PERFORMATIVE VERBS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN DONALD TRUMP'S TWITTER ACCOUNT

A PAPER

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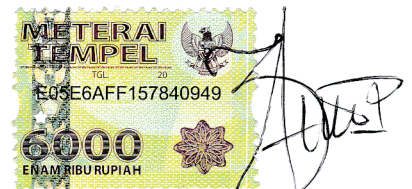
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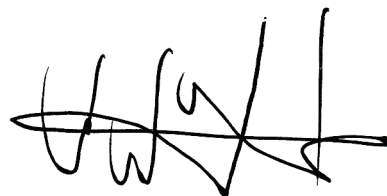
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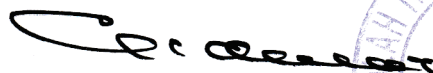
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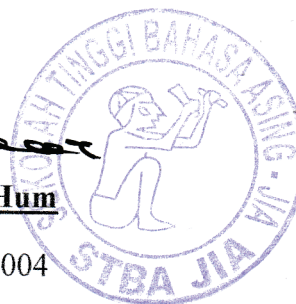NIDN. 0425127503

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO:

`Put God First in Every Situation for He Will`
`Guide You through All the Temptation`

DEDICATION:

This paper is dedicated to:

- All members of my family in Medan and Bekasi (esp. My mom, My uncle, My aunt, My cousins, Ruth and Keket)

- My supporter system, my family in my church GKKD Bekasi

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- All of you who have prayed and helped me in completing this paper.

PERFORMATIVE VERBS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN DONALD

TRUMP'S TWITTER ACCOUNT

ESTERIA JUNIANTI

ABSTRACT

This research is a pragmatics research. This study is aimed to explain the performative verbs of illocutionary act. The source data of the research is Donald Trump's twitter account. The research uses descriptive qualitative methodology research. This research combined theory from Senft (2014), Fraser (1974) and Vanderveken (1990) as the main theory. Total data in this research is twenty five, they are four data of directives, five data of representatives, five data of expressives, five data of commisives, and six data of declarations. The process of analyzing the data is: (1) collecting the data from Donald Trump's twitter account, (2) identifying the data based on the identification and lists of performative verbs which can be found in book of Fraser and Vanderveken, (3) classifying the performative verbs based on classification of illocutionary act, (4) concluding the data analysis. The results of the paper shows that there are directives (16%), representatives (20%), expressive (20%), commisives (20%), and declarations (24%).

Keywords: pragmatics, performative verbs, illocutionary act

VERBA PERFORMATIF PADA TINDAK TUTUR ILOKUSI DI AKUN TWITTER DONALD TRUMP

ESTERIA JUNIANTI

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian pragmatik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan verba performatif pada tindak tutur ilokusi di akun twitter Donald Trump. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah akun twitter milik Donald Trump. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian metodologi kualitatif deskriptif. Penelitian ini menggabungkan teori dari Senft (2014), Fraser (1974) dan Vanderveken (1990) sebagai teori utama. Total data dalam penelitian ini adalah dua puluh lima, diantaranya adalah empat data Directives, lima data Repressentatives, lima data Expressives, lima data dari Commisives, dan enam data Declarations. Proses menganalisis data dibagi menjadi 4 tahap, yaitu: (1) mengumpulkan data dari akun twitter Donald Trump, (2) mengidentifikasi data berdasarkan identifikasi dan daftar verba performatif yang dapat ditemukan pada buku Fraser dan Vanderveken, (3) mengklasifikasikan verba performatif berdasarkan klasifikasi tindak tutur ilokusi, (4) menyimpulkan analisis data. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan Directives (16%), Repressentatives (20%), Expressive (20%), Commisives (20%), dan Declarations (24%).

Kata kunci: pragmatik, verba performatif, tindak tutur ilokusi,

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The writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for her and for everyone who reads it.

Bekasi, 11th August 2018

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is a mainpoint of human communication. As a social creature who lives and needs each other, direct interaction has become an example of communication as a purpose to fulfill their needs in their daily activity. People can deliver message which expressed by ideas, feelings and emotions to communicate. Being connected each other needs same perception which has been aggred together. That is why, to overcome the solution above, people use language as a tool.

Language as a tool can be understood as a system which has been dealt by us. Delahunty and Garvey (2010) stated that language is a system that connects thoughts, which can not be heard, seen, or touched, with sounds, letters, manual signs, or tactile symbols (e.g., Braille) (p. 5). As an ordinary creature, people do not use magic. It means, other people can not guess and read our mind. An individual really needs to deliver their thoughts by terms that can be perceived.

Delivering thoughts by terms that can be perceived is such a process of understanding the clues as a form in spoken laguage. It is automatically connected to the ideas in mind which will show as a sentence. Later, sentence brings us to the series of conversation in the proses of communication. Without this perceivable system, people will not have any idea about the

intention, or someone's purpose to others. By and large, it will never bring us the understanding how to arrange the term to communicate in language which can be studied in linguistics.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It consists of the form and strucure how language can be developed. The development of linguistics has a close relationship with grammar. The theory of grammar is the center representation of linguistics knowledge. Needless to say, the field of linguistics is not limited to grammatical theory, it includes a large number of subfields and contrast with phenomena as complex as human language.

Human language is such a unique system. System in linguistics is a complex unit in arranging sentence. It combines the process of understanding word, which has been established in linguistics system. In this case, the system operates all the rules about the term to create a good language. A good language is built with a good specification which is conducted by knowledge of linguistics. Linguistics consists of a few subfields, such as: the study of our knowledge of sound systems (phonology), word structure (morphology), sentence structure (syntax) and study of language use in context (pragmatics).

Pragmatics learns about the intended meaning which is implicitly performed in an utterance. In daily conversation of human's life, speech will be showed in terms of the context uttered. It means by showing an utterance, the speaker has a certain purpose to the hearer in doing some action. As previously stated, pragmatics can be defined as the study of the relationship between context and meaning.

Context and meaning have a relation with utterance. It depends on the context it occurs in, the utterance will give another perception and function to the hearer. For example, an utterance *I don't even realize Medan becomes hotter nowadays.* Depending on the context, the sentence can function as a complain, or the speaker has an implicit meaning for turning on the air conditioner. The implicit form from the utterance above can be analysed specifically in subfield of pragmatics which called Speech Act Theory.

Speech Act Theory appeared firstly in 1962 by J. L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words.* Austin in Anne O' Keeffe (2011) focused on language structure and individual sentences which were mainly analysed according to their descriptive qualities. From his book, sentence can be seen in two point of view. The first, to have a truth value and reffered to as "constatives" while the other could be described in terms of the act that they perform when uttered in a given context and reffered to as "performatives". (p. 84)

Performative verbs consist verbs which perform an action which means, by saying something, people will not only express their ideas or showing the true or false terms. The group of verbs that used in performative utterance has been clasified appropriate with speech act classification. The taxonomy of speech acts based on felicity conditions has been distinguished in three kinds of action, such as Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Act. All things considered, the kind of action that suits with performative is illocutionary act.

Illocutionary act means the intentions of the speaker regarding what act they intended to perform by means of making the utterance. Senft (2014) added, illocutionary act conform to conventions and have a certain conventional force which will cause certain effects. An effect must be achieved on the audience if the illocutionary act is to be carried out. The performance of an illocutionary act involves the securing of uptake. Uptake is a necessary condition for the successful performance, so this uptake goes beyond the more understanding of the illocutions (p. 18)

Illocutions have part of their illocutionary point to get the words to match the world, others to get the world to match the words. Searle in Senft (2014) however, does not attempt to base his classification of illocutionary act only on the way psychological states are expressed in performing illocutionary acts. His typology of speech acts is based on the three dimensions "illocutionary point", "direction of fit", and "expressed psychological state". For further, Searle presents his own taxonomy in 5 following lists: *Representatives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives,* and *Declarations.* (p. 26)

The writer took an example from Donald Trump's tweet and the reply:

@*realDonaldTrump*: "Trade talks going on with numerous countries that, for many years, have not treated the United States fairly. In the end, all will be happy!"

@wisconsinandy replied: "I guess we should trust you that you are looking out for real people. I mean, Azerbaijan and 4 bankrupcies set aside, you have always been a stand up guy for others."

From *@wisconsiandy* reply, it can be understood that a word "*guess*" as a performative verb represents a meaning of an act of asserting, which can be intended as *Representatives* according to Searle's taxonomy. There are another examples of performative verbs of illocutionary act which can be seen by us in many sources. By considering one and another thing, the writer chose social media.

Social media has been booming around societies. Most people around the world use social media in their daily activities. Nowadays social media is an important thing for the purpose of making the development of business, art, and also educations. The most important, people use social media for communication. There are plenty kinds of social media that people can use, such as instagram, facebook, path and twitter. In fact, in this period, even instagram is being the most common popular of social media, the most favorite one to perform speech in people's mind is twitter.

Twitter is one of popular social media which still used by people around the world. People can tweet every thoughts, ideas, and even compliments about anything. Tweeting is an interesting activities with reply and retweet features that can make people connected each other. There is nothing compare to other social media with the freedom of talk about current topic in society.

Society has developed social media as a standard of how people deals in life. Twitter has ever been a society's standard in the first era when it is created. People will compare each other by seeing whose account is more popular. Popular account consists of how many followers, replies, retweets and favorites that they have. Popular account also can be seen in someone's background of life, whether they are the most inluence person or not. The president's twitter account can be stated as the most popular account. Therefore, the writer chooses Donald Trump's twitter account as the President of the United States.

The writer has choosen Donald Trump's twitter acount as he is the President of the United States which being controversial through his policy that influent the world. The writer will gather all of the tweets and replies in Donald Trump's twitter account then classify the performative verbs of illocutionary act in it. Based on the explanation that has been mentioned above, the writer interested in taking research entitled "**PERFORMATIVE VERBS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN DONALD TRUMP'S TWITTER ACCOUNT**".

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

    The research of this analysis is concluded to solve the problem by following questions:

    a. How to identify the performative verbs of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's twitter account?

b. How to classify the illocutionary act in Donald Trump's twitter account?

c. What is the most common use type of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's twitter account?

2. Scopes of the Research

In this research, the writer focuses on verbs which are used both in Donald Trump's tweets and the replies in it. The writer will identify the verbs and match it with the specification of performative verbs. After identifying, the performative verbs will be classified and compared in lists of speech act classification of illocutionary act as *Representatives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives,* or *Declarations.*

C. **Objective and Significance of the Research**

1. Objective of the research

Based on the problem of the research which has been explained above, the objectives of the research are described as follows:

a. To identify the performative verbs of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's twitter account.

b. To classify the illocutionary act in Donald Trump's twitter account.

c. To get the most common use type of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's twitter account.

2. Significance of the Research

Hopefully the writing of this research gives beneficial knowledge both for the writer and the reader to improve the understanding of English especially in education matter. The significance of the research are described as follows:

a. Theoretically

The writer hopes the writing of this research can be a useful research to enrich the knowledge of linguistics. Then can be used as a tool to develop the analysis of performative verbs of illocutionary act in pragmatic fields.

b. Practically

For the writer, this research is expected to get much more knowledge and also bring more understanding about pragmatic field, especially to identify performative verbs of illocutionary act. It is also intended to make the writer understand which verbs are used as performative and how to classify the performative verbs in 5 kinds of illocutionary act.

Therefore, the reader can get the mutual benefits of getting information about performative verbs of illocutionary act. This research will make them be aware with kinds of performative and the usage of those verbs in illocutionary point in daily life, such as in running their social media's account.

