

An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Joe Biden's Victory Speech and Its Contribution for Teaching English

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Abstract

This research is about an analysis illocutionary acts found in Joe Biden's victory speech and its contribution for teaching English. The aim of this research was to analyze the types of illocutionary act found in Joe Biden's victory speech. It used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. To identify types of illocutionary acts, the researcher used Yule's theory. The results show that there were five types of illocutionary act found in Joe Biden's victory speech. Those are representative, expressive, declaration, commissive, and directive. From the 96 illocutionary acts, there were 62 representatives (64,58%), 11 expressives (11,46%), 2 declarations (2,08%), 9 commissives (9,38%), and 12 directives (12,5%). The most dominant illocutionary acts used in Joe Biden's victory speech was representative. It shows that Joe Biden as the speaker giving more statements and information about his victory and the real problem condition of America which refers to asserting, informing, stating, retelling. The result of this study can be used as enrichment material for learning English, especially for introducing speech acts to students through spoken text. Joe Biden speech can help students connect with the relevant events in real life and get direct example on how the speaker uses any kinds of speech acts.

Keywords: speech act, illocutionary acts, victory speech, Joe Biden

Introduction

Language is one of the essential tools used to communicate with others. Language is part of life that is to makes it easier to connect in our lives. Besides that, we as social beings need communication in daily life to interact with others by using language. Human use the language in many forms, both spoken and written. The spoken language is the language produced by the speaker directly. On the other hand, the written language is a language created in a written form and does not require direct contact. Language is used to communicate with others and to express knowledge or information (Armstrong & Ferguson, 2010:7). In addition, language as a tool for comprehending culture, both present and future (by way of inheritance) (Ambarini et al., 2019).

Speech act includes one part of the pragmatic study, and we usually use speech act in our daily life to communicate. When people produce utterances in every their speech, they are also performing speech act, like apologizing, commanding, greeting, asking, requesting, complaining, inviting, complimenting, etc. Speech acts are studied to make the listeners understand the meaning in every utterance that convey by the speakers and that is way

studying speech act is important. Based on Austin (1962, p. 109) cited by Gass & Mackey (2013:17-18) the utterance produced in daily life conversation consists of three types speech acts, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. A locutionary is the production of utterance meaningful. Meanwhile, illocutionary is the action intended to be performed by speakers in uttering a sentence. A perlocutionary is the bringing about of consequences of effect on the audience through the uttering of a linguistic expression.

Speech act, especially illocutionary act is the primary analysis to analyze for this research. It is concerned with the speaker's intentions and what he or she wants to accomplish by speaking. We need more knowledge to understand the speaker's utterance with the intended meaning for studying the illocutionary act. As stated by Yule (1996: 53) cited in (Sintamutiani et al., 2019) divided illocutionary acts into five types which consist of representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

Most people are still unfamiliar with the speech act, especially the illocutionary act. Even though it turns out that people have been using illocution in their life without realizing it. In human life, illocutionary acts can be found in many ways, such as daily conversation, movies, song lyrics, speeches, etc. People always encounter it in their lives, but not everyone can understand every utterance's meaning produced by the speaker. In this case, people have difficulty interpreting the meaning of an utterance. Furthermore, illocutionary acts is also used in the interaction of teaching and learning processes. According to Zhang (2017), speech act in teaching learning proses in college is still relatively weak, generally learning English in college continues the teaching method that applied to high school, it focuses on mastering basic materials of English.... In addition, according to Nuraini (2015) cited by Basra& Thoyyibah (2017), there is a problem in teaching English process in the classroom by using speech acts. It is because inappropriate that use of a speech act causes misunderstanding of students who have different interpretations of the context by the teacher spoken. Students of the English Education Department should understand the speech act used and practice it when conversing with others. If they talk without practicing the speech act, there would be a misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener.

It will be very interesting to analyze speech acts produced by Joe Biden in his victory speech because it realized that illocutionary acts not only found in daily conversation, but also in a speech. As we know that, Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. or Joe Biden is the 46th President of the United States of America. From 2009 to 2017, he was Barack Obama's 47th vice president, and from 1973 to 2009, he was a member of the US Senate. Besides that, the writer analyses illocutionary acts based on Yule's theory: representative, expressive, commissive, directive, and declarative.

