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because showed commissive word "*We're going to do everything*" where Justin's speech about promised again.

Data 29: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because showed commissive word "*We are going to invest in education*" where Justin's speech about promised again.

Data 30: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because showed commissive word "*We're going to invest in infrastructure*" where Justin's speech about promised again.

Data 31: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because showed commissive word "*And we are going to refuse to give in to preasure*" where Justin's speech about promised again.

Data 32: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because showed expressive act of wishing word "*Every single day, we need to choose hope over fear*" where Justin's speech about hope for Canadian to beat a fear.

Data 33: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because showed assertive word “*Canada is a modest country*” where Justin’s conclude that Canada cannot solve its problems alone.

Data 34: In this speech, it is include Illocutionary type because showed assertive word “*We know it will be hard work*” where Justin’s speech about conclude.

Limited into the type the data discussion above show that Illocutionary.

c. Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary is a speech act that has an influence or effect on the other person or the person who hears the speech. The effect produced by saying something is called perlocutionary.

Table 4.3 The Type of Perlocutionary

NO	DATA
35.	<i>Data 35: To allay people’s anxiety, we need to create economic growth that is broadly shared, because a fair and successful world is a peaceful world.</i>
36.	<i>Data 36: We are determined to build an economy an economy which works for everyone, not only for the richest one present so that each and every person can benefit from economic growth.</i>
37.	<i>Data 37: We know we need to do this all together. We know it will be hard work.</i>

But we're Canadian. And we're here to help.

Justin Trudeau

Based on 3 data in the table above to show that Illocutionary is

Data 35: In this speech, it is include Perlocutionary type and showed word “*we need to create economic growth that is broadly shared*” where Justin’s explained about economic and gave influenced to audience at the time.

Data 36: In this speech, it is include Perlocutionary and showed word “*We are determined to build an economy an economy*” where Justin’s gave information about economy and have effect to audience especially to ministry at the time.

Data 37: In this speech, it is include Perlocutionary and showed word “*But we're Canadian. And we're here to help*” where Justin’s said for closing speech and gave effect to audience with aploding.

Limited into the type the data discussion above show that Perlocutionary.

Locutionary act is divided into 3, declarative, interrogative and imperative. Declarative is a statement that functions to inform the listener about some information there for the listener is expected to pay attention, while the initrogative form is where the statement form is useful for asking something so that the listener is expected to be able to provide an answer or

response proposed by the speaker and imperative is a form of statement that has the intention that the listener gives the response is in the form of the requested action or can also be called a sentence.

Illocutionary act organizes or informs something and is used to do something. Illocutionary is divided into 5 there are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declaratives.

And the last is the perlocutionary act which is a speech act that has an influence or effect on the other person or person who hears the utterance. The effect produced by saying something is called perlocutionary.

2. Function of Illocutionary

According to Searle, the speech act is defined as the act of changing the universe of discourse when a speaker pronounces it and the recipient understands it. It may be oral as well as written, or even expressed through some other communication of such sign language. Searle (1976:42) divides speech actions into five basic types: Assertive, Directives, Commissive, Expressive, Declaratives.

a. Function of Assertive

Function of Assertive speech consist of three type such as

1. Describe. Describe is something that people describe whether it's a situation or event. Which contec seen at the data 14, 22 and 25.
2. Complaint. Complaint is submission of dissatisfaction, discomfort, annoyance, and anger over services, products or something.

Which contec seen at the data 15 and 23.

3. **Conclude.** Conclude is Concluding is an activity to draw conclusions from the text. The conclusion is an important part that covers everything, but keep in mind the conclusion must be in the form of a new sentence and cannot be plagiarized from the text.

Which contec seen the data 33 and 34.

b. Function of Directive

Function of Directive speech consist of two type such as

1. **Pray.** Pray is a form of supplication that is done every time by humans.

Which contec seen the data 13 and 34.

2. **Advise.** Advise is meant by advising each other is reminding each other both with advice, lessons, instructions, reprimands and so on in goodness and also in patience.

Which contec seen the data 17 and 18.

c. Function of Commissive

Function of commissive speech consist just one type such as

1. **Promise.** Promise is a word spoken with the aim of being able to do that thing so that it can be trusted. Which contec seen as the data 19, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

d. Function of Expressive

Function of expressive speech consist of five type such as

1. **Thanking.** Thanking is telling people that you are grateful for something they did or gave. Which contec seen as the data 9 and 10.