D. **Operational Definitions**

1. Pragmatics : the study of the relationship between context and meaning in an utterance.

2. Speech Act : study of language structure and individual sentences which were mainly analysed according to their descriptive qualities

3. Performative Verbs : A group of verb which is not only uttered in a sentence but perform an action.

4. Illocutionay Act : The act which shows the other contextual meaning behind an utterance.

5. Social media : A social instrument which is used to connect people around the world.

6. Twitter : One of another popular social media which consists of tweets as speech in people's mind.

E. **Systematization of the Research**

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well - edited composition. This paper is divided into 5 chapters as follows.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION explains about the background of the research, scopes and questions of the research, the objectives and significances of the research, operational definitions, and the systematizations of the research.

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION consists of the definition of pragmatics, the history of pragmatics, speech act theory, the

theory about taxonomy of illocutionary act, theory about social media, theory about twitter and relevance of the study.

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH consists of the method of the research which contains time and place of the research and kind of the research. Then, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and the sources of the primary and secondary data.

CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS consists of the data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION consists of the summary from all chapters and some suggestions for the research that relate to significances of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is fundamentally concerned with communicative action and its felicity in context, investigating action with respect to the questions of what action is, what may count as action, what action is composed of, what conditions need to be satisfied for action to be felicitous, and how action is related to context (Bublitz & Norrick, 2011, p. 23). Later, Levinson in O'Keeffe (2011) agreed and stated that pragmatics is study of the use context to make inferences about meaning. (p. 1)

Starting with, Cruse (2006) has dealt with the matter of context, while he said the central topics of pragmatics are those aspects of meaning which are dependent on context (p. 3). Pragmatics is the study of those context-dependent aspects of meaning which are systematically abstracted away from in the construction of content or logical form (Horn & Ward, 2006, p. xi). Comparing with Horn & Ward, Cruse (2006) explains context with two conditions: reference and implicature (p. 3). Weighing up both sides of the arguments, it still can be said that pragmatics learns about the study of the intended meaning in an utterance, but focusses on the use of context.

Focussing on the use of context, pramatics is concerned with the use of tools in meaningful communication about the interaction and knowledge without kowledge of the world, taking into account context in use (Griffits,

2006, p. 1). In specific way, Birner (2012) defined pragmatics as the study of language use in context, but concerned with a matter of performance. Pragmatics, then, has to do with a rather slippery type of meaning, one that is not found in dictionaries and which may vary from context to context. The same utterance will mean different things in different contexts, and will even mean different things to different people. (p. 4)

The relation between pragmatics and context also can be found in Senft (2014) that, research in linguistics, pragmatics deals with how speakers use their languages in various situations and contexts: what speakers do when they speak and why they do it (p. 3). Nevertheless, Yule (1996) stated that, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning which involves the interpretation of what people mean in a paticular context and how the context influnces what is said (p. 3). It can be connected to the explanation of Levinson (1983), the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding is called pragmatics.

As far as the writter concerned, pragmatics is study about how we look for another intended meaning behind an utterance. There are those who argue that it specifically learns about the use of context. It also concerns with a matter of performance that there are such many ways to understand a context. The context is interpreted by the speaker and involved a particular meaning which has been said. It effected between the two meanings, both what people say and what people do after saying it. Through all the matter how pragmatics developed, there was a history behind it and will be explained below.

B. History of Pragmatics

Pragmatics as a new branch of linguistics has been traced in ancient Greece and Rome with the term *Pragmaticus* which is found in late Latin and *Pragmaticos* in Greek. Both of them means *practical.* Levinson (1983) explained, Modern use and current practice of pragmatics is credited to the influence of the American philosophical doctrine of pragmatism. The pragmatic interpretation of semiotics and verbal communication studies in *Foundations of the Theory of Signs* by Charles Morris (1938), for instance, helped neatly expound the differences of mainstream enterprises in semiotics and linguistics. (p. 1)

There are those who argue that, even though its roots can be traced back to early classical traditions of rhetoric and stylistics, to Immanuel Kant's conception of pragmatics as empirical and purposive and to William James, who pointed out its practical nature, modern pragmatics is a fairly recent discipline. Its inauguration as an independent field of study within semiotics took place early in the 20th century by C. Morris, R. Carnap and ultimately C.S. Peirce. (Bublitz and Norrick, 2011, p. 1)

The classic division between syntax, semantics, and pragmatics goes back to Morris, who distinguished three separate "dimensions of semiosis" within his science of signs. Syntax studies the relations signs bear to other signs. Semantics studies the relation between signs and objects. The last one, pragmatics studies the relation between signs and their interpreters.

Some thirty years elapsed before pragmatics finally made its way into modern linguistics in the late 1960s, when linguists began to explore so called performance phenomena. To this end, they adopted ideas developed and advanced by L. Wittgenstein, G. Ryle, P. Strawson, J.L. Austin and other eminent (ordinary or natural) language philosophers. It seems safe to claim that the ensuing *pragmatic turn* was most notably induced by J.L. Austin, J.R. Searle and H.P. Grice, who were interested in *utterance meaning* rather than sentence or word meaning.

Other scientific movements that nourished pragmatics include anthropology (B. Malinowski, P. Wegener, A. Gardiner), contextualism (J.R. Firth) and functionalism (K. Buhler, R. Jakobson, D. Hymes), ethnomethodology (H. Garfinkel, E. Goffman, H. Sacks) and European sociology (J. Habermas). This volume addresses all of these influences. Since the pragmatic turn, pragmatics has arguably developed more rapidly and diversely than any other linguistic discipline.

Since the 1970s, the early Anglo-American framework of pragmatic linguistic study has been immensely expanded and enhanced by research in Continental Europe and elsewhere. With historiographic hindsight, it can be seen that the broadening, i.e. the interdisciplinary expansion, of the field of pragmatics has been a cumulative process.

It can be easily detected by us a first shift from the binarity of early structuralist concepts (such as lexical/word meaning versus causal/sentence meaning) to the multiplicity of speech act related concepts. A further step

towards a (conceptual as well as methodological) widening of the field took place in the 1970s and 1980s, when structure and action oriented pragmatics linked up with the emerging interactional paradigms in sociology (in general) and ethnomethodology (in particular).

The ensuing developments have seen *interalia* a realignment of *context* (from a static and autonomous to a dynamic and collaborative concept, which is cognitively, situationally and socio-culturally much more refined), and a shift from the concept of the unilateral, i.e. the individual speaker's (speech) act (as advocated by pioneers like Austin) to the interactionally expanded concept of the bi- or (in some types of interactive computer-mediated forms of communication) multi-lateral 'inter-act'. Taken all in all, the establishment and development of linguistic pragmatics has been an authentic success story. Since that time, pragmatics was developed to be part of linguistics.

C. Pragmatics in Linguistics

In our daily life, people use language as a communication's tool for each other. Sentence is a part of communication system which brings us series of conversation. The use of language is not only based on the principle of well-formed sentence in syntax, but on the basis of the necessity for communication to work. More precisely, language is spoken by the community as a way of interaction participants understanding what they are saying.

It can be understood, and indeed often has been found, that communication can still work even if using language is not slick syntactically, in other way people still can communicate each other without have to form the sentence perfectly. Regardles of the structure sentence in grammar, meaning is also a matter that can not be ignored in language analysis. Thus, it can be understood that the main difference between syntax and pragmatics, while pointing out the importance of pragmatic studies in linguistics, lies in meanings of speech and in language users.

The language system consists of sub-systems like phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Language use involves a relationship between form and meaning. As noted above, the study of linguistic form involves the study of a number of different levels of linguistic units: Phonetics deals with individual speech sounds, phonology deals with how these sounds pattern systematically within a language, morphology deals with the structure of words, and syntax deals with the structure of sentences. At each level, these forms may be correlated with meaning. At the phonetic/phonological level, individual sounds are not typically meaningful in themselves. (as cited in Birner, 2013, p. 4)

The discussion of meaning leads to the importance of semantics, the linguistic level which examines the relationship between linguistic forms and entities that exist outside the language, in language analysis. Birner added, at the morphological level, individual words and morphemes are conventionally associated with meanings; this is the purview of lexical semantics and lexical

pragmatics. At the sentence level, certain structures are conventionally associated with certain meanings (e.g., when two true sentences are joined by *and*, as in *I like pizza and I eat it frequently*, it can be taken the resulting conjunction to be true as well); this is the purview of sentential semantics. Above the level of the sentence, people deals with pragmatics, including meaning that is inferred based on contextual factors rather than being conventionally associated with a particular utterance.

In other words, to explain the phenomenon of everyday language use, in addition to syntax and semantics, there is a need for pragmatics which is understood here as the field that examines the relationship between the structure used by the speaker, the meaning of what is spoken, and the meaning of the speech. Pragmatics uses, which are not present in syntax and semantics, in this case can be demonstrated by, for example, how a politeness strategy influences the use of language, how to understand the implicature of a conversation, and how the condition of felicity is possible for an act of speec. As it has been mentioned above about the connection words of meaning, pragmatics study about subject which learns more and detail about meaning behind an utterance, it is called speech act.

D. Speech Act

1. Speech Act Theory

The notion of directness and indirectness and of literal and intended meaning have been a chief concern dealt with in Speech Act Theory.

Speech Act Theory emerged in the 1960s against the backdrop of theories focused on language structure and individual sentences which were mainly analysed according to their descriptive qualities. Speech Act Theory has since played a key role in linguistics and philosophy, such as in the modelling of speech acts for computational linguistics, and the study of pragmatic competence in cross-cultural and cross-linguistic contexts (as cited in O'keeffe, 2011, p.83). Speech acts are characteristically performed in the utterance of sounds or the making of marks. (Searle, 1971, p.44)

Birner (2013) explained, uttering something either orally or in writing is to do something. The act of speaking is, first and foremost, an act. This is the central insight behind the theory of speech acts, and although it seems relatively straightforward, it raises important questions about how the addressee is able to determine what sort of act the speaker intended to perform. The theory of speech acts, then, is inherently a pragmatic theory, since it involves an intention on the part of the speaker and an inference on the part of the hearer. (p. 175)

As Austin (1962) postulated in *How to Do Things with Work*, Speech Act Theory provides a taxonomy of the different functions that utterances might perform, and it also offers an approach to understand the apparent discrepancy between what we say and what we mean. The truth or falsity of a statement depends not merely on the meanings of

words but on what act you were performing in what circumstances it can be taken. (p. 144)

Based on the statements which have been mentioned above, speech act is a study of language structure and individual sentences which were mainly analysed according to their descriptive qualities. It shows us how is an act performed in sentence that has been uterred. Uterring something can actually give us another intended meaning behind a speech. It means, by saying something, there are also another expression of actions which will be showed by us.

In his initial work Austin (1962) suggested a division in Speech Act between "constatives" and "performatives". (O'Keeffe, 2011, p. 83)

a. Constatives

Constative is an utterance to reflect the fact that the former could be analysed as either being true or false. It also utterances that actions what they express because there are conventions that link the utterances to institutionalized procedures. This distinction is somewhat artificial. Austin closes his fourth lecture as follows: we see that in order to explain what can go wrong with statements we cannot just concentrate on the proposition involved (whatever that is) as has been done traditionally, we must consider the total situation in which the utterance is issued (Senft, 2014, p. 14).