Statement of the Problems:

1. What types of the illocutionary act are used in Joe Biden's victory speech?
2. What are the dominant types of illocutionary acts used in Joe Biden's victory speech?
3. What is the contribution of the illocutionary act used in Joe Biden's victory speech for teaching English especially teaching pragmatic?

Objectives of the Study:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary act found in Joe Biden's victory speech.
2. To find out the dominant type of illocutionary act used in Joe Biden's victory speech.

3. To describe the contribution illocutionary act used in Joe Biden's victory speech to teach English especially teaching pragmatic.

Literature Review

1. Pragmatics

Several languages are used in communication. Pragmatics is one of the linguistics branches. Trask (2007:226) defines pragmatics as the branch of linguistics that studies how utterances communicate meaning in context. Besides, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning between the speaker and the listener. According to Yule (2017:362), Pragmatics is the study of "invisible" meaning, or how humans interpret what isn't expressed or written. When speakers (or writers) try to communicate, they must rely on many shared assumptions and expectations.

Mey (2001) in his book entitled "Pragmatics: an Introduction," pragmatics is the study of human language use. It refers to how people communicate with each other through language (Srikandi, 2020). In communication, people should know the context and meaning of the speaker uttered. In pragmatic studies, context is crucial. It can be concluded that pragmatics is a branch of science study that analyzes the meanings of words in relation to their context (Al & Syahrizal, 2021).

2. Speech act

A speech act is one of a part of pragmatics which has important issues of linguistics. It usually performs an action. According to Anyanwu and Abana (2021), the concept of speech acts is first developed by a philosopher, John L. Austin, in his book *How to Do Things with Word* (1962) and was further developed by the American philosopher J.R. Searle. Both philosophers define A speech act is an utterance described in terms of the speaker's intention and its effect on the listener in linguistics. According to Searle (in Nadar 2009:14), the speech act is the simplest unit of communication, such as questioning, asserting, ordering, explaining, thanking, apologizing, congratulating, etc. It means when someone says or does something that has meaning, application, and action. In other words, a speech act is defined as the act of stating something and doing something related at the same time (Hardiah, 2020). According to Austin (1962) in Dylgjeri (2017:21), speech acts are classified into three categories. Those are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

3. Illocutionary act

The Illocutionary act is one of three kinds of speech acts. Austin (1975), as quoted by (Azizah & Alpiyah, 2018: 243), an illocutionary act is an utterance with "performative" content that occurs while performing an action. It means that the act of saying something that has a purpose to the hearer for doing something. According to Yule(1996:53) cited by Mufiah et.al.(2018), illocutionary is divided into five categories. There are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations.

- a. Representative refers to a form of illocutionary act that the speaker believes to be the case or not. It is used to describe events in our lives, such as assertion and knowledge. As a result, it can be classified as truth convey interpretation, which includes true or false. In using a representative, the speaker fits words into the context of the world (of belief).

- b. Directive refers to a form of illocutionary act that speakers make to get the listener to do something. Directive acts deal with an attempt of the speakers to get the listener to do something through language. It expresses what the speakers want.
- c. Commissive refers to a form of illocutionary act that commits the speaker to perform or not in the future action. By uttering commissive, the speaker intends to engage himself in some future action.
- d. Expressive refers to a form of illocutionary act that conveys the speaker's feeling when he or she speaks to the listener. The expressive utterances consist of apologizing, praising, thanking, complimenting, congratulating. In using expressive, the speakers make words fit the world (of feeling).
- e. Declaration refers to a form of illocutionary act that makes the world change by utterance, which means words change the world. Its means by using declaration, the speaker changes the world via word. In other words, speakers cause situations to change.

4. Speech

Speech is one way of communication to convey opinions in public. According to Murfiah & Rahman (2018:125), speech is a form of public speaking activity in which a leader expresses his or her opinion or gives an overview about a thing or event that is important and should be discussed. The speaker's speech must have a meaning and function, and it must convey information to the listener.

Speech is categorized as public speaking. Lucas (2009:4) Said that "Public speaking is a way of making your ideas public – of sharing them with other people and of influencing other people." speech as verbal communication conveys the messages by uttering words to the listener. However, the listener often misinterprets the message. The listener has to understand the speech act to minimize understanding in a speech. On the other hand, speech is also significant in politics since many of the activities of politics are carried out using speech (Srikandi, 2020). For instance, the activities such as political campaigns, victory speeches, written texts, and broadcasts are used to inform and instruct society about issues that should be considered as significant.

