



SPEECH ACT GENDER-BASED (STUDY CASE: COMMENTATORS' RESPONSES OF DONALD TRUMP SPEECH)

Siswana*, Widi Sriyanto
*Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka
Politeknik Negeri Media Kreatif*

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe the forms, attitudes, and typical speech acts of the illocutionary commentators by gender on President Donald Trump's speech at the Liberty University. The method used in this research was a descriptive qualitative approach to speech acts. Data sources were obtained from commentators on President Donald Trump's speech. The data used were comments written below the speech video display downloaded on Youtube. The data analysis technique was an interactive analysis consisting of four stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data analysis, and concluding.

INTRODUCTION

In various language activities, one of them is when someone comments on someone's speech. These commentators give a response to what is the content of the speech made by ordinary people and by famous people. Every talk, in this case, is a speech, usually, there is support or not support. Likewise, speeches are made by the president of a country. Moreover, the president of a country is known as a superpower country, the United States of America, namely Donald Trump. Donald Trump is famous for his words or statements that are often considered controversial. Thus, his words always get different comments. There is support, and some do not support even some that are mediocre.

On one occasion, Trump gave a speech at the Commencement Ceremony at the Liberty University, on May 13, 2017, in Lynchburg, VA which can be downloaded at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gq8amUTC9cs>. Speech is a speech delivered by someone in a public audience over certain headlines delivered by a transmitter called a

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: siswana@uhamka.ac.id (Siswana), widi.sriyanto@polimedia.ac.id (Widi Sriyanto)

speaker. There are several studies related to speech acts. First, research on the analysis of the sociolinguistic context of illocutionary speech acts (Haryanto, 2013). Second, research on the form and function of regional languages in the speech acts of the selective at the University of Sulawesi (Saddhono, 2016). Third, the research is about the sociolinguistic aspects of greeting speech acts in Kazakh and English (Assylbek, 2015). Fourth, this study discusses sociolinguistic expressions of gratitude in the Akan language (Kofi AGYEKUM, 2010). Fifth, the study focuses on characterizing indirect speech acts (Brown, 2013). None of the five studies mentioned the speech commentator's speech acts. Therefore, it becomes very important to examine the commentator's speech acts in a speech. The commentator is someone who could see and watch the speech directly or indirectly. Those who make comments can be male or female. They wrote comments below the video that aired on YouTube. However, because they sometimes hide their identities for some reason, they sometimes display a disguised profile. Thus, their gender is unclear. They feel safer if their background is unknown. In the world of politics, identity is very important to hide if you make comments that do not suit most people. In other words, they are in opposite positions. They do not like what the leader does, even just the words. Their position can be positive or negative, even neutral.

Speech acts have different forms. Some are short and some are long such as words, phrases, sentences, and discourse (Sumarsono, 2012: 322). This speech act can be spoken or written by someone. Speech is an utterance that displays various social functions such as asking, greeting, advising, complaining, giving warnings, and so on. Austin (1962: 101) classifies three types of speech acts: 1. Locutionary actions - actual speech and real meanings, 2. Illocutionary actions - the actual meaning intended by the speaker 3. Act of locution - the actual effect of the act of speaking, whether it is intended by the speaker or not. Searle (1975) classifies illocutionary speech acts into taxonomies as follows: Assertive - actions that do the speaker to the truth of the proposition, Instructions - actions that cause the listener to do something, Commissives - acts that do the speaker to do something in the future, Expressions - actions that express the speaker's feelings about something, the Declaration - actions that change reality (such as baptizing, pronouncing someone guilty, etc.) (Paul Baker and Sibonile, 2011). The speech act is a product of a sentence under certain conditions and is the smallest unit of language communication that determines the meaning of the sentence. The speaker speaks a unique sentence in each speech act because he tries to adapt the utterance to the context. Thus, for one purpose, it is necessary to consider various possible speech acts according to the position of the speaker, the situation of the speech, and the possible structure that exists in the language. Speakers tend to use language as needed in communication. The choice of language by the speaker leads more to communicative language. Through a clear context of communication, the event can run smoothly. Austin called it performative speech and distinguished it from constant speech, which is a declarative statement that is true and whether it cannot be measured (Paul Baker and Sibonile, 2011). In politics, for example, the relationship between Britain and the IRA, the semantic contrast between conversation and communication is presented; the claim seems to be that the British government has no verbal articulation (Deborah Schiffrin, Deborah Tannen, and Heidi Hamilton, 2001).