Moreover, constatives has been explained as speech act in which we concentrate on the truth or falsity of what is said. Constatives

involve the cognitive use of language and raise claims to truth (examples are assertions and descriptions); here we thematize the content of the utterance as a statement about what is or could be the case. They are often used to describe rather than to do something. (Bublitz & Norrick, 2011, p.296)

Thus, an utterance behind speech act which shows a truth or false meaning can be understood as constative. This first division in speech act gives pressure about how the sentence is analysed from its real meaning, rather than its intended meaning. Constative is also used to describe rather than to do something.

b. Performatives

Gunter Senft (2014) refers to the first two declarative sentences, in which something is done in or by saying something, as performative sentences; they are characterized by having verbs produced "in the first person singular present indicative active" which make the action performed by the speaker explicit. These sentences perform an act (like baptizing or betting); they are neither 'true' nor 'false'; 'they are seen to be not utterances which could be "true" or "false". (p. 5)

Performative could be described in terms of the act that they perform when uttered in a given context. The type of performative utterance that Austin initially focuses on is the explicit performative

which carries a number of qualities that set it apart from other utterances. It is marked by the use of a performative verb which names the action that is being performed by the utterance. Examples of explicit performatives are "I hereby declare the ceremony open", "I name this ship". (O'Keeffe, 2011, p. 83)

Meanwhile, performatives they are self-verifying (they contain their own truth conditions), non-falsifiable (they can never be untrue) and self-referential (the verb refers to what the speaker of the utterance is doing), (as cited in Thomas, 2013, p.33). Verbs that can be used performatively are called "performative verbs. An utterance which contains a performative verb is a verb that describes the act of uttering a declarative then will do the trick (tell, say, state, etc). (Birner, 2012, p.194)

In conclussion, performative is a sentence which performs an act. It could be described in terms of the act that they perform when uttered in a given context. Performative is usually used in an active sentence by singular person. An active sentence contains verb which called performative verb. Performative verb describes an utterance which shows a verb that contains an act behind it.

2. Felicity Conditions

The theory of speech acts remains the insight that every utterance constitutes the performance of an act. And just as it is possible for a

sentence to be ungrammatical if it violates the rules of syntax, it is possible for a speech act to be infelicitous if it violates the rules governing speech acts. Since speech acts are inherently related to the context of their utterance, they are inherently pragmatic; thus the rules for their use have to do with contextual appropriateness. It is true that there are formal constraints on their use; obviously in any reasonably normal context, you cannot place a bet by uttering any of the forms in. (Birner, 2010, p.184)

Moreover, requirement of contextual meaning which is contained behind an utterance is simply called felicity conditions. Austin in Birner (2010) lists the following felicity conditions:

a. There must exist an accepted conventional procedure having a certain conventional effect, that procedure to include the uttering of certain words by certain persons in certain circumstances, and further,

b. The particular persons and circumstances in a given case must be appropriate for the invocation of the particular procedure invoked.

c. The procedure must be executed by all participants both correctly and completely.

d. Where, as often, the procedure is designed for use by persons having certain thoughts or feelings, or for the inauguration of certain consequential conduct on the part of any participant, then a person participating in and so invoking the procedure must in fact have

those thoughts or feelings, and the participants must intend so to conduct themselves, and further must actually so conduct themselves subsequently.

Likewise, Searle (1965) in Birner expands on these felicity conditions, using the speech act of promising as his model. He gives five rules for felicitous promising, which are paraphrased below (where P stands for the promise, S and H stand for speaker and hearer, and A stands for an act): (p. 185)

a. The utterance must predicate some future act A of the speaker.

b. H would like S to do A, and S knows this.

c. It should not be obvious to both of them that S will do A in the normal course of events.

d. S must intend to do A.

e. The utterance of P counts as S's taking on an obligation to do A.

Above all, since speech acts are inherently related to the context of their utterance, they are inherently pragmatic; thus the rules for their use have to do with contextual appropriateness. In his revised theory, Austin in O'Keeffe (2010) distinguishes three kinds of action within each utterance:

a. Locutionary Act

This is the actual utterance itself, i.e. the physical act of producing an utterance and its apparent meaning. Austin in Laurence and Gregory (2011) explained locutionary act as an act of speaking, act involved in the construction of speech, such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using them in conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain senses and certain references as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn.

On the other hand, including both an utterance act and a propositional act, a locutionary act is the recognizable grammatical utterance (its form and meaning). The same locutionary act, such as *It's raining*, may be a statement of fact about the weather, advice to carry an umbrella, or a warning that one shouldn't go outside. (Brinton, 2000, p. 302)

Furthermore, Senft (2014) added, locutionary act is the act of saying something, to perform a "phonetic" act (the act of uttering certain noises), to perform a "phatic" act (the act of uttering certain words in a certain grammatical construction) and to perform a "rhetic" act (the act of using words with a certain meaning). (p.16)

Likewise, Huang (2007) added, a locutionary act is the production of a meaningful linguistic expression, the basic act of speaking, which itself consists of three related subacts. They are a

phonic act of producing an utteranceinscription, a phatic act of composing a particular linguistic expression in a particular language, and a rhetic act of contextualizing the utterance- inscription. (p. 102)

In other words, these three subacts is concerned with the physical act of making a certain sequence of vocal sounds (in the case of spoken language) or a set of written symbols (in the case of written language). The second refers to the act of constructing a well-formed string of sounds/symbols, be it a word, phrase or sentence, in a particular language. The third subact is responsible for tasks such as assigning reference, resolving deixis, and disambiguating the utterance-inscription lexically and/or grammatically.

It can be concluded that locutionary act is an act of producing an utterance and its apparent meaning. It is the recognizable grammatical utterance (its form and meaning). The acts are phonetic (for uttering certain noises), phatic (for uttering certain words in a certain grammatical construction), and rhetic (for using words with a certain meaning). These three subacts arrange the well structured sentence and become locutionary act.

b. Illocutionary Act

An illocutionary act is the communicative purpose of an utterance, the use to which language is being put, or what the

speaker is trying to do with his locutionary act. The semantic structure of a speech act consists of its illocutionary force (abbreviated IF), and its propositional content (abbreviated prop). Illocutionary force is the way in which the proposition is to be taken. Illocutionary force is expressed by performative verbs, but also by a variety of other means, including sentence type,word order, stress, intonation and punctuation. (as cited in Brinton, 2000, p. 302)

Later, Bublitz (2011) explained that an illocutionary act, which is the action performed by virtue of the force associated with a given linguistic expression. It is the performance of an act in saying something, as opposed to the performance of an act of saying something. This level of action depends on the social conventions that allow us verbally to carry out clearly recognizable actions. The illocutionary force of an utterance can be isolated by asking in which sense we were using a given utterance. When we describe metapragmatically an utterance as an order, a request, a suggestion, a statement, a promise, we refer to its illocutionary force. (p. 380)

Every illocutionary act, Searle postulates, can be understood in respect to three features: its illocutionary point or force; its direction of fit; and its expressed psychological state. Direction of fit refers to the way in which language relates to the external world: it may be word-to-world, where the speaker intends what he says to match things in the world, to be true or false statements about the world, or

it may be world-to-word, where the speaker intends the world to come to match what he says, to bring about or efect a change by saying something. (Brinton, 2000, p. 302)

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the effect that is achieved through the locution and illocution. Austin in Senft (2014) said, perlocutionary acts produce effects upon the feelings, thoughts or actions of the addressee(s) and thus have psychological and/or behavioural consequences. The characteristics of perlocutionary act are securing uptake, taking effect, and inviting a response, in which illocutionary acts are bound up with effects; and these are all distinct from the producing of effects. (pp. 16-17)

The securing of uptake is the first class of effect of the illocutionary act. Sbisa explained, uptake is a necessary condition for the successful performance, i.e. the achievement of the core effect of an illocutionary act; and this uptake goes beyond the mere understanding of the illocution. It brings about the understanding of the meaning and of the force of the locution.

The second class of effect of the illocutionary act is the production of a conventional effect. The illocutionary act takes effect in certain ways, as distinguished from producing consequences in the sense of bringing about states of affairs in the "normal" way, i.e.

changes in the natural course of events. Austin illustrates this statement with the example of naming a ship.

The third class of effect of the illocutionary act is that it invites a response or a sequel; a promise, for example, has to be fulfilled. Austin summarizes these effects of illocutionary acts and then opposes them to effects which are characteristic of perlocutionary acts. With the perlocutionary act, a speaker achieves effects upon the feelings, thoughts or actions of the participant(s) in certain situations and specific circumstances. (as cited n Senft 2014, p.16)

Above all, perlocutionary acts are causal. Austin points out that the response or sequel of perlocutionary acts can also be achieved by non-verbal means: "thus intimidation may be achieved by waving a stick or pointing a gun". Contrary to illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts are not conventional. The effects of the speaker's perlocutionary acts may be intended by the speaker, but they may also be unintended. (Senft, 2014, p.17)

3. Taxonomy of Illocutionary Acts

Searle in Senft (2014), however, does not attempt to base his classification of illocutionary acts only on the way psychological states are expressed in performing illocutionary acts. After a critical survey of Austin's taxonomy for illocutionary verbs presented in his last William James Lecture, Searle presents his own taxonomy, a list of what he

regards 'as the basic categories of illocutionary acts. This list consists of the following five types: (p. 26)

a. Representatives

Representatives have a truth value: They commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. The direction of fit is words to the world; the psychological state expressed is belief. Thus, acts of'asserting', 'reporting', 'stating', 'concluding', 'deducing', and 'describing' are paradigmatic cases of representatives.

Moreover, act of asserting is the speaker's assessment of how the proposition expressed fits into the conversation, and the speaker's strength of conviction in the truth of the proposition expressed. Bruce Fraser (1975) has categorized the verbs which can express an act of asserting, they are:

Accuse	Comment	Inform	Remark
Acknowledge	concede	Maintain	Remind
Add	conclude	Mention	Repeat
Admit	Confirm	Note	Reply
Advocate	Confess	Notify	Report
Affirm	Conjecture	Observe	Respond
Agree	Declare	Point out	Retort
Allege	Deduce	Postulate	Say

Announce	Denounce	Predict	State
Apprise	Deny	Proclaim	Submit
Argue	Disagree	Profess	Suggest
Assent	Dispute	Prophesy	Swear
Assert	Emphasize	Protest	Tell
Attest	Grant	Reaffirm	Verify
Aver	Hold	Recognize	Warn
Claim	refuse		

Table 2.1 Performative Verbs in Representatives

The collaboration between Vanderveken with MacQueen (1990) presented another opinion about assertives. The primitive assertiv in Englih is "assert", which names the force of assertion. It is sometimes is used in the stronger sense of positively asserting as opposed to denying, in which case it is a strong assertive relative to its primitive use. There are a few specific verbs that will show an assertive meaning and will be listed belows (p. 169) :

1) Admit, stating of affairs (e.g. a failure or an error) way is to recogize it openly while presupposing that it is bad and is in some way connected to the hearer.

2) Claim, also the names of the illocutionary force of assertion in as much as it has the same illocutionary point, made of achievement, degree of strength, propositional content,

preparatory and sincerity conditions. There are differences of conversational nuance in that "claim" tends to connect the assertion to the speaker by way of right or ownership.

3) Confirm is approving while presupposing that a declaration with the same proportional content has already been performed, generally in invoking less authority than in the instance of confirmation.

4) Tell is an act to do something for directing someone in a way that does not allow the option of refusal. It can only be obeyed or disobeyed. It is such an act to instruct someone.

5) Report is to assert with the propositional content condition to the effect that the propositional content is about either the past in relation to the time of an utterance, or in some cases in the present.