Method

The research method in this research used descriptive qualitative in order to identify and analyze the illocutionary act performed of victory speech by Joe Biden on Youtube. According to Creswell (2012:238), qualitative research is "interpretive" research, in which the researchers make a personal assessment as to a description that fits the situation or themes that capture the major categories of information. The interpretation that the researchers make of a transcript, for example, differs from the interpretation that someone else makes. The main instrument of this research is the researcher herself. The researchers are the key important part of the qualitative research instrument because they are the ones that collect the data (Creswell, 2014). So, the researcher as an observer, a data collector and also data analyzer. The object of this research is the transcript of Joe Biden's victory speech. In collecting data, first step was to download a video from Youtube and the script of Joe Biden's Victory speech.

In this study, there were some steps for analyzing data. According to Sugiyono (2015:337-338), explain about some steps doing in analyzing the data. The steps including

reduction, drawing table, and conclusion. Based on the theory, the researcher used some steps in analyzing the data as follow:

1. Watching the video victory speech by Joe Biden.
2. Reading the transcript.
3. Identifying the utterances produced by Joe Biden's video speech into the illocutionary acts.
4. Classifying the utterances based on the type of the illocutionary acts.
5. Interpreting data
6. Making conclusion.

Finding and Discussion

1. Types of Illocutionary Acts found in Joe Biden's Victory Speech

There were representative, expressive, declaration, commissive, directive. The researcher found 96 illocutionary acts. The result of data finding is presented in the table below:

Table 1: Types of illocutionary act Found in Joe Biden's Victory Speech

Type of Illocutionary Act	f	f%
Representative	62	64,58
Expressive	11	11,46
Declaration	2	2,08
Commissive	9	9,38
Directive	12	12,05
Total	96	100

From the data above, it can be identified that the total of illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's victory speech is 96 illocutionary acts. Those illocutionary acts consist of 62 representatives (64,58%), 11 expressives (11,46%), 2 declarations (2,08%), 9 commissives (9,38%), and 12 directives (12,5%).

The followings are the details of each kind of illocutionary acts identified in Joe Biden speech.

Table 2: The Speech Acts in Representative Illocutionary Acts

No	Kinds of Speech Acts	f	f%
1.	Asserting	23	23,96
2.	Informing	13	13,54
3.	Questioning	2	2,08
4.	Describing	4	4,17
5.	Stating	17	17,71

6.	Retelling	3	3,13
Total		62	64,58

Based on table 4.2 above, there are 62 illocutionary acts types of representative (64,58%). There are 6 kinds of speech acts by asserting, informing, questioning, describing, stating, retelling. It means that almost the speaker gives statements and information about the case. The example of each kind of representative can be described as follows:

Table 3: Sample of Representative

No.	Kinds of Speech Acts	Utterance	Context
1	Asserting	<i>They are not our enemies. They are Americans. They're Americans.</i>	Joe Biden state that people who do not support and vote him are not enemies but in fact, they are still Americans
2	Informing	<i>I see my buddy Tom, Senator Tom Carper, down there.</i>	With this utterance, the speaker informs the listeners that he saw his friend Tom Carper as Senator. This utterance was informing the type of representative
3	Asserting	<i>I would not be here without her love and tireless support of Jill and my son Hunter, and Ashley, my daughter and all our grandchildren and their spouses and all our family. They're my heart.</i>	In this utterance, Joe Biden as a speaker, assert that his wife, children, and all his family supported him unconditionally until he wins to become president of the USA
4	Questioning	<i>And I think the governor's around and... is that Ruth Ann?</i>	In this utterance, the speaker asks a question to the listeners. He tried to make sure it's Ruth Ann or not. This utterance was questioning the type of representative
5	Stating	<i>And for that is what America, I believe, is about. It's about people. And that's what our administration will be all about.</i>	The speaker states that everything he does for the sake of the Americans, and it is his responsibility as president America. This utterance happens after the speaker promise to people that he will work hard with his heart.
6	Retelling	<i>Folks, as I said many times before, I'm Jill's husband</i>	Joe Biden told the listener that he is Jill's husband, and he said "as I said many times before" which shows that it is a retelling