2. Greeting. Greeting is are words of a sign of welcome or recognition. Which contec seen as the data 12.
3. Sadness. Sadness is an emotional feeling that a person has as a result of facing a situation. Which contec seen as the data 16
4. Joy. Joy is type of happiness that is deep in nature, not easily lost or changed due to circumstances. Which contec seen as the data 24.
5. Wishing. Wishing is a feeling or expresses a strong desire or hope for something that is not easily attainable; want something that cannot or probably not happen. In other words, wishing is an expression to do something of which it's have to happen suitable for speaker wants. Which contec seen as the data 32.

e. Function of Declarative

Consist of two type such as

1. Command. Command is something that only do by someone to order something done. Which contec seen as the data 11.
2. Declare. Declare is meant by advising each other is reminding each other both with advice, lessons, instructions, reprimands and so on in goodness and also in patience. Which contec seen as the data 20.

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 from the audience.

From the 36 data obtained by this researcher, it is divided into 3 speech act classifications, namely Locutionary, Illocutionary and one of them has several functions, namely illocutionary act where there are Assertive, Directive, Commissive, expressive and declarative



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer provides the conclusion of the research and suggestion for further research and references.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing this research, the writer came to a conclusion. Justin Trudeau has 3 types of speech acts: Locutionary three type , Illocutionary five type and Perlocutionary. First, Action Locutionary is carried out because it ensures that the audience is interested in entertaining and listening to the speech. To listeners why changes need to be made, give a picture of how Canada will have to face the coming crisis. And this made his speech more interesting and showed that Justin wants to have a change especially in Canada. Third, the Perlocutionary action was taken because Justin would not have been able to achieve all that he had said without the support of the community and also be able to work together to solve this problem.

The function of illocutionary one Describing, complaining, concluding, praying, advise, promising, thanking, gretting, joy, wishing,command and declare.