By considering all the verbs above and also with another that can not be mentioned clearly one by one, it can be drawn a conclusion that a representative can express an act which mention verbs and it brings us to the truth that will be fit to the conversation, it also should be categorized as performative verbs. There are many performative verbs which can be said as reporting, stating, concluding, deducing, and describing. Another act that has been uttered in this case is automatically called as illocutionary act.

b. Directives

The illocutionary point of directives is that they are attempted by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. The direction of fit is world-to-words and the sincerity condition is want (or wish or desire). The propositional content is always that the hearer does some future action. Acts of 'requesting', 'asking', 'ordering', 'commanding', 'begging', 'pleading', 'praying', 'defying' and 'challenging' are paradigmatic cases of directives.

Furthermore, an act of requesting is the speaker's desire for the hearer to bring about the state of fairs expressed in the proposition. These following verbs are categorized as an act of requesting. (Fraser, 1975, p. 192) :

Appeal	Demand	Inquire	Pray
Ask	Direct	Instruct	Prohibit
Beg	Enjoin	Invite	Restrict
Bid	Forbid	Order	Request
Call on	Implore	Petition	Require
Command	insist	Plead	Request

Table 2.2 Performative Verbs in Directives

Directives forces have a special mode of achievement of their illocutionary point in that generally, it is clear that the hearer either has or has not the option of refusal. So, when speaker asks or begs someone to do something, he gives an option of refusal to the hearer.

Directive illocutionary act that uses performative verbs with such a polite mode of achievement are said to be granted or refused when their satisfaction is evaluated. Here are the specific meanings of performative verbs that is used in directives type: (Vanderkeven, 1990, p. 189)

1) Ask has two distinct directive uses. One can ask someone to do something or ask him questions. In this case, ask also names the same illocutionary force as "request".

2) Beg also has two distinctive uses. In one, to beg is to request politely (mode of achievement) e.g. "I beg your pardon". In the other use, to beg is to request humbly as in the speca cases of the "beggar".

3) Command requires authority or at least pretended institutionalized power. To give an order is to demand of the hearer that he do something while invoking a position of authority or power over him, while to issue a comand is just to give an order from a position to an authority.

4) Demand has a greater degree of stength than telling. To demand something is to tell the hearer to do it, while expressing a strong will.

5) Request is directive illocutionary act that alows the option of refusal. It is often taken to the paradigmatic directive but on account of this special mode of achievement, not the primitive.

In conclussion, an utterance which can be said as directives should express an act of requesting, asking, ordering, commanding, begging, pleading, defying, and challenging. These verbs also should be performative verbs which express an act of illocutionary act.

c. Commisives

They are 'illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. The direction of fit is world-to-words and the sincerity condition is intention. The propositional content is always that the speaker does some future action. Acts of 'promising', 'threatening', 'offering' and 'pledging' are paradigmatic cases of commissives.

In other words, act of promising is categorized as an act of committing. Bruce Fraser (1975) explained as the speaker's proposal to place himself under an obligation to bring about the state of affairs expressed in the proposition. The following verbs are:

Accept	Commit	Guarantee	Promise
Assume	(one self)	Obligate	Undertake
Assure	Dedicate	Offer	Swear
Bind oneself	Give one's word	pledge	volunteer

Table 2.3 Performative Verbs in Commisives

The following verbs above can be explained specifically and combined by the theory of the collaboration between Daniel Vandervken and Kenneth MacQueen. The listed verbs are: (Vanderveken, 1990, p. 182)

1) Accept in the relevant sense is to respond favorably to an offer, an invitation, a request in comitting oneself to a desired course of action. In the way of promising, it is representing a future action on the part of the hearer.

2) Assure in the commisive use, is to commit oneself to something with the perlocutionary intention of convincing someone who has doubts. The preposition of these doubts is a preparatory condition and the attemp to try to have the hearer "feel sure" of the commitment.

3) Gurantee is to perform a complex speech act that is both an assertion and conditional promise. A speaker who gurantees a promise simultaneously some (moral or other) compensation in the event that the statement turns out not to be true (or some commitment is not carried out).

4) Offer is a promise that is conditional upon the hearer's acceptance. Making an offer is to put somethin forward for another's choice. Ofte an offer is bound (propositional content condition) by a definitive time frame.

5) Promise is considered the paradigm of commisive verbs. It does, however, have particular traits that distinguish it from performative. It is always made to someone and has the special preparatory condition to the effect that is good for the hearer. It also involves a special kind of commitment namely the explicit undertaking of an obligation that may remain in other types of commitment

6) Swear is commit oneself to future action in virtue of solemn, public evocation, of a sacred or revered person, object or institution.

Then, another verbs which can not be mentioned detail also can be accepted as commisive, if only they can express act of promising, threatening, offering and pledging. All of these acts is intended to commit the speaker to some future course of action in illocutionary point.

d. Expressives

The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional contents in expressives there is no direction of fit. The gist of expressives is that they express the speaker's psychological attitude or state, like joy, grief, sorrow, etc.

Acts of 'thanking', 'congratulating', 'apologizing', 'condoling', 'deploring' and 'welcoming' are paradigmatic cases of expressives.

However, acts of thanking, appologizing can be categorized as an act of reflecting speaker attitude. It means, the speaker's assessment of the appropriateness of the state of affairs resulting from some prior act expressed by the proposition. The following verbs (as cited in Bruce Fraser, 1975, p. 192) are:

Accept	Commend	Deplore	Question
Apology	Commiserate	Disagree	Recognize
Acclaim	Complain	Endorse	Regret
Admonish	Compliment	Excuse	Salute
Agree	Congratulate	Favor	Thank
Apologize	Condemn	Object to	Toast
Applaud	Credit	Oppose	wish
Approve of	Curse	Praise	
Blame	Denounce	protest	

Table 2.4 Performative Verbs in Expressives

Expressive illocutionary verbs name forces whose point is to express (that is to say, to manifest) mental states of the speaker such as joy, approbation or discontent which are important in our social forms of life. Human beings can express their mental states in non-linguistic behaviour. They can express their happiness by smiling and laughing, and their sadness by crying. However, when they perform

expressive illocutionary acts, it is by the use of language that they express their mental states. Performative verbs which express that mental states in illocutionary act will be explained more detail below: (Vanderveken, 1990, p. 215)

1) Applaud is publicly to express praise (mode of achievement) for someone's accomplishments (propositional content condition).

2) Blame is expressing disapproval with an explicit attachment of this disapproval (mode of achievement and propositional content condition) to someone, perhaps the hearer, for having done something judged to be bad (preparatory condition).

3) Complain in the expressive use is expressing discontent. There is a preparatory condition to the effect that the situation complained about is bad (for the speaker, at least). It is not the case that the hearer s taken to be responsible for the bad situation, since one can complain about states of affairs which are independent of the hearer such as bad luck, poor health, etc.

4) Disapprove or can be said as disagree in the expressive use is expressing feelings of disapproval with a state of affairs (sincerity condition), while presupposing (preparatory condition) that the state of affairs is bad .

5) Protest in the expressive use is to deplore in a stronger and more formal manner (mode of achievement) while presupposing that

the hearer has the authority to change the state of affairs about which one protests (preparatory condition).

6) Thank is expressing gratitude (sincerity condition). There is a preparatory condition to the effect that the hearer is responsible for a state of affairs that is good for the speaker.

Thus, as long as the verbs can express the speaker's psychological attitude or state, like joy, grief and sorrow, they also can be categorized as act of thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, deploring and else. Thi means, the utterance can be fixed as an expressive of illocutionary act.

e. Declarations

Searle points out that they are a very special category of speech acts. Declaratives bring about some alternation to the status or condition of the referred-to object or objects solely in virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed, which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extralinguistic institutions

However, the successful performance of declarations requires the existence of an extra-linguistic institution in which the speaker and the hearer occupy special places. The direction of fit is both words-to-world and world-to-words there is no sincerity condition.

Paradigmatic cases of declarations are successful acts of appointing, nominating, marrying, christening, excommunicating, declaring war, resigning, and firing.

Furthermore, an act of declaring is categorized by Bruce Fraser as an act of evaluating. It intended the speaker's assessment of the truth of the proposition expressed, and the basis for this judgement. The verbs which can be understood as an act of evaluating are:

Adjudge	Conjecture	Hold	Postulate
Analyze	Date	Hypothesize	Put
Appraise	Declare	Identify	Rank
Assess	Describe	Insist	Read
Calculate	Diagnose	Interpret	Reckon
Cail	Estimate	Judge	Regard
Certify	Figure	locate	Rule
Characterize	Formulate	Make it	Speculate
Choose	Evaluate	Measure	Take
Cite	Find	Theorize	Value
Classify	Grade	Place	
conclude	Guess	Portray	

Table 2.5 Performative Verbs in Declarations

In another point of view, most declarative illocutionary verbs name declarations that require a position authority of the speaker in

extra-linguistic institution. In general, the mode of achievement of such declarations consists in invoking that institutional position and it determines the preparatory condition that the speaker occupies effectively such a position. The explanation about the detail of declarative verbs will be shown as follows:

1) Adjudge in declarative use is to rule with the added preparatory condition to the effect that "judging" has become the prevalent mode and that justice will be a significant factor in the propositional content.

2) Appoint is to name someone to a position of status of some authority. It alone may transfer the authority, but generally the appointment s followed by an instalation.

3) Call is to designate someone as occupying a post or position (as in naming someone to chair an important committee, or to be a member of a Supreme Court). In one sense of the word, to call someone or something by a certain name is to give that name by declaration.

4) Declare in declarative use, it examplifies the characteristic features of the sat in that the speaker purely and simplymakes something the case by declaring it so. Most other declarative illocutionary forces are formed by adding special propositional content conditins determining corresponding preparatory conditions.

By understanding all things that matters, an illoctionary act is the act which shows the other contextual meaning behind an utterance. Structure of a speech act consists of its illocutionary force and its propositional content, which is the way in which the proposition is to be taken. Illocutionary force is usually expressed by performative verbs, sentence type, word order, stress, intonation, punctuation, mood or modal auxiliaries.

E. Social Media

Social media is a social instrument of communication. The term social media refers to the use of web-based and mobile technologies to turn communication into an interactive dialogue. Social media takes on many different forms including magazines, internet forums, weblogs, social blogs, photographs or pictures, video, rating and social bookmarking. With the world in the midst of a social media revolution, it is more than obvious that social media like facebook, twitter, myspace, skype etc., are used extensively for the purpose of communication. (Trisha, 2012, p. 1)

Today most of the people specially the youngsters are hooked on to the different social media for keeping in contact with their peers. Social media is media for social interaction as a superset beyond social communication. There are pros and cons to the use of social media. One most important advantage is the online sharing of knowledge and information among the different groups of people. This online sharing of information also promotes

the increase in the communication skills among the people especially among the learners/students of educational institutions.

One of the reasons people prefer such form of media is because of the interactions they can have there, both social and professional. Whether it is as simple as checking back to see what other comments have been added to yours or as involved as attending a workshop or presentation in a virtual world, the nature of the attraction lies in the connections between people that these online spaces afford (Trisha, 2012,p. 5). The improvement of this situation is supported by the availability of tools like technologies.

Technologies nowadays have given us the biggest impact in every details of our daily life. People use technology to fulfill their needs every single time. Then, social media as a part of technologies has become something important to everyone. Social media is not only used as a trend, but also for communication needs, sharing information and others. This way, the writer choose social media as an interesting object to get the more understanding of how communication works for each other. Above all, a daily use tools of social media which can be such a good choice for developing this research is twiter.