Table 4: The Speech Acts in Expressive Illocutionary Acts

No	Kinds of Speech Acts	f	f%
1.	Greeting	1	1,04
2.	Pleasure	6	6,25
3.	Sorrow	2	2,08
4.	Thanking	2	2,08
Total		11	11,46

Table 4.4 showed that there are 11 illocutionary acts type of expressive (11,46%). There are 4 kinds of speech acts consisting greeting, pleasure, sorrow, thanking. It happened when the speaker was expressing his feeling or expression. The example each kind of expressive can be described as follows:

Table 5: Sample of Expressive

No.	Kinds of Speech Acts	Utterance	Context
1.	Greeting	<i>My fellow Americans, and the people who brought me to the dance: Delawareans.</i>	The speaker is giving a warm welcoming to the listeners. He said that to give a greeting to the listeners who already supported him. This utterance occurred to pay respect to the listeners. This utterance can be classified as greeting, and it can be considered a type of expressive.
2.	Pleasure	<i>It's the honor of my lifetime that so many millions of Americans have voted for that vision.</i>	Joe Biden feels happy that millions of Americans have chosen his vision and indicate that they vote for Joe Biden to become president. This utterance is a state of pleasure type of expressive.
3.	Sorrow	<i>We cannot repair the economy, restore our vitality or relish life's most precious moments, hugging our grandchildren, our children, our birthdays, weddings, graduations, all the moments that matter most to us, until we get it under control.</i>	The utterance happens after the speaker said about Covid's condition. He felt sad and stated that people could not repair the economy, restore vitality and enjoy the moments of life with family when Covid can't be controlled
4.	Thanking	<i>Thank you. Thank you.</i>	In this utterance include expressive because Joe Biden expresses his feeling and say thank to the audiences. So express the feeling such as thanking can be classification as expressive act

Table 6: *The Speech Acts in Declaration Illocutionary Acts*

No	Kind of Speech Acts	f	f%
1.	Declare	2	2,08
Total		2	2,08

The data above shows that only 2 illocutionary acts type of declaration (2,08%). There is 1 kind of speech acts by declare. It happened when the speaker declare his conditions of the time. The example kind of declaration can be described as follows:

Table 7: *Sample of Declaration*

No.	Kinds of Speech Acts	Utterance	Context
1.	Declare	<i>We've won with the most votes ever cast for a presidential ticket in the history of the nation. Seventy-four million.</i>	Joe Biden declare to the audience that he win as a president with the most vote which is Seventy-four million vote that he get from the Americans.
2.	Declare	<i>For American educators, this is a great day for you all. You're going to have one of your own in the White House, and Jill is going to make a great first lady.</i>	Joe Biden declare that the day he become president is a great day for American educators as well. Because Jill as his wife who going to also be one of the representing American educators at the white house.

Table 8: *The speech acts in commissive illocutionary acts*

No.	Kinds of Speech Acts	f	f%
1.	Pledging	3	3,13
2.	Promising	6	6,25
Total		9	9,38

Table 4.8 showed that there are 9 illocutionary acts type of commissive. There are 2 kinds of speech acts consisting pledging and promising. Commissive act happened when the speaker wants to do something to the listener in the future. The example each kind of commissive can be described as follows:

Table 9: Sample of Commissive

No.	Kinds of Speech Acts	Utterance	Context
1.	Pledging	<i>I pledge to be a president who seeks not to divide but unify, who doesn't see red states and blue states, only sees the United States.</i>	In this utterance, Joe Biden clearly said "pledge" to the audience, and it is indicate promising to unite USA. He state that as president does not divide the united nation of America, he does not differentiate between red states and blue states, and he just see of the United State. This utterance can be classify pledging type of commissive act.
2.	Promising	<i>I'll work with all my heart, with the confidence of the whole people, to win the confidence of all of you</i>	In this utterance, Joe Biden promising to people that he will work with all his heart to prove to the American people the trust that has been given. This utterance the speaker clearly said "will" that indicate of promising and it is considered of commissive act.