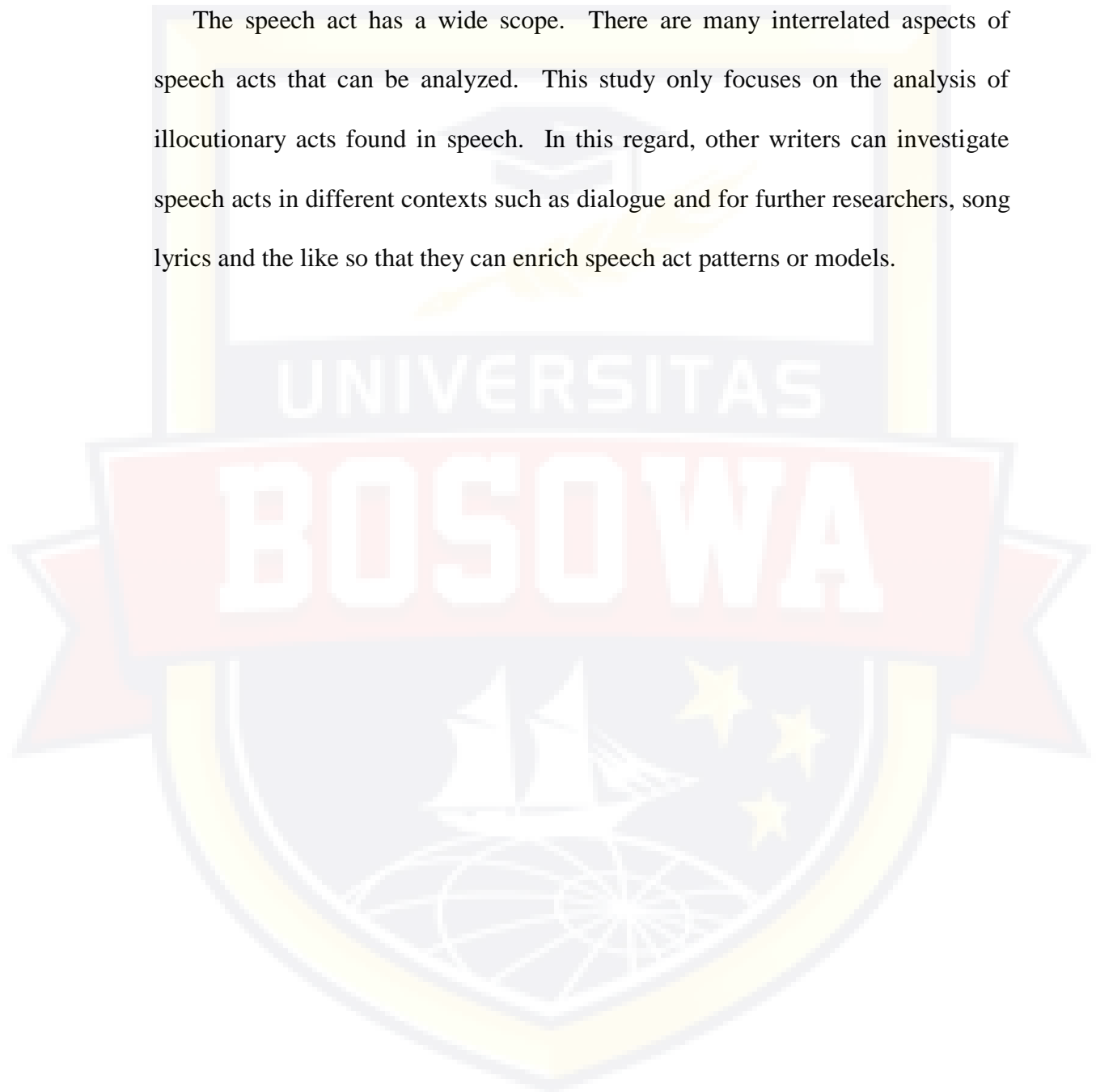
B. Suggestion

English Studies students can learn speech acts. This can minimize misunderstandings that occur in communication because speech act studies provide knowledge about the intended meaning behind the speech. In addition,

there are many types of speech acts that are found in everyday conversation.

Therefore, this research can expedite the communication process.

The speech act has a wide scope. There are many interrelated aspects of speech acts that can be analyzed. This study only focuses on the analysis of illocutionary acts found in speech. In this regard, other writers can investigate speech acts in different contexts such as dialogue and for further researchers, song lyrics and the like so that they can enrich speech act patterns or models.



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APPENDICES 1

Justin Trudeau's Speech Script

Posted By Maclean's

October 20, 2015

12 Minutes Speech Duration

Good afternoon.

Mr. President, fellow delegates, and friends. It is an honor to be with you today.

And it's wonderful to be here in the great city of New York. Once again this week, New Yorkers showed us how to be resilient and resolute in the face of violent extremism.

On behalf of everybody in this room, let me say directly to the people of New York: you are a model to the world. And we thank you.

Exactly one year ago, Canada was in the middle of a long closely fought election campaign. 78 days on the road, and I can assure you in Canada there are 78 days worth of road.

It is the responsibility of a leader to spend time with the people they were elected to serve.

If you want the real stories, you have to go where people live. Coffee shops and church basements, mosques and synagogues. Farmer's markets. Public parks.

It was in places like that that I got the best sense of what Canadians were thinking, and how they were doing. And through the politeness—because we

Canadians are always polite, even when we're complaining—I learnt a few things.

I talked with people my age who were trying to be hopeful about their future, but found it tough to make ends meet, even when they were working full time.

I heard from young Canadians who were frustrated. Who told me that they couldn't get a job because they don't have work experience, and they couldn't get work experience because they don't have a job.

I heard from women and girls who still face inequality in the workplace and violence just because they are women, even in a progressive country like a Canada.

I met parents working hard to give their children every chance to succeed, but were afraid that their efforts won't be enough.

And I had the opportunity to share meals with retired seniors who worked hard their whole lives and are now forced to rely on food banks.

I've had too many distressing conversations with Canadians over the past few years. But they also made something very clear to me.

Canadians still believe in progress. Or at least they believe that progress is possible.

But that optimism is also mixed with a great of concern.

And Canadians not the only on to feel like this, this feeling are present everywhere. That anxiety is a reality.

When leaders are faced with citizens' anxiety, we have a choice to make.

Do we exploit that anxiety or do we allay it?

Exploiting it is easy. But in order to allay it, we need to be prepared to answer some very direct questions.

What will create the good, well-paying jobs that people want, and need, and deserve?

What will strengthen and grow the middle class, and help those working hard to join it?

What will build an economy that works for everyone?

What will help to make the world a safer, more peaceful place?

To allay people's anxiety, we need to create economic growth that is broadly shared, because a fair and successful world is a peaceful world.

We need to focus on what brings us together, not what divides us.

For Canada, that means re-engaging in global affairs through institutions like the United Nations. It doesn't serve our interests—or the world's—to pretend we're not deeply affected by what happens beyond our borders.

Earlier on this year, we helped negotiate the Paris Climate Change agreement.

And we're committed to implementing and we announced that Canada will invest \$2.65 billion dollars over five years to finance clean growth, with low-carbon emissions in developing countries.

We've a view to helping to promote peace and security in those zones which are affected by instability we have reasserted our support for NATO and we have ourselves to increasing Canada's role within the peacekeeping operations of the United Nations.