F. Twitter

Twitter is one of popular social media which still used by people around the world. Twitter started in 2006 as a social networking site that would allow a user to create profiles or personal homepages online and build up a social network. The profile page thus created is like the user's

personalized webpage and contains profile information of the user like gender, religion, orientation, interests, place of birth, current location, marital status, etc. The page can be customized as the user wants and include video clips, music files or photos on their page. Typically, these friends are actual friends, acquaintances, and even strangers, who may have sent a friend request and the user has included them in his/her list. (Baruah, 2012, p. 4)

Twitter, a microblogging service less than three years old, commands more than 41 million users as of July 2009 and is growing fast. Being a follower on Twitter means that the user receives all the messages (called tweets) from those the userfollows. Common practice of responding to a tweet has evolved into well-defined markup culture: RT stands for retweet, "@" followed by a user identifier address the user, and "#" followed by a word represents a hashtag. The retweet mechanism empowers users to spread information of their choice beyond the reach of the original tweet's followers and it will appear in their timeline. (Haewon, 2010, p. 1)

Twitter was created on March 2006 by Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Biz Stone, and Evan Williams and launched in July of that year. The service rapidly gained worldwide popularity. In 2012, more than 100 million users posted 340 million tweets a day, and the service handled an average of 1.6 billion search queries per day. In 2016, Twitter had more than 319 million monthly active users. On the day of the 2016 U.S. presidential election, Twitter proved to be the largest source of breaking news, with 40 million election-related tweets sent by 10 p.m. (Eastern Time) that day.

Based on the fact that has been mentioned above, the writer interested in taking twitter as the object of the research and analyze the performative verb of illocutionary act. The writer choose Donald Trump's twitter acount as he is the President of the United States which being controversial through his policy that influent the world. The writer will gather all of the replies from netizen in Donald Trump's twitter account and classify the performative verb of illocutionary act in it.

G. Relevance of The Study

The study of speech act has been popular. Numerous study about speech act has been conducted by researchers by using various sources. The previous studies below mostly talk about the use of illocutionary act with the data sources are taken from novel, and movie.

1. *Tuturan performative dalam tindak tutur ilokusi pada film lie to me: kajian pragmatik* by Vivi Nursovi (Universitas Widyatama Bandung).

   The researcher analyzed the differences of performative in film Lie to Me. As Austin postulated, performative has been clasified become explicit and implicit performative. From the dialogues in the film, Vivi as the researcher has found that explicit and implicit meaning behind an utterance can give the difference responds to the hearer.

The sameness of the research above with the writer's research is that both of the researchers took the same topic in pragmatics, which is performative verbs in illocutionary act. Then it came with differences subject and purpose, the writer gather the verbs and concerned about the performative verbs itself. Meanwhile she concerned with the explicit and implicit meaning of performative verbs. Another differences is the object of the research between social media (twitter) and film.

2. Illocutionary Acts of The Persuasion Used by the Main Characters in "Runaway Jury" by Irvan Hadinata (2008)

This is a study about speech act of persuasion in a movie entitled "Runaway Jury". The writer here Irvan uses the theory of speech act from Searle, especially persuasion speech act. He does this study to find the types and percentages of illocutionary acts occur in the movie. In this research, he also uses both descriptive qualitative and quantitative approach.

Both of the writers concerned with the illocutionary act. The differences are he took the persuasion used in illocutionary act, and the writer concerned with the performative verbs in its illocutionary point. The other difference is the object of the research between social media (twitter) and film.

3. Illocutionary Acts on the Speech of Hillary Clinton : Primary Night Speech by Andrew Sutjiadi (2011).

    This research focuses on the application of the illocutionary act in the speech of Primary Night Speech by Hillary Clinton. The writer, Andrew presented three statements of the problem: to find the types of illocutionary act wich exist in the speech, to find the intended meaning, and to find the most frequent type of illocutionary act which occured.

    Illocutionary point once more become the sameness topic to the writer. Both the writer presented the same statement which to find the types of illocutionary act and the most frequent type of it. The concerned subject became the differences between these two researches. Andrew only foccused on illocutionary point itself, while the writer concerned with the performative verbs. Object of the research also has become the difference thing, which is between social media (twitter) and speech.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of the Research

1. Time and Place of the Research

The research entitled "Performative Verbs of Illocutionary Act in Donald Trump's twitter account" was conducted since the beginning of March to the end of July, 2018 by figuring out the determination of the tittle as the first step. This research took place at STBA JIA library. The writer gather the refferences from various sources in a few libraries, such as STBA JIA, Unika Atma Jaya, and University of Indonesia.

2. Kind of the Research

Qualitative methodology is kind of research that was used by the writer. In qualitative research, major characteristics at each stages of the research process are: exploring a problem, having the literature review, stating the purpose and research questions in a general and broad way, collecting data, analyzing the data for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger meaning of the findings, writing the report using flexible, emerging structures and evaluative criteria, and including the researchers' subjective reflexivity. (Creswell, 2012, p. 26)

Qualitative research is concerned with the opinion, experiences and feelings of individuals producing subjective data. Data are used to develop concept and theories that help us to understand the social world especially

in pronouncing a language. This is an inductive approach to the development of theory. (Hancock,1998, p. 2)

The writer developed and combined these two theories of methodology research in the process of making this scientyfic paper. By using qualitative methodology, this research will take the steps to interprete the data and arrange the conclusion. To find the conclusion is comparing the opinion from the writer with the theories and solving the problem of the research in the first chapter. Taking everything into considerations, this research used threads from Donald Trump's twitter account as the data source and this study of qualitative methodology is appropriate with the research.

B. Procedure of the Research

In this research the writer does some procedures after understanding the role of systematical and considering the arranged steps as follows:

1. Preparation

The several basic things during the writing are :

a. Identifying the problem

First of first to do this research is finding and identifying what kinds of problem that will be done. The simplest way to do is doing some flash back to find what subjects of study that makes us interested.

b. Selecting the fixed tittle

After finding the interested subject, the second step to do is trying to arrange the tittle.

c. Formulating and to limit the significance of the research,

The third step is formulating the research to get the limit and significance, and also to consider the advantage later.

d. Finding books of the theories

Finding theories in the preparation step is important. It makes us know the border and the main point as our director to the research to strengthen and to prove the analysis of the research.

e. Getting some advice from Advisor I and Advisor II.

The last step to do in preparation step is getting advice from Advisors. This is a must thing to do because it will guide us to the right understanding about our research. Either the research of the problem can be continued or changed.

2. Implementation

On the whole, for getting the purpose to obtain the research well, the implementation presents analyzing threads' sentences which can be found in Donald Trump's twitter account. The process analysis is done by collecting and classifying the performative verbs of illocutionary act pragmatically

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reporting the result to finish the research, the data analysis need to be composed after giving the mark, to be gathered with other types in performative verbs of illocutionary act.

b. Discussing with the advisor

Discussing with first and second advisor has been done every time to maximize the result of the research. After discussing, the writer always gets the solution to continue analyzing data and arrange the best.

c. Revising the result

During the analysis, it is important to seek advices about how to analyze the performative verbs of illocutionary act which have been found in Donald Trump's twitter account from advisor I and advisor II. The advisors gave some corrections on mistakes in the material or technical in writing. Revising the mistakes in the research is important to make the research better.

d. Concluding the result

By and large, the last thing to make the research can be understood is concluding the result of all chapters. Conclusion as the final chapter can be done after getting the main ideas of solving the objective problems. The research can be concluded with the various types from

performative verbs of illocutionary act which can be found in threads of Donald Trump's twitter account

C. Technique of the Data Collection

The writer used some technique in finishing this research which are library research and linguistics technique for getting the sources and refferences. In process of completing the research, the writer used JIA's library and another universities' library to obtain several information and data. The linguistics sources that the writer used is obtained on several books in that library and eBooks.

Based on Mahsun in general, the writer also used 2 kinds of technique for collecting data, they are taking notes and *teknik simak bebas cakap*. *Teknik simak bebas cakap* is the basic technique in *metode simak*. It is such an apropriate way for getting data with the written sources. The researcher will scrutinize the content of the text and gather the data, then the proper way to continue after scrutinizing is taking notes. This is flexible, the resercher can gather the data randomly. Taking notes is the continuitation technique of non-participant observation technique. (as cited in Muhammad, 2011, p. 211)

D. Technique of the Data Analysis

Before doing the research, the data that will be analyzed need to be understood first. After collecting data from the data source, the data need to be analyzed using the basic technique in order to obtain the accurate data.

There are several steps to analyze the data; collecting the data, identifying the data, classifying the data, and concluding the data.

First and foremost of doing this research is collecting the data. The writer look into the threads of Donald Trump's twitter account in order to know what type in performative verbs of the illocutionary act that is used in it. After finding out the data which is match, the writer outline it and gather all of them.

The second is identifying the data. It is done after gathering all the data in the process of collecting data. The purpose of this step is getting the pure performative verbs of illocutionary act which can be mistaken by taking another kind of verbs in the threads.

The third step of doing this research is classifying the data. After getting the performative verbs of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's twitter account, the writer will classify the various types of it. There are 5 types of performative verbs of illocutionary act, they are representative, dirrective, commisive, expressive, and declaration. It is done by comparing the verbs by looking the theories between Fraser and Vanderveken.

The final step of doing this research is concluding the data. After classifying the data, the sentence can be concluded performative verbs of illocutionary act are in it. The verbs appeared with different various type of illocutionary act.

E. Sources of the Primary and Secondary Data

1. The Primary Data

The process of the source of the primary data means the actual sources of the data during event of data collection occur. It means the object of the research in this paper, and it is the performative verbs of illocutionary act which was taken from Donald Trump's twitter account. The contains of data is not only the tweets which had been tweeted by Donald Trump, but also the threads and the replies from his followers which was taken since the beginning of June till the end of July.

2. The Secondary Data

The secondary data that the writer used are based on several journal and books pragmatics which related to performative verbs as the writer's main focus in this research.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

This chapter contains the analysis of the research findings and discussions. The answer for question of the research will be presented in this chapter. This research took data from Donald Trump's twitter account by gathering the data through the thread of his tweet and the reply tweet. The data was taken since the beginning of June to the end of July. The writer collected 25 tweet and thread that contained performative verbs in 5 types of illocutionary act.

From 25 data that have been analyzed, the writer found various types of illocutionary act. The writer found the data randomly. 4 datum has been found as directives types, 5 datum each has been found in representatives, expressive, and commisive, the last one, declarations got 6 datum and became the highest rank in the result of presentation table.

The data which have been found in Donald Trump's twitter account was analyzed based on following steps. The first step is collecting data, The writer look into the threads of Donald Trump's twitter account and sorted out the verbs in order to know what type in performative verbs of the illocutionary act that is used in it. The second is identifying the data. The third step is classifying the data. The writer will classify the various types of it. There are 5 types of performative verbs of illocutionary act, they are representative, dirrective, commisive, expressive, and declaration The final step is concluding

and describing the data. The descriptions are listed below to make this interpretation of the data analysis easily:

No	Date	Datum
1.	June, 5th	Figure
2.	June, 6th	Describe
3.	June, 6th	Disagree
4.	June, 7th	Tell
5.	June, 7th	Admit
6.	June, 13th	Adjudge
7.	June, 14th	Blame
8.	June, 15th	Thank
9.	June, 20th	Agree
10.	June, 23rd	Report
11.	June, 23rd	Ask
12.	July, 3rd	Demand
13.	July, 10th	Applaud
14.	July, 17th	Request
15.	July, 18th	Swore
16.	July, 18th	Praise
17.	July, 19th	State
18.	July, 22nd	Guarantee
19.	July, 23rd	Find

20.	July, 24th	Beg
21.	July, 24th	Promise
22.	July, 25th	Declare
23.	July, 25th	Assure
24.	July, 27th	Accept
25.	July, 29th	Appoint

Table 4.1 Data Description Types of Illocutionary Act

B. Data Analysis

In the data of the research, the writer analyzed data from Donald Trump's twitter account which contains performative verbs of illocutionary act. The thread was sorted to find out the performative verbs and divide it into 5 types of illocutionary act. The datas are explained belows :

Datum 1 : *Demand*

Sentence : The people of our country want and ***demand*** safety and security, while Democrats are more interested in ripping apart and demeaning (and not propery funding) our great law enforcement. (July, 3rd, 2018)

The 1st data was taken from Donald Trump's tweet and he was about talking how safety and security became the most important thing and the country (USA) demand the secure situation. In this thread, demand as the verb and was clearly identified as performative verb since it is classified in Directive types of illocutionary act. The explanations are shown below:

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Demand	Directives (an act of requesting)

Table 4.2 The Result of Analysis Data *Demand*

Demand as a verb in this tweet can be clearly said as performative verb. This is shown by the context of the conversation that President Trump demand (showed an act of requesting) the safety situation. Performative is usually used in an active sentence by singular person. An active sentence contains verb which called performative verb. Performative verb describes an utterance which shows a verb that contains an act behind it. In this situation it is proved that President Trump as a singular person and he shows an act of requesting.