Table 10: The Speech Acts in Directive Illocutionary Acts

No	Kinds of Speech Acts	F	f%
1	Commanding	2	2,08
2	Requesting	7	7,29
3	Suggestion	2	2,08
4	Warning	1	1,04
Total		12	12,05

Based on table 4.10 above, it showed 12 illocutionary acts type of directive. There are 4 kinds of speech acts consisting commanding, requesting, suggestion, warning. It happens when the speaker asks the listeners to do something. The example each kind of directive can be described as follows:

Table 11: Sample of Directive

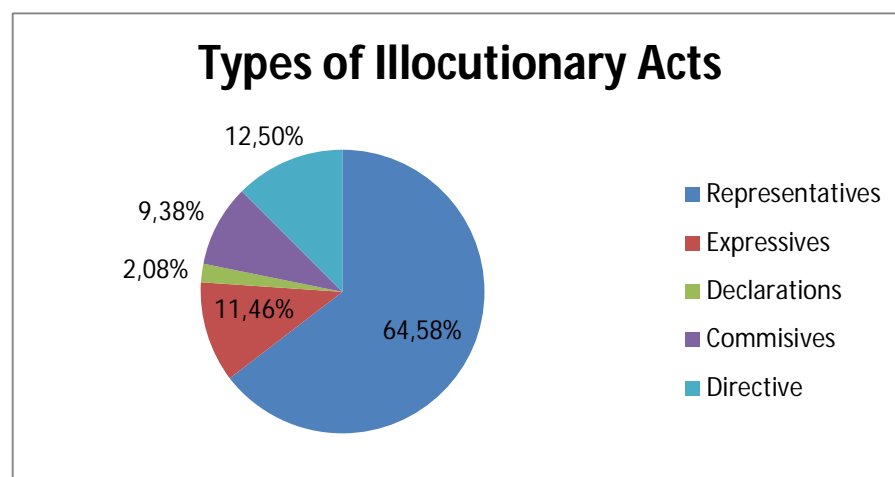
No.	Kinds of Speech Acts	Utterance	Context
1	Warning	<i>Don't tell me it's not possible in the United States. It's long</i>	With this utterance, the speaker gave a sign to warn the listeners

		<i>overdue.</i>	that nothing is impossible. The utterance happen after he describe someone.
2	Requesting	<i>Let us be the nation that we know we can. A nation united, a nation strengthened, a nation healed.</i>	In this utterance the speaker make a request to the listeners. The speaker requested to the listener to make America a nation that can be strong, a united nation, and a nation that can heal. This utterance was an requesting type of directive act.
3	Suggestion	<i>That in America, everyone should be given an opportunity to go as far as their dreams and God-given ability will take them.</i>	With the utterance the speaker give suggest that people is given the opportunity to achieve their dreams. The modal "should" shows that this utterance can be classify of suggestion and its indicate directive act
4	Commanding	<i>It's time to put away the harsh rhetoric, lower the temperature, see each other again.</i>	Joe Biden tells listeners to time to put away the harsh rhetoric so things get calm down. This utterance belongs to the directive that has the function of command because the utterance has a purpose of making people do what the speaker says.

2. The Dominant Illocutionary Act Used in Joe Biden's Victory Speech

For presenting the result of the calculating of illocutionary acts and knowing the dominant illocutionary act used in the speech, the researcher used a pie chart which shows the percentage.

Pie Chart 1: Calculating Result of Dominant Illocutionary Acts Found in Joe Biden's Victory Speech



From the chart, it was found that the most dominant that used by Joe Biden's Victory Speech was representatives with 64,58%. The second place was directives with 12,5%. The third place was expressives with 11,46%. After that, commissives is 9,38% and the last declarations was 2,08%.

Representative is the most dominant illocutionary acts found in Joe Biden Victory speech because it shows that Joe Biden as the speaker was giving more statements and information about his victory and the real problem condition of America. Second, directive is used by Joe Biden when he wants the audiences to do something. Joe Biden asked the audiences to come together to change America for the better and become a prosperous country. Third, expressive realized because Joe Biden express his feeling such as pleasure, sorrow, thanking for his victory as president of America. Fourth, commissive is used Joe Biden giving promises to the public about what he will do in the future as president. Those actions realized because he promise to Americans to be president who works by action, he will not discriminate between red states and blue states and only sees the United States. Last, declaration used by Joe Biden to declare his victory and Jill is first lady who the representing American educators at the white house.