The purpose of this study is to describe the forms, attitudes, and typical comments in the speech act of the illocutionary commentators by gender to Donald Trump's presidential speech at Liberty University. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative approach to speech acts based on gender. Data sources were

obtained from commentators on President Donald Trump's speech. Retrieval of data using transcripts from videos downloaded from Youtube. Meanwhile, the data analysis technique is an interactive analysis consisting of four stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data analysis, and verification or conclusion drawing.

METHOD

To explore the speech acts applied in giving comments to some of the contents of Trump's president's speech at Liberty University, researchers conducted a qualitative approach. The researchers aim to describe the form, function, and typical speech acts of the commentators written to Donald Trump's president's speech at Liberty University. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative in the non-speech approach. Data sources were obtained from written commentators on President Donald Trump's speech. Retrieval of data using transcripts from videos downloaded from Youtube and written comments of the viewers. Meanwhile, the data analysis technique is an interactive analysis consisting of four stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data analysis, and verification or conclusion drawing.

Researchers conducted research based on comments on Donald Trump's speech at one of the universities in America where speech acts occurred in commenting on Trump's speech in giving a speech at the graduation ceremony at Liberty University. Speeches are downloaded from Youtube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gq8amUTC9cs> as well as comments were written on broadcast programs uploaded on YOUTUBE. Then, to get the speech act, the researcher transcribes the speech and rewrites the comments. Meanwhile, the sampling technique used was purposive sampling. According to Johson & Christensen (2008), purposive sampling is a way for researchers to specify the characteristics of sampling and then researchers try to determine the characteristics of individuals who will be informants in research.

In this study, data were collected based on speech transcripts and comments. In an implementation, the researchers first conducted a grouping of commentary data and then grouped them into groups, which were viewed from the gender. However, the focus is on seeing written comments to Donald Trump's speech. Analysis of the data was used by transcribing speeches and recording all the written comments below the video display of President Donald Trump's speech grouped into categories and develop the themes obtained. Meanwhile, to explore who gives comments on each profile.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Following the purpose of this study is to see the written comments made by viewers of President Donald Trump's speech videos related to speech acts based on gender. After analyzing the data, the researcher found themes that emerged, namely (1) grouping commenters based on gender, (2) grouping speech acts based on their gender-based forms, (3) grouping attitudes based on comments viewed from gender, and (4) classifying illocutionary speech acts based on gender.

Discussion

Group commenters by gender

Table 1. Commentators based on Gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	83	61,48%
Female	8	5,93%
Disguise	44	32,59%
Total	135	100%

There are 135 commenters based on gender, divided into three groups: male, female, and disguised. Division of male and female groups based on names commonly used by the general public. For groups one and two, it is clear, but the third group is not clear because they are not visible male or female even though their profile has been traced. In the world of politics, the use of pseudonyms seems to be common because it is related to the treatment of the ruling and its supporters. They are more comfortable not to know their gender. Based on table 1, there were 83 or 61.48% male groups. This group of men is the majority and a second majority is a disguised group of 44 or 32.59%. The last smallest group was 8 women or 5.93%. In politics, women pay less attention to their lives.

Classifying speech acts based on their forms based on gender

The form of speech acts of the commentators can be in the form of words, phrases, sentences, or discourse. Here is a table that illustrates the form of speech acts from comments that are recorded.

Table 2. Forms of speech act in the form of words based on gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	7	78%
Female	1	11%
Disguise	1	11%
Total	9	100%

The form given in the highest form of words was made by a group of men with 7 out of 9 comments or 78%, for example, R # 57: shill, R # 86: BOO !. Of the female groups, there was 1 or 11%, for example, R # 133: GOD !!!.. The incognito group is the same as the female or 1% 11%, for example, R # 16: EWWW. The comments of these words have some obvious meaning but some mean they are shocked.

Table 3. Forms of the speech act in the form of phrases based on gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	5	83%
Female	0	0%
Disguise	1	17%
Total	6	100%

There are speech acts in the form of phrases. Comments in the form of phrases are mostly made by groups of men, 5 out of 6 phrases, or 83%, for example, R # 90: Best president ever! By far !, R # 71: Fake school, fake students, and fake president. Women's groups don't make word comments. Disguised groups write phrases of 1 or 17%, for example, R # 81: Great speech PRESIDENT TRUMP !.

Table 4. The form of speech acts in the form of sentences based on gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	22	56%
Female	3	8%
Disguise	14	36%
Total	39	100%

The form of speech acts in the form of sentences is dominated by male groups, with 22 out of 39 or 56%. Examples of written expressions are R # 15: My goodness that was painful to watch, R # 19: I love this speech especially when reese Witherspoon nails it in legally blonde ...ahaha haahaha ha. Winning ?! The next group is a disguised group of 14 or 36%, for example R # 18: Absolutely! I would consider suing the university for allowing a clown show ... For a group of women, as much as 3 or 8%, an example was taken R # 17: these poor kids worked their tails off for 4 years only to be subjected to this rather boring speech.