Demand in directive use is as an act of requesting that the speaker's desire for the hearer to bring about the state of affairs expressed in the proposition. Demand has a greater degree of strength than telling. To demand something is to tell the hearer to do it, while expressing a strong will. The tweet above consist of the statement by Donald Trump how United States demand safety and security. All things considered, *demand* as a performative verb which shows an act of requesting is chategorized as *Directives* in *Illocutionary Act*.

Datum 2   : *Report*

Sentence   : Drudge *report*, "Obama kept them in cages, wrapped them in foil". We do a much better job while at the same time

maintaining   much stronger border! Mainstream fake media

hates this story.

(June, 23rd, 2018)

The second data contained of Donald Trump's statement from Drudge's report that Donald actually has done much better job by maintaining much stronger border. Report as the verb in the first sentence was cearly identified as performative verb and chategorized as representative type of illocutionary act.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Report	Representatives (an act of asserting)

Table 4.3 The Result of Analysis Data *Report*

Representative type can be explained as an act of asserting and also has a truth value. Report as the verb contained truth value, because in actual it has been reported by Drudge in an article. An act of asserting is the speaker's assesment of how the proposition expressed fits into the conversation, and the speaker's strength of conviction in the truth of the proposition expressed. Consequently, report is defined as ***Performative Verb*** as ***Representative*** in ***Illocutionary Act.***

Datum 3   **:** *Blame*

Sentence   :Once again you ***blame*** someone else. This is on you #TraitorTrump. Next you'll say,"I guess we will have to buy oil from Russia" Your boss Putin will love that.

(June, 14th, 2018)

The data above was not tweeted directly by Donald Trump, but tweeted by a netizen from Donald's thread about blaming Opec because of the price of oil rose too high. The verb blame above is expressing disapproval with an explicit attachment of this disapproval (mode of achievement and propositional content condition) to someone, perhaps the hearer, for having done something judged to be bad (preparatory condition). The thread of Donald trump was about showing an expressing disapproval by Donald Trump to Opec. This case clearly shows us that blame is a performative verb.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Blame	Expressive (an act of reflecting speaker attitude)

Table 4.4 The Result of Analysis Data Blame

As performative verb, blame is classified as verb which shows an expressive force. Expressive illocutionary verbs name forces whose point is to express (that is to say, to manifest) mental states of the speaker which means how the verbs can express the speaker's psychological attitude or state, like joy, grief, sorrow and others. It is an act of reflecting speaker attitude, which

means the speaker's assessment of the appropriateness of the state of affairs resulting from some prior act expressed by the proposition. In conclussion, blame is an act of reflecting @Samuraisurfer53's account how he expressed his psychological attitude of Donald Trump's tweet and can be identified clearly as *Performative Verb* and chategorized as *Expressive* in *Illocutionary act*.

Datum 4   : *Agree*

Sentence   : Yes, Mr. President I *agree*, for safety and security of this nation

and it's people.

(June, 20th, 2018)

Datum 4 was taken from @JieyW's tweet as a reply/respond to Donald Trump's thread. Donald Trump's tweet before explained about the importance of making border. That is why, @JieyW gave the respond of agreement to the tweet. His statement commited the speaker to something's being case, to the truth of the expressed proposition in illocutionary point.

Verb	Types of Illocutionary Act
Agree	Representative (an act of asserting)

Table 4.5 The Result of Analysis Data Agree

Illocutionary point takes effect in certain ways, as distinguished from producing consequences in the sense of bringing about the states of affairs in the normal way. This is the description on how the representative type express the performative verb as an act of asserting on how the proposition expressed fits into the conversation. Therefore, in this case, agree is defned as

Performative Verb and classified as *Representatives* in types of *Illocutionary Act.*

Datum 5   : *Thank*

Sentence   : *Thank* you South Carolina. Now let's get out tomorrow and vote for @HenryMcMaster.

(June, 25th, 2018)

The thread was tweeted directly by President Trump. He wanted to thank citizens of South Carolina about welcoming him after delivering speech there. He also completed his statement to ask them vote @HenryMcMaster. Thank in the tweet above is expressing gratitude (sincerity condition). There is a preparatory condition to the effect that the hearer is responsible for a state of affairs that is good for the speaker. It shows us that President Trump shows his gratitude and by that way it can be said as performative verb since it is the expression of thanking and also understood as an act of asserting.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Thank	Expressive (an act of reflecting speaker attitude)

Table 4.6 The Result of Analysis Data Thank

An act of asserting is the speaker's assessment of how the proposition expressed fits into the conversation, and the speaker's strength of conviction in the truth of the propsition expressed. The proposition *thank* expresed Donald Trump's strength of conviction and also reflected an action as performative

verb. Thus, it is ***Performative Verb*** and precisely categorized as ***Representative*** in types of ***Illocutionary Act***.

Datum 6 **:** *Describe*

Sentence : We ran out of words to describe how good the jobs numbers are.

Neil Irwin of the @nytimes

(June, 6th, 2018)

Donald Trump tweeted about an act of declaring which is categorized by Bruce Fraser as an act of evaluating. It intended the speaker's assessment of the truth of the proposition expressed, and the basis for this judgement. Most declarative illocutionary verbs name declarations that require a position authority of the speaker in extra-linguistic institution. It means a verb describe can be said as a performative verb.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Describe	Declarations (an act of reflecting speaker attitude)

Table 4.7 The Result of Analysis Data *Describe*

Declaratives bring about some alternation to the status or condition of the referred-to object or objects solely in virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed, which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extralinguistic institutions. In the end, the data above is a ***Performative Verb*** and classified as ***Declaration*** in ***Illocutionary Acts.***

Datum 7 : *Ask*

Sentence : *Ask* someone to help you read or read to you! How many

countries have a border wall? Name one.

(June, 23rd, 2018)

The seventh datum above was talking about the compliment of account @we_dems to the problem of border wall in United States. He mentioned President Trump that the president should ask for some help to read about border wall. This situation is defined in performative verbs characteristic. Performative verb as self-referential is the verb refers to what the speaker of the utterance is doing.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Ask	Directives (An act of requesting)

Table 4.8 The Result of Analysis Data *Ask*

Ask has two distinct directive uses. One can ask someone to do something or ask him questions. In this case, *ask* also names the same illocutionary force as "request". In the sentence above, ask is an utterance from @we_dems to President Trump's twitter account about the border wall which contains an act of requesting. An act of requesting is the speaker's desire for the hearer to bring about the state of fairs expressed in the proposition. So, it is clearly approved that ask is *Performative Verb* and it is classified as *Directives* in *Illocutionary Act.*

Datum 8: *Figure*

Sentence: I figured you would. Doesn't make it so.

      (June, 5th, 2018)

     The sentence from datum 8 was telling us about the situation before @JBirdCuse replied threads of Donald Trump. President Trump doubled down on his war with the Philadelphia Eagles on Tuesday, hosting a short celebration without the team as his spokeswoman accused the Super Bowl champions of turning their White House invitation into "a political stunt." It is caused by the Philadelphia Eagles refused to stand up while singing the national anthem. Donald Trump is furiously trying to prove pro sports teams still like him, despite the Eagles not coming to the White House by listing off all the championship teams who have accepted his invite.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Figure	Declarations (An act of declaring)

Table 4.9 The Result of Analysis Data *Figure*

     The account @JBirdCuse tried to mention President Trump about his recent tweet, ""We have had many Championship teams recently at the White House including the Chicago Cubs, Houston Astros, Pittsburgh Penguins, New England Patriots, Alabama and Clemson National Champions, and many others." He replied with, "I figured you would. Doesn't make it so". The verb "figure" in this case is chategorized as performative verb in declarations type.

On account of declarations as an act evaluating, it should intend the speaker's assesment of the truth of the preposition expressed, and the basis for the judgement. On the other hand, the successful performance of declarations requires the existence of an extra-linguistic institutionin which the speaker and the hearer occupy special places. Since it shows that @JBirdCuse's act of declaring to break the trust issue of Donald Trump's actions and all things considered, figure in this case is surely nominated as **Performative Verb** and chategorized as **Declarations** in **Illocutionary Act**.

Datum 9: *Swore*

Sentence: Wrong, you are a traitor to the country you *swore* an oath to protect. Putin is a murderer who has you under his thumb. Your capitulation to Putin was a sign that he has you in a noose. You destroy our relationship with our allies, NATO, and you discredit your own IC. (July, 18, 2018)

The tweet of @bjaninemorison in the sentence above actually content of his saying about how he refused President Trump's policy about making few cooperations with President Putin. He said clearly that Donald Trump's capitulation to Putin was a sign that President Putin has President Trump in a noose. It also made a mess to the relationship of United States and NATO.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Swore	Commisive (An act of promising)

Table 4.10 The Result of Analysis Data *Swore*

@bjaninemorison said a verb *swore* which indicated statement of promising. She said that, "President Trump swore an oath to protect". It shows us that there was a statement before it has been said by Donald Trump that He *swore* (in this case He shows that He has promised) to protect the country. Likewise, Searle in Birner expands on felicity conditions, using the speech act of promising as his model. Searle gives five rules for felicitous promising, which are paraphrased below (where P stands for the promise, S and H stand for speaker and hearer, and A stands for an act):

a.   The utterance must predicate some future act A of the speaker.

b.   H would like S to do A, and S knows this.

c.   It should not be obvious to both of them that S will do A in the normal course of events.

d.   S must intend to do A.

e.   The utterance of P counts as S's taking on an obligation to do A.

Needless to say, as the requirements which have been mentioned, in e point, we can say that an utterance *swore* in the data above counts as President Trump's taking on an obligation to do an act of promising. As a result, it is clearly said that swore is a ***Performative Verb*** which is chategorized as ***Commisive*** in ***Illocutionary Act*** .

Datum 10: *Disagree*

Sentence : Ok, we'll have to agree to disagree.

(June, 6, 2018)

An account @tntDVM showed his brave to reply President Trump's tweet. The user @tntDVM said on Donald Trump's tweet, "The U.S. has an increased economic value of more than 7 trilion dollars since the election. May be te best economy in the history of our country. Record jobs numbers. Nice!". The user @tntDVM reflected an act of disagree that in the actual fact, the words did not give the evidence that U.S. has an increased economic value. The table above shows a word ***disagree*** is chategorized in expressive type as an act of reflecting speaker's attitude.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Disagree	Expressive (An act of reflecting speaker's attitude)

Table 4.11 The Result of Analysis Data *Disagree*

An act of reflecting speaker's attitude means the speaker's assessment of the appropriateness of the state of affairs resulting from some prior act expressed by the proposition. Disapprove or can be said as ***disagre*e** in the expressive use is expressing feelings of disapproval with a state of affairs (sincerity condition), while presupposing (preparatory condition) that the state of affairs is bad. Consequently, @tntDVM's utterance from his tweet which shows an act of disapproval is precisely said as ***Performative Verb*** as ***Expressive*** in ***Illocutionary Act.***

Datum 11: *Tell*

Sentence : Please tell Prime Minister Trudeau and President Macron that they

are charging the U.S. massive tariffs and create non-monetary

barriers..