3. The Contribution of Using Illocutionary Acts to Teaching English especially teaching pragmatic

Pragmatic is one of the subjects in English education study program for seventh semester. In pragmatic, illocutionary act is one of material included in the speech act. This research can be used in pragmatic learning, because there is a connection between this research and pragmatic course. As proof of the linkage between this research and the pragmatic already listed in the syllabus of pragmatic class at University of PGRI Semarang, speech acts are part of a pragmatic course. In addition, it can be applied to the 7th meeting of the pragmatic class, which is included in the speech act and speech event material. In terms of education, there is a lot of teaching method in learning process. The media is one method to teach the lesson to make the learning process more interesting; one of them is speech by Joe Biden. The use of speech by Joe Biden can help students connect with relevant events in real life. In addition, the students will achieve better understanding, since the student watch video speech and get direct example on how the speaker use representative, expressive, declarative, commissive, and directive. So, the English teacher can used speech as a media.

The English learning process can be designed in the following steps: first, the English teacher opens the lesson by greeting and praying. Second, the English teacher asks the students to divide into several groups. Third, the English teacher gives a link video of Joe Biden speech. Fourth, English teacher asks students to watch the video. After that the students must identify the illocutionary act types in the video in a groups. After identifying Joe Biden speech, the students must present the result discussion. Last, the teacher gives a conclusion of the discussion at the meeting.

Discussion

This research is aimed at finding the types of illocutionary acts performed by Joe Biden in his victory speech. The researcher used Yule's theory to analyze the types of illocutionary acts. There were representatives, expressives, declarations, commissives and directives. From table 4.1, shows that are 96 data of illocutionary acts. Those are 61 representatives (64,58%), 11 expressives (11,46%), 2 declarations (2,08%), 9 commissives (9,38%), and 12 directives (12,5%). Representative type was used Joe Biden because it shows that he as the speaker was giving more statements and information about his victory and the real problem condition of America. He seemed sharing through stating, informing, describing, stating, questioning, and retelling. When Joe Biden wants the audiences to do something, directive type was probably used because Joe Biden's intentions could be fulfilled through commanding, requesting, suggestion. Besides, expressive was used because Joe Biden express his feeling such as pleasure, sorrow, thanking for his victory as president of America. Commissive was used Joe Biden was giving promises to the public about what he will do in the future as president. Meanwhile, declaration was used Joe Biden to declare his victory and Jill is first lady who the representing American educators at the white house.

From pie chart 4.1 the result of dominant illocutionary acts found in Joe Biden's victory speech. From the percentage, the representative is the most dominant that used by Joe Biden's victory speech with 64,58% that consist 61 illocutionary acts. There were divided into 6 classification of illocutionary act such as, asserting 23, informing 13, questioning 2, describing 4, stating 12, and retelling 3. The reason of dominant illocutionary acts because Joe Biden as the speaker was giving more statements and information about his victory and the real problem condition of America.

The contribution of this research for reference to the pragmatic class. The result of the data finding on the contribution of using illocutionary acts for teaching pragmatic of English education department University of PGRI Semarang. In addition, it can be applied to the 7th meeting of the pragmatic class, which is included in the speech act and speech event material. In terms of education, there is a lot of teaching method in learning process. The media is one method to teach the lesson to make the learning process more interesting; one of them is speech by Joe Biden. The use of speech by Joe Biden can help students connect with relevant events in real life. In addition, the students will achieve better understanding, since the student watch video speech and get direct example on how the speaker use representative, expressive, declarative, commissive, and directive. So, the English teacher can used speech as a media.

After the researcher analysis the data findings, the researcher compared the data result with the previous studies to support this study. Those are from the same topic about illocutionary acts, but the object is different. The first study conducted by Anisa N. A. & Dinar A. (2018) analyzed illocutionary act in the Donal Trump's victory speech. They found five types of illocutionary act: representative, expressive, declarative, commissive, directive and the most dominant is representative. It is similar with the study of analyzing Joe Biden's victory speech which found five types of illocutionary acts and representative is the most dominant because both studies show that the speakers give more statements and information in their victory speech. Meanwhile, the difference is the amount of data found from the two. The researcher found 117 illocutionary act in Donald Trump's victory speech while from Joe Biden's victory speech it was found 96 illocutionary

The second study conducted by Ahmad Zuhri R., Mahyuni, & Muhaimi (2019) who aimed at finding the illocutionary act types in Joko Widodo First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate. They found four types of illocutionary act: representative, expressive, commissive,

directive but the researchers did not find the type of illocutionary act declaration. It is different to the research study on Joe Biden's Victory Speech which found five types of illocutionary act: representative, expressive, declaration, commissive, directive. The most dominant in this research is representative because the speaker give more statements in his presidential debate and it's similar to the study on Joe Biden's victory speech. Meanwhile, another the differences are both of the studies the researcher found 13 illocutionary act on Joko Widodo presidential election debate and 96 illocutionary acts on Joe Biden's victory speech.