Table 5. Forms of the speech act in the form of discourse based on gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	22	56%
Female	3	8%
Disguise	14	36%
Total	39	100%

The form of speech acts takes the form of discourse as follows, the group of men is 50 out of 81 or 62%, the highest number, for example, R # 26:

Keep telling yourself that ... democracy is a wonderful thing, can you explain why only 487 counties voted for Hillary and Trump got 2,626 counties You're elite alright might check what party dominates the House and the Senate you're elite ... buwhahahahaha.

Meanwhile, the disguised group is 28 or 35% and for example R # 20: the word "liberal" has become associated with hysterical diapers wearing mental patients, drug addicts, and worthless city scum ... no wonder it is going out of style so quickly.

Women group only 3 or 4%, for example, R # 112: He definitely doesn't have the ability to make a speech like some of our other Presidents. Maybe I'm comparing him to Obama. Because Trump is a horrible orator. He has to be mentally ill and he made the speech about himself. How this guy ran a business is beyond me How could people think Pres Pussygrabber is the best Pres. That speech was word salad.

These results indicate the compatibility of what was said by Sumarsono, 2012: 322 that speech acts have different forms, some are short and some are long such as words, phrases, sentences, and discourse.

Grouping attitudes based on comments viewed from a gender

The attitude of the commentator can be seen from the writing of the comments grouped into three groups, namely a positive attitude, neutral attitude, and negative attitude.

Table 6. Forms of the speech act in the form of a positive attitude based on gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	23	66%
Female	0	0%
Disguise	12	34%
Total	35	100%

The form of speech acts in the form of a positive attitude based on gender in a group of men as much as 23 out of 35 or 66%. Other positive expressions include R # 15: Agreed, an excellent speech! And R # 69: Outstanding - how many people can say the POTUS gave their commencement speech - and what an excellent message it was for those young people. Imagine how strong this country would be if we had more university grads like these, instable of the whiny, self-titled morons that most universities are spitting out. Disguised groups of 12 or 34%, for example, R # 134: Thank God for this great country, freedom, and our great President! God Bless Liberty University! 🙏. While women's groups do not have a positive attitude.

Table 7. Forms of the speech act in the form of a neutral attitude based on gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	1	100%
Female	0	0%
Disguise	0	0%
Total	1	100%

The form of speech acts of neutrality is only 1 or 100%, it was written by one respondent from the male group R # 2: Thanks!. Whereas women's groups and guises are not neutral. Indeed, in political life must choose to support or not support. So, rarely are neutral.

Table 8. Forms of the speech act in the form of negative attitudes based on gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	59	60%
Female	8	8%
Disguise	32	32%
Total	99	100%

The forms of speech acts in the form of negative attitudes based on gender are described as follows. Male groups of 59 out of 99 or 60% have negative attitudes toward Trump's speech, for example, R # 7: Program Heie Plagiarized the speech from Legaly Blonde. NO JOKE. DO YOUR FUCKING HOMEWORK BEFORE YOU SAY HOW GREAT SOMETHING IS. DAMN. Disguised groups 32 or 32% were negative for example R # 17: these poor kids worked their tails off for 4 years only to be subjected to this rather boring speech. While the group of women as much as 8 or 8% are negative with the example R # 103: Why did YouTube have to insert that obnoxious little photo in the upper screen of this video? Very uncalled for, YouTube.

These results indicate that what was said by Sumarsono, 2012: 320 namely speech acts are symptoms that are individual, psychological in line with one's ability to behave towards what is said by someone.

Classifying illocutionary speech acts based on gender

Illocutionary speech acts consist of assertive, instructive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Below is a description of the types of speech acts based on gender.

Table 9. Types of assertive illocutionary speech act by gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	1	100%
Female	0	0%
Disguise	0	0%
Total	1	100%

This type of assertive illocutionary speech acts is divided into male groups by 5 out of 6 or 83%, for example, R # 15: My goodness that was painful to watch. Undercover group of 1 or 17%, with example R # 67: Miai Nguyen At least he is a man unlike the illegal squatter who occupied the White House from 2008 to 2016 who bends over and takes it up the back by his tranny wife, Michael. Whereas women's groups do not write assertive illocution.