(June, 7th, 2018)

The sentence on Donald Trump's tweet contains a verb *tell.* Tell is an act to do something for directing someone in a way that does not allow the option of refusal. It can only be obeyed or disobeyed. It is such an act to instruct someone. President Trump on his tweet above in other way is said as instruction to Prime Minister Trudeau and President Macron that they are charging the U.S. massive tariffs and create non-monetary barriers. It is because the EU trade surplus with the U.S. is $151 Billion, and Canada keeps our frmers and others out. Look forward to seeing them tomorow.

Verb	Types of Illocutionary Act
Tell	Representative (an act of asserting)

Table 4.12 The Result of Analysis Data *Tell*

The verb *tell* above is classified as an act of asserting. An act of asserting is the speaker's assessment of how the proposition expressed fits into the conversation, and the speaker's strength of conviction in the truth of the proposition expressed. Through Donald Trump's utterance with the verb tell

and it is shown us that there is an act behind it, that verb is proved as *Performative Verb*. Because of that, that kind of performative verb is chategorized as *Representative*.

Datum 12: *Assure*

Sentence : There will be no monuments for you. I assure you.

(July, 25th 2018)

Account @dennisjohnhoug1 through his tweet above wanted to show to Donald Trump's tweet about his faith that President Trump would not be appreciated. It caused by the rules and the policy that He has made. He assured that there will be no monuments for Donald Trump eventhough He is the president. This action is identified in performative verb through the verb assure.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Assure	Commisive (An act of promising)

Table 4.13 The Result of Analysis Data *Assure*

Assure in the commisive use is to commit oneself to something with the perlocutionary intention of convincing someone who has doubts. The preposition of these doubts is a preparatory condition and the attemp to try to have the hearer "feel sure" of the commitment. Commisive in illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. The

direction of fit is world-to-words and the sincerity condition is intention. The propositional content is always that the speaker does some future action.

The verb *assure* above has an intended meaning that shows an act of promising. @dennisjohnhoug1 showed his act of promising that he was pretty sure and made such a promise between his own self to President Trump. An act of promising is chategorized as *Commisive*. It is surely classified as *Performative Verb* as commisive in its *Illocutionary Act*.

Datum 13 : *Declare*

Sentence : You create one problem after another, stage a "summit" & *declare* you resolved an issue. This isn't a reality TV show and you are out of your depth.

(July, 25th, 2018)

The sentence in datum 13 is the tweet of @hula_clay as the reply to Donald Trump's tweet. Presiden Trump said, "Everytime I see a weak politician asking to stop Trade talks or the use of tariffs to counter unfair tariffs, I wonder, what can they be thinking? Are we just going to continue and let our farmers and country get ripped off? Lost $817 Billion on Trade last year. No weakness!" The account @hula_clay said that President Trump is the one behind all the problem that has happened to the trade, because He created the crisis by turning away from trade agreements.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Declare	Declarations (An act of declaring)

Table 4.14 The Result of Analysis Data *Declare*

The situation above brings us the understanding that an account @hula_clay pointed President Trump about declaring something. It can be seen on her tweet, "You create one problem after another, stage a 'summit' & *declare* you resolved an issue." She was about giving the point as if the president declared that he has solved the issue of the raising tarrif, in fact he did not. By saying a verb *declare*, Donald Trump has done an act of declaring. Something (in this case a verb) which has been done (an act of declaring) through it's utterance is called performative verb.

Declare as performative verb in the explanation above, it examplifies the characteristic features of the sat in that the speaker purely and simply makes something the case by declaring it so. The utterance is classified specifically as illocutionary act and called as declarative illocutionary force. Most other declarative illocutionary forces are formed by adding special propositional content conditions determining corresponding preparatory conditions. In another point of view, most declarative illocutionary verbs name declarations that require a position authority of the speaker in extra-linguistic institution. For all of the reasons which has been explained above, *declare* is a *Performative Verb* as *Declaration* type in *Illocutionary Act.*

Datum 14: *Admit*

Sentence : Remember how you ***admitted*** you didn't know what you were

talking about retrade with Trudeau with your cronies, you just

made it up, well guess what, you still don't.

(June, 7th, 2018)

The tweet in the 14th datum contains a verb ***admit*** in the past tense. It was the reply as a response to Donald Trump's tweet. The account @who_who_am_I wanted to give President Trump that the president has admitted that he had not known what he had been talking about retrade (is this the correct indirect?) with Trudeau, but the president still do not know. ***Admit***, stating of affairs (e.g. a failure or an error) way is to recogize it openly while presupposing that it is bad and is in some way connected to the hearer.

Verb	Types of Illocutionary Act
Admit	Representative (an act of asserting)

Table 4.15 The Result of Analysis Data *Admit*

Admit as a verb can be defined as an act of asserting in performative ways. Performative is described in terms of the act that they perform when uttered in a given context. The primitive assertive in Englih is "assert", which names the force of assertion. It is sometimes is used by the performative verb in the stronger sense of positively asserting as opposed to denying, in which case it is a strong assertive relative to its primitive use. After matching the verb

admit to the situation that shows us an act of asserting, the verb is recognized as *Performative Verb* in *Representative* types of *Illocutionary Act*.

Datum 15: *Guarantee*

Sentence : Stop using Hitler propaganda expressions like "enemy of the people" do describe the press. The Constitution *guarantees* freedom of the press and your job is to serve it. Journalists have more integrity that you do. These are all the journalists that have died criticizing Putin.

(July,22th,2018)

Datum 15 was taken from Donald Trump's thread and cited by the reply of @uridev . She wanted to tell President Trump not to use Hitler's propaganda expressions anymore. Prsident Trump as the highest power holder has an authority to do such things. The verb *guarantee* that is used above intended the meaning of promising about the freedom of press. This situation precisely shows an act behind the utterance.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Guarantee	Commisive (An act of promising)

Table 4.16 The Result of Analysis Data *Guarantee*

The verb which shows an act behind the utterance is trully called performative verb. Performative verb is the verb which shows an act. Performative is usually used in an active sentence by singular person.

Gurantee is to perform a complex speech act that is both an assertion and conditional promise. A speaker who gurantees a promise simultaneously some (moral or other) compensation in the event that the statement turns out not to be true (or some commitment is not carried out).

The sentence above is an active sentence and the constitution is detected as singular person. On the other hand, a performative verb directs to the illocutionary point. Thus, the datum above is a *Performative Verb* and chategorized as *Commisive* which shows an act of promising.

Datum 16: *Find*

Sentence : Everyone is raving about all the jobs and I'm still unable to *find* one in Tampa! Is it too much to ask? Maybe some benefits, or the ability to plan for the future?

(July, 23t, 2018)

It is clearly said that the sentence shows us the compliment of account @hisnesi to Donald Trump's tweet about how comfortable the president while in other side, she is hard to find a job even she is a graduated woman. We can underline a mainpoint that the successful performance of declarations require the existence of an extra-linguistic institution in which the speaker and the hearer occupy special places. In this case, it happened between President Trump and @hisnesi.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Find	Declarations (An act of evaluating)

Table 4.17 The Result of Analysis Data *Find*

@hisnesi mentioned President Trump and declared that she couldn't find a job yet. An act of declaration is an act of declaring is categorized by Bruce Fraser as an act of evaluating. It intended the speaker's assessment for the truth of the proposition expressed, and the basis for this judgement. The verb *find* defines an intended meaning. Taking into considerations, it can be chategorized as **Performative Verb** and classified as **Declarations** type in its **Illocutionary Act**.

Datum 17: *Praise*

Sentence : We praise your relationship with Russia that ensures World Peace.

(July, 18th 2018)

@MichaelSapir tweeted the data above and wanted to give response from Donald Trump's tweet, "Russia has agreed to help with North Korea, where relationships with us are very good and the process is moving along. There is no rush, the sanctions remain! Big benefits and exciting future for north korea at end of process". He showed an act of reflecting Donald Trump's attitude (in this case, it was tweet of Donald Trump). @MichaelSapir praised Donald's act about maintaining the relationship with Russia which will ensure world peace.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Praise	Expressive (An act of reflecting speaker's attitude)

Table 4.18 The Result of Analysis Data *Praise*

An act of reflecting speaker's attitude in the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional contents in expressives there is no direction of fit. @MichaelSapir wanted to reflect his act with verb, *praise* and it was detected as performative verb since it uttered an act behind the tweet. By understanding these relations, the ***performative verb praise*** is classified as ***representative*** type in its illocutionary point.

Datum 18 : *Applaud*

Sentence   : Just talked with Pfizer CEO and @SecAzar on our drug pricing blueprint. Pfizer is rolling back price hikes, so American patients don't pay more. We applaud Pfizer for this decision and hope other companies do the same. Great news for the American people.

(July, 10th, 2018)

Sentence in datum 18 was tweeted by President Trump. The pharmaceutical company's announcement came after Trump tweeted that he spoke with Pfizer's CEO and his own Health and Human Services secretary, Alex Azar. According to Pfizer, the company will cancel those price increases

to give the president an opportunity to work on his administration's broader effort to overhaul drug prices. The company said it made the decision "following an extensive discussion with President Trump." Because of this situation, Trump showed and reflected his respond through the verb applaud on his twitter account.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Applaud	Expressive (An act of reflecting speaker's attitude)

Table 4.19 The Result of Analysis Data *Applaud*

Applaud is publicly to express praise (mode of achievement) for someone's accomplishments (propositional content condition). President Trump showed his act of saluting Pfizer for cancelling the plan to rise the drug's price. A verb *applaud* consistently shows an act of praising or saluting, so it can be defined as a performative verb. President Trump's expression of reflecting his attitude brings us the understanding that *applaud* as performative verb is chategoried as Expressive. Expressive illocutionary verbs name forces whose point is to express (that is to say, to manifest) mental states of the speaker. In final, *applaud* is a *Performative Verb* in *Expresssive* types in *Illocutionary Act.*

Datum 19: *Beg*

Sentence : We need to heal. You have to put America through hell. Your

drama and utter chaos everyday is a disgrace. You, Donald trump

have ruined this beautiful USA. Please I beg you, if you love us, resign.

(July,24th,2018)

Beg in the sentence of datum 19 has been tweeted by @BaittyJulie to the reply of Donald Trump's tweet. She delivered her own thoughts that she had had enough. She could not even want to receive any clarification for all things that has happened to USA. She felt like her lovely country has turned to be like hell and all American did not even deserve it. Through her tweet, she said politely that she really deeply requested to President Trump to resign by tweeting the verb *beg*.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Beg	Directives (An act of requesting)

Table 4.20 The Result of Analysis Data *Beg*

Beg has it's own distinctive uses, to request politely (mode of achievement). It shows an act of requesting as a verb. A verb which shows an act behind its utterance is called performative verb. Performative verbs with such a polite mode of achievement are said to be granted or refused when their satisfaction is evaluated, it is the directive illocutionary act. Directives forces have a special mode of achievement of their illocutionary point in that generally, it is clear that the hearer either has or has not the option of refusal. So, when speaker asks or begs someone to do something, he gives an option of

refusal to the hearer. An account @BaittyJulie gave an option of refusal to President Trump to accept or refuse her request. In sum, **beg** is a ***Performative Verb*** in ***Directives*** types of ***Illocutuonary Act***.