And we have hosted the fifth conference of the world, reconstitution of the world's fund, were we increased by 5 percent our contribution to this fund.

And we've also helped our partners to increase their contribution to global fund, which has allowed us to amass some \$13 billion to eliminate AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria by 2030.

We've done all this and will do much more because we believe we should confront anxiety with a clear plan to deal with its root causes.

And we believe we should bring people together around shared purposes like the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Because what is the alternative?

To exploit anxiety?

To turn it into fear and blame?

To reject others because they look, or speak, or pray differently than we do?

You see, in Canada we got a very important thing right. Not perfect, but right.

In Canada, we see diversity as a source of strength, not weakness. Our country is strong not in spite of our differences, but because of them.

And make no mistake: we have had many failures, from the internment of Ukrainian, Japanese and Italian Canadians during the World Wars; to our turning away boats of Jewish and Punjabi refugees; to the shamefully continuing marginalization of Indigenous Peoples.

What matters is that we learn from our mistakes, and recommit ourselves to doing better.

To that end, in recent months, Canadians have opened their arms and their

hearts to families fleeing the ongoing conflict in Syria. And from the moment they arrived, those 31,000 refugees were welcomed—not as burdens, but as neighbours and friends. As new Canadians.

This effort has brought together Canadians. In an almost unprecedented way, the government has been working with business people, with committed citizens with civil society to assist the new people coming to our country to adopt themselves to their new country.

But our efforts will only be successful once these refugees have been well established, as full members of the Canadian middle class.

And I want you to know that this objective is one which is within our grasp, not because of what we have done, not because of what these people are bringing themselves.

You see, refugees are people with the same hopes and dreams as our own citizens.

But while our people have felt anxiety, Syrians faced catastrophe.

Do you want to know where Syria's middle class is?

They're living in refugee camps in Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan.

They're moving across Europe, looking for a place to set down roots, to get their kids back into school, to find steady work, and become productive citizens.

Refugee camps are teeming with Syria's middle class. Doctors and lawyers.

Teachers and entrepreneurs. They're well educated. They work hard. They care about their families. They want a better life—a safer and more secure

future for their kids as we all do.

So when I say that I hope that the Syrian refugees we welcomed will soon be able to join our middle class, I am confident that we can make that happen, and we'll do it by offering to them the same things we offer to all our citizens a real and fair chance at success for everyone.

We're going to do all we can to build a strong middle class in Canada.

We're going to invest in education, because it gives the next generation the tools they need to contribute to the world economy and succeed.

We're going to do everything to build a strong middle class in Canada.

We are going to invest in education, because will give the coming generation the necessary tools to make a contribution to the global economy and to be successful.

We're going to invest in infrastructure because will create good jobs which are will paid for the middle class and that will contribute to making our community one of the best places to live and work and invest.

We are determined to build an economy an economy which works for everyone, not only for the richest one present so that each and every person can benefit from economic growth.

And we are going to refuse to give in to pressure to change our profound innermost values to win easy votes people in the world expect more from us, and we expect more for ourselves.

In the end, my friends, there is a choice to be made. Strong, diverse, resilient countries like Canada didn't happen by accident, and they won't continue

without effort.

Every single day, we need to choose hope over fear, and diversity over division.

Fear has never created a single job or fed a single family.

And those who exploit it will never solve the problems that have created such anxiety.

Our citizens, the nearly 7.5 billion people we collectively serve, are better than the cynics and pessimists think they are.

People want their problems solved not exploited.

Listen, Canada is a modest country. We know we can't solve these problems alone.

We know we need to do this all together.

We know it will be hard work.

But we're Canadian. And we're here to help.

Justin Trudeau

APPENDICES 2

AUTOBIOGRAPHY



Tiara Nindi S. Sebo, She was born in Mamuju, 23 July, 1998. She is the first daughter from Henny and Suwandhy Kaleb Sebo. Her mother is government employees and her father have died on 2018. Her hobbies is singing, watching and hangout. Her principle “Be your self then all of that will never feel less”

She completed her elementary education in SD Puncak Mamuju from 2004-2010, after that he continued in SMPn 01 Mamuju from 2010-2013, then he continued in SMAn 01 Makassar from 2013-2016. 2016 she continued her education in Bosowa university while studying he entered student organizations namely BEM and BIT and she is always taking part in singing competitions in 2017 he took part in the RRI Makassar vocal studio and became the first runner up and in 2018 he took part in the student art week competition in Makassar city and became the first runner up English literature is one of interesting subject for her, she favorite sounding English and she gets interest to know more about English.