Table 10. Types of instructive illocutionary speech act by gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	17	65%
Female	1	4%
Disguise	8	31%
Total	26	100%

The type of illocutionary speech acts indicate that as many as 17 of 26 or 65% of male groups, for example, R # 59: No Bob, your ilk is on a timer ... keep it up and your crybaby leftist clowns will NEVER win another ELECTION . bwahahaha PRESIDENT TRUMP doesn't have to pay anyone to like or support him ... he's a freaking ROCK STAR. Disguised group of 8 or 31%, for example, R # 51: Franco Fernando I disagree. Take "the gender wage gap" for instance. When the base accusation is made, it is that women earn only 80% of what men do. These little liberal statistics are provided as statistical fact by the media. But when they delve deeper and take into account things like

geographical location, experience, education, etc, the gap reduces to 5.4%. But which figure is at the forefront, quoted over and over to prove a point? The 80% figure is a hoax. My argument is not a strawman, I have produced food for thought, now please produce your statistical evidence of liberal genius versus republican education. Whereas the women's group is only 1 or 4%, for example, the article from their comment R # 112: He definitely doesn't have the ability to make a speech like some of our other Presidents. Maybe I'm comparing him to Obama. Because Trump is a horrible orator. He has to be mentally ill and he made the speech about himself. How this guy ran a business is beyond me How could people think Pres Pussygrabber is the best Pres. That speech was word salad.

Table 11. Types of commissive illocutionary speech act by sex

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	2	67%
Female	0	0%
Disguise	1	33%
Total	3	100%

The types of commissive illocutionary speech acts are described by sex as follows. Men in 2 out of 3 or 67% write commissive illocutionary acts, for example, R # 128: What would Jesus say? The cover group is only one speech act or 33%, writing R # 10: Oh yes, your "point." Now I've never seen Legally Blonde but I have just a few questions for you to answer. Please answer the following three questions. When did he mention being a champion for our Lord Jesus Christ? Next, when did Jim Kelly stand up to be recognized during her speech? Also, at what point did she talk about a heroic World War 2 veteran who was over 90 years of age and survived the Bataan Death March? By the way, your use of the caret symbol is grammatically incorrect. While the women's group did not write anything related to commissive illocution or 0%.

Table 12. Types of expressive illocutionary speech act by gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	48	56%
Female	7	8%
Disguise	30	35%
Total	85	100%

Illocutionary speech acts according to gender are classified as high with a total of 85. Male groups 48 or 56%, for example, R # 16: Fugg Attahere is kinda funny, he thinks liberty grads couldn't vote because he congratulated their parents and the proceeds to talk about the school football schedule when the grads will already be gone because they graduated ... The disguised group is 30 or 35% an illocutionary expression with example R # 6: I thought the speech was awesome as well. The Jim Kelly moment was touching. Female groups of 7 or 8% write expressive illocutionary speech acts, for example, R # 18: Absolutely! I would consider suing the university for allowing a clown show.

Table 13. Types of declarative illocutionary speech act based on gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Male	11	73%
Female	0	0%
Disguise	4	27%
Total	15	100%

The type of declarative illocutionary speech acts based on gender is described as follows: 11 out of 15 or 73% of men wrote declarative illocution, for example, R # 34: the word conservative has been associated with Trumptard. A disguised group of 4 or 27% expressed a declarative illocution, for example, R # 36: Interesting hypothesis: that Trump's voters are less educated. However, the latest thing blamed for Hillary losing, is that less than the Democrat base (which was specified as African-Americans and Latinos) showed up to vote for her. Extrapolate accepted education levels from that as needed. https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2017/05/08/why-did-trump-win-more-whites-and-fewer-blacks-than-normal-actually-voted/?utm_term=.709d30e859c0Bwahahaha. Liberals / Democrats just keep blaming everything except themselves and their horrendous ideology for losing to a man that even the RINO's thinking against the tooth and nail. Meanwhile, the women's group did not write declarative illocution or 0%.

Searle (1975) classifies illocutionary speech acts into taxonomies as follows: Assertive - actions that do the speaker to the truth of the proposition; Instructions - actions that cause the listener to do something; Commissives - acts that do the speaker to do something in the future; Expressions - actions that express the speaker's feelings about something, the Declaration - actions that change reality (such as baptizing, pronouncing someone guilty, etc.) (Paul Baker and Sibonile, 2011).

CONCLUSIONS

According to the results of research and discussion, in giving comments to speeches can be concluded as follows: (1) commenting groups based on gender showed that the male group is the most dominant, (2) speech act groups based on their shape showed that the most dominant male is group, (3) the attitude group based on comments seen from the gender indicates that the most dominant is male group, and (4) the illocutionary speech acts group based on the sex indicates that the male group is the most dominant.

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