Datum 20 : *Accept*

Sentence   : We ***accept*** your resignation. Thanks!

(July, 27th, 2018)

The 20th datum in the sentence was tweetd by account @BrasilMagic as a response to the thread of Donald Trump. Donald Trump has tweeted before, "I've had enough of this – good night!" @BrasilMagic replied, "We ***accept*** your resignation. Thanks!" ***Accept*** in the relevant sense is to respond favorably to an offer, an invitation, a request in comitting oneself to a desired course of action. In the way of promising, it is representing a future action on the part of the hearer.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Accept	Commisive (An act of promising)

Table 4.21 The Result of Analysis Data *Accept*

Accept as a verb shows us an act of promising through the tweet of @BrasilMagic. Since it is obviously brings us the understanding that accept shows an act behind utterance, it can be declared as a ***performative verb***. This kind of verb belongs to commisive. They are 'illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. Taking everything into consideration, ***accept*** is ***Performative Verb*** as ***Commisive*** in ***Illocutionary Act***.

Datum 21 : *Adjudge*

Sentence   : We have read the risible praise you hve heaped on this uniquely

cruel, murderous despot, nd we, the whole darnet wold, adjudge

you, Trump, to be without any integrity. Sad.

(June, 13th, 2018)

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Adjudge	Declarations (An act of evaluating)

Table 4.22 The Result of Analysis Data *Adjudge*

The table above shows us how a verb is classified as declarations in illocutionary act. The explanations is like this, an account @Thefacebookpoet (Bill Homewood) through his tweet mention a verb *adjudge* and the sentence described his response to the Donald Trump's tweet, "Before taking office people were assuming that we were going to war with North Korea. President Obama said that North Korea was our biggest and most dangerous problem. No longer – sleep well tonight!" A verb *adjudge* describes an act of declaring something.

An act of declaring is categorized by Bruce Fraser as an act of evaluating. It intended the speaker's assessment of the truth of the proposition expressed, and the basis for this judgement. In another point of view, most declarative illocutionary verbs name declarations that require a position authority of the speaker in extra-linguistic institution. So, an account

@Thefacebookpoet declared through his tweet that President Trump did not have integrity.

By understanding the relation between the verb *adjudge* to the clarification of types in illocutionary act, firstly it shows us that *adjudge* is a verb which has another intended meaning and action and it can be clarified as *performative verb.* Performative verb which brings about some alternation to the status or condition of the referred-to object or objects solely in virtue of the fact that has been successfully performed is *declarations*.

Datum 22: *Promise*

Sentence : I promise you this was a talking point from their meeting on what to say if the Dems do pull of some crazy wins they normally could not do. He just, you know, had a bit of an episode and tweeted it month early.

(July, 24th 2018)

Sentence in datum 22 was tweeted by @Timmy_Timmah as a response to the thread of Donald Trump, "I'm, very concerned that Russia will be fighting very hard to have an impact on the upcoming Election. Based on the fact that no President has been tougher on Russia than me, they will be pushing every hard for the Democrats. They definitely don't want Trump!" A verb promise is described as an act of commiting.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Promise	Commisive (An act of commiting)

Table 2.3 The Result of Analysis Data Prpmise

Promise is considered the paradigm of commisive verbs. It does, however, have particular traits that distinguish it from performative. It is always made to someone and has the special preparatory condition to the effect that is good for the hearer. It also involves a special kind of commitment namely the explicit undertaking of an obligation that may remain in other types of commitment. @Timmy_Timmah expressed his act of commiting that President Trump should have known the situation of the meeting before.

Consequently, by showing an act of something (in this tweet is commiting), a verb *promise* can be clearly said as *performative verb*. The following performative verb which commit the speaker to some future course of action is classified as *Commisive* in *Illocutionary Act*.

Datum 23: *Request*

Sentence   : Holding back the war games during the negotiations was my *request* because they are very expensive and set a bad light during a good faith negotiation. Also, quite provocative. Can start up immediately if talks break down, which I hope wil not happen. (June, 17th 2018)

The sentence in datum 23 of the data above was tweeted directly by President Trump with his real account @realDonaldTrump. Trump said after meeting with Kim in Singapore that he would end "war games" carried out with the South Koreans. He called them "very provocative" and said that he would suspend them while the United States negotiates with North Korea to end its nuclear-weapons program "unless and until we see the future negotiation is not going along like it should." There was a statement as his requestin his tweet.

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Request	Directives (an act of requesting)

Table 4.24 The Result of Analysis Data *Request*

Request is directive illocutionary act that alows the option of refusal. It is often taken to the paradigmatic directive but on account of this special mode of achievement, not the primitive. Request is directive illocutionary act that alows the option of refusal. It is often taken to the paradigmatic directive but on account of this special mode of achievement, not the primitive. By considering the data, request is a ***performative verb*** as ***Directives*** in ***Illocutionary point***.

Datum 24: *State*

Sentence : Why or why do you feel the need to brag about yourself? The economy may be doing well for the rich but the average family and

people would tell you otherwise! Guess you can *state* it's doing so

well because you're using your Trump Organization balance sheet

as an example.

(July, 19th 2018)

Datum 24 contained the reply of @RosemaryKerr13 to the tweet of

Donald Trump, "Prosperity is returning. Donald Trump is doing exactly what

said he would do as a candidate, now as the most effective president, the most

succesful president, in modern American history." She gave her statement an

underlined the statement of President Trump on her point that actually what

Trump did to the economy never give any effect to the middle class of society.

Verb	Types of Illocutionary Act
State	Representative (an act of asserting)

Table 4.25 The Result of Analysis Data *State*

State on the tweet above consists of the understanding that it shows an

act of asserting. A verb which performs an act behind its utterance is called

performative verb. performatives they are self-verifying (they contain their

own truth conditions), non-falsifiable (they can never be untrue) and self-

referential (the verb refers to what the speaker of the utterance is doing). By

showing an act of asserting, state as ***performative verb*** is chategorized as

Representative in ***Illocutionary Act.***

Datum 25: *Appoint*

Sentence : Please stop. I could ask why you only appoint ethically deficient,

        greedy staff.

        (July, 29th,2018)

    @PKFL tweeted the sentence in the last datum above and declared an act of evaluating as a reply to Donald Trump's tweet," Also, why is Mueller only appointing Angry Dems, some of whom have worked for Crooked Hillary, others, including himself, have worked for Obama. And why isn't Mueller looking at all of the criminal activity and real Russian Collusion on the Democrats side-Podesta, Dossier?" She asked why Trump seem like did the same action through the verb *appoint*

Data	Types of Illocutionary Act
Appoint	Declarations (An act of evaluating)

Table 4.26 The Result of Analysis Data

    Appoint is to name someone to a position of status of some authority. It alone may transfer the authority, but generally the appointment is followed by an instalation. The verb *appoint* shows an act of evaluating through the tweet of @PKFL and he seemed like giving a reminder to President Trump. It is clearly defined as a *performative verb*. This following performative verb is a type of *declarations*.

    In general, the mode of achievement of such declarations consists in invoking that institutional position and it determines the preparatory condition that the speaker occupies effectively such a position. An act of declaring is an

act of evaluating. It intended the speaker's assessment of the truth of the proposition expressed, and the basis for this judgement Therefore, *appoint* is a *performative verb* as ***Declarations*** in ***Illocutionary act***.

C. Interpretation of the Research Findings

After analyzing 25 datum, the writer found the result and it is presented with the table belows:

No	Taxonomy of Illocutionary Act	Frequency of Utterances	Percentage
1.	Directives	4	16%
2.	Representatives	5	20%
3.	Expressive	5	20%
4.	Commisive	5	20%
5.	Declarations	6	24%
	Total	**25**	**100%**

Table 4.27 The Result of Data Interpretation

It can be seen from the table that the highest percentage (24%) has been found in Declaration types with 6 frequency of utterances. In other hand, the lowest percentage (16%) was found in Directive types with 4 frequency of utterances. The same percentage (20%) was found in Representatives, Expressive, and Commisive type also with the same 5 frequency of utterances.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION

A. Conclusion

After having analyzed 25 data in the previous chapter before, it can be concluded that there are so many kinds of verb which can be found in Donald Trump's twitter account. The writter focused on finding performative verbs in all of the threads and tweets to direct us classifying 5 types in taxonomy of illocutionary act. By considering all things that matter, it can be concluded :

1. Identifying performative verbs in Donald Trump's twitter account can be done by understanding the context behind the utterance in tweets and threads of Donald Trump's twitter account. Meanwhile, the contex and meaning behind an utterance in Donald Trump's tweet or thread can be defined in 2 ways as truth value or another intended meaning. After that, considering both the sentence and the subject as an active singular person by looking for the utterances in Donald Trump's tweets and threads.

2. Classifying the types of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's twitter account can be done by identifying and matching the lists of performative verbs in 5 types in taxonomy of illocutionary act to the performative verbs that was found in Donald Trump's tweet. The classification is divided into **directives** (the performative verbs will show us Donald Trump's tweet or thread as an act of asserting). For example: Tell, agree,

admit, report, state. The second as **representatives** (the performative verbs will show us Donald Trump's tweet or thread as an act of requesting). For example: Ask, demand, request, beg. The third as **commisives** (the performative verbs will show us as Donald Trump's tweet as an act of promising) For example: Swore, guarantee, promise, assure, and accept. Then as **expressives** (the performative verbs will show us Donald Trump's tweet or thread as an act of reflecting Donald Trump's or the another speaker attitude). For example: Disagree, blame, thank, applaud, praise, The last as **declarations** (the performative verbs will show us as Donald Trump's act of evaluating). For example: Figure, describe, adjudge, find, declare, appoint.

3. The most common use type of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's twitter account that was found is Declarations types with the highest rank 24% for 6 frequency of utterances.

B. **Sugestion**

After analyzing and giving conclusion about performative verbs of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's twitter account, the writter would like to draw suggestions of this research, so that it can be helpful for everyone. Here it is:

1. For the writter

It is important to provide a new experience to analyze the performative verbs and the classification of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's twitter account, which makes the author

understand the intended meaning behind an utterance pragmatically and how it brings us to the interactive learning mode by using social media.

2. For the lectures

This research can be a helpful source that can be used for sharing in teaching-learning process to the students in linguistics subject.

3. For the readers

Learning by reading the main book sometimes can make the people bored. This research can be such an interactive learning system especially in pragmatic subject by understanding the cases (question of the research) and finding out the solution. The object will also make the readers curious. The reader can get the mutual benefits of getting information about performative verbs of illocutionary act. This research will make them be aware with kinds of performative and the usage of those verbs in illocutionary point in daily life, such as in running their social media's account.

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BIOGRAPHY

The writer was born in Bandung on June 1st, 1996. Her name is Esteria Junianti. She is the third daughter of four children. She has one sister and two brothers. Her father is Ramusdin Sitopu and her mother is Meriati Nababan. From 2000 to 2002, she started to school in Ignatius Slamet Riyadi Kindergarten Bandung. In 2002, she moved to North Sumatera and was educated at Markus Elementary School Medan Helvetia. She moved to ST Ignatius Elementary School Medan Johor in 2004. Then, she continued her education at 2 Junior High School Medan and graduated in 2011. In 2011, she studied at Cahaya Senior High School Medan and graduated in 2014. After she finished her education in high school, she decided to continue her study in School of Foreign Language JIA and she took English Department as her majors. She studied in School of Foreign Language JIA for 4 years and she will be graduated in 2018.