The third study is about analyzing speech act especially illocutionary act in *Beauty and the Beast*. This previous study was written by Diah P.S., Dias F., and Ratih I (2019). Their research showed four types of illocutionary acts found in *Beauty and the Beast*: representatives, directives, commissives, and declaration but they did not find type of expressive. It is different to the research study on Joe Biden's Victory Speech which found five types of illocutionary act: representative, expressive, declaration, commissive, directive. The most dominant in *Beauty and the Beast* is directive because the speakers used to get someone else to do something what the speakers want and and it's different to the study on Joe Biden's victory speech which the dominant is representative.

The fourth, previous study was a journal that conducted by Ghasella M. H., Abdul G. M., Alek, Didin N. H. (2020) analyzed illocutionary act in Tom Cruise's Interview. The result showed four types of illocutionary acts: representative, commissive, directive, and expressive. The similarity of the two studies is that they found the same 4 types of illocutionary, but there is one difference where this study found type of declaration while their research did not find declaration types. Therefore, their research only found 4 types of illocutionary while this study found 5 types of illocutionary. Another similarity is in the findings of the most dominant in the type of illocutionary act which both studies found representative which the speakers give more statements and information. Meanwhile, the differences are both of the studies the researcher found 36 illocutionary act on Tom Cruise's Interview and 96 illocutionary acts on Joe Biden's victory speech

The fifth previous study was conducted by Ajrina Al M., Trisnendri S.(2021)) who aimed to analyzed the illocutionary act used in Ustadz Hanan Attaki Video. They found four types of illocutionary acts found in Tom Cruise's Interview: representative, commissive, directive, and declarative but the researcher did not find expressives types. It is different to the research study on Joe Biden's Victory Speech which found five types of illocutionary act: representative, expressive, declaration, commissive, directive. The similarity is the most dominant on the type of illocutionary act which both studies found representative as the dominant which the speakers give more statements and information. Meanwhile, the differences are both of the studies the researcher found 65 illocutionary act on Ustadz Hanan Attaki video and 96 illocutionary acts on Joe Biden's victory speech

In addition, the five previous studies have another difference with the study of illocutionary Joe Biden's victory speech which is the five previous studies have no contribution to teaching-learning activity while the study of illocutionary Joe Biden has a contribution to teach pragmatic.

Conclusion

Based on the findings, there are three findings of this research. The first is the types of illocutionary act found in the previous findings. The result shows that are 96 data of illocutionary acts. There were five types of illocutionary act that used in Joe Biden in his victory speech. Those are 62 representatives (64,58%), 11 expressives (11,46%), 2 declarations (2,08%), 9 commissives (9,38%), and 12 directives (12,5%).

The second is the most dominant types of illocutionary act found in Joe Biden' victory speech is representative with 64,58% that consist 62 illocutionary acts. In detail representative implemented in the speech are asserting with 23 illocutionary acts, informing with 13 illocutionary acts, questioning with 2 illocutionary acts, describing with 4 illocutionary acts, stating with 17 illocutionary acts, and retelling with 3 illocutionary acts.

The third, the contribution of illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's victory speech as a source for pragmatic. The contribution can be implemented at the English education program for 7th semester of University of PGRI Semarang in the material speech act. This research can be used as a source for teaching pragmatic especially illocutionary act. This speech can be learned and taught on how to identify the types of illocutionary act.

In conclusion, based on the result of the research shows five types of illocutionary act in Joe Biden's victory speech. Those are representative, expressive, declaration, commissive, and directive. In addition, the most dominant types of illocutionary act found in this research is representative which are consist asserting, informing, questioning, describing, stating, and retelling. Besides, there is a contribution for teaching English which can be used as a source for teaching pragmatic especially illocutionary act. It can be learned and taught on how to identify the types of illocutionary acts.

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