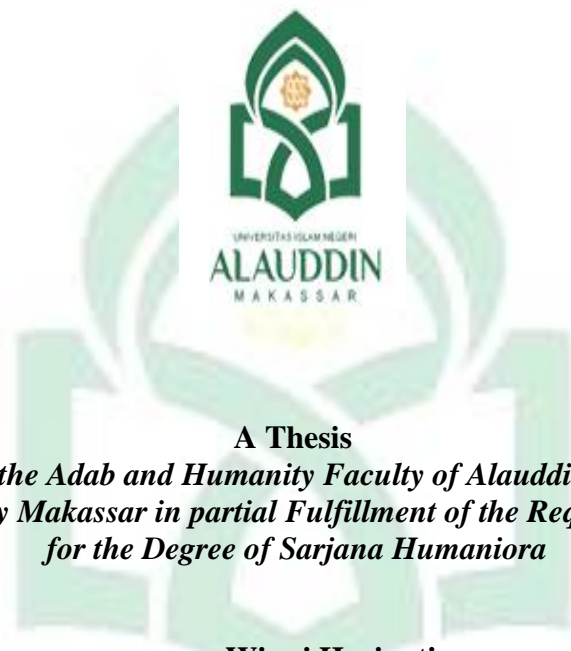


**SPEECH ACT OF PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP'S 2017
SPEECH TO THE MUSLIM WORLD IN RIYADH SAUDI ARABIA**



A Thesis

*Submitted to the Adab and Humanity Faculty of Alauddin State Islamic
University Makassar in partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora*

Winni Harianti

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**ENGLISH AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
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2018**

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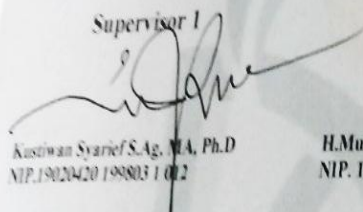
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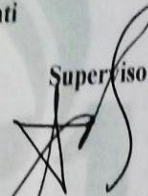
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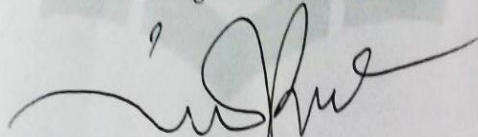
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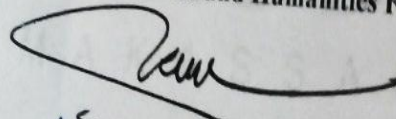
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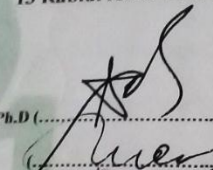
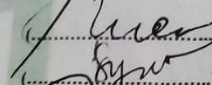
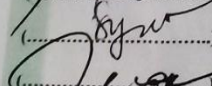
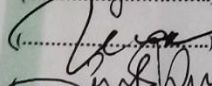
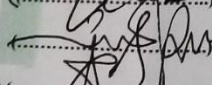
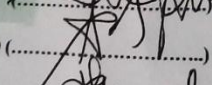
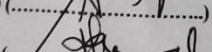
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PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

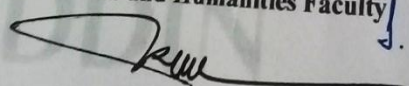
Skrripsi yang berjudul *Speech Act of President Donald Trump's 2017 speech to the Muslim world* yang disusun oleh Winni Harianti NIM: 40300112029 Mahasiswa Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar, telah diuji dan dipertahankan dalam sidang munaqasyah yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 21 November 2018, dinyatakan telah diterima sebagai salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris (dengan beberapa perbaikan)*.

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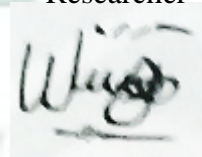
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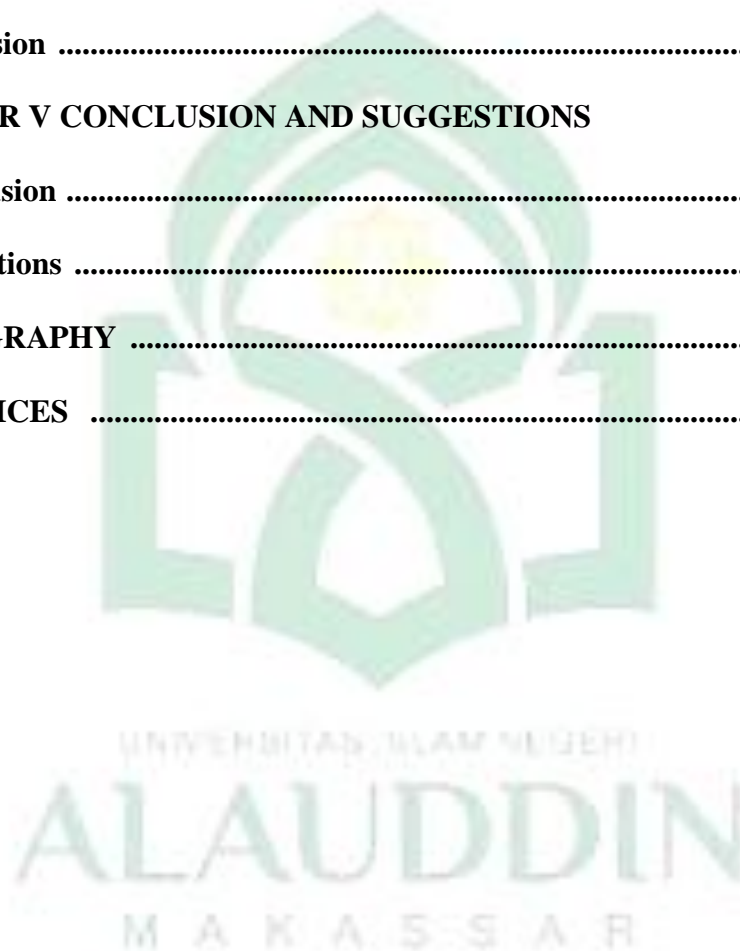
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Abstract

This research examines Speech act of President Donald Trump's 2017 speech to the Muslim World in Saudi Arabia. The main objective of this study is to find out the types of illocutionary act in the speech made by President Donald Trump to the muslim world in Riyadh Saudi Arabia. This research focuses on Jhon Searle theory about speech act. The researcher focus on analyzed Illocutionary act. There are five types of illocutionary act found in this study : assertive, directives, expressive, commissive and declarative. The data for this study were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used note taking sheet as instrument to collect the data.

The researcher concludes that assertives of stating and directives were dominantly used by President Donald Trump in Riyadh Saudi Arabia. Results of this research in the speech text of President Donald Trump in Riyadh Saudi Arabia on 22 may 2017 also indicate that there are illocutionary acts of **representative** including stating, recognizing, planning, complaining and suggesting. **Commissive consisting** of including offering and promising. **directive consisting of** recommending. **Expressive** of consisting of thanking, praising, condoling and welcoming and of **declarative such as resigning, dismissing and appointing**. Based on the results of this research, the researcher concludes that the illocutionary acts of representative in stating and directive in recommending were mostly used by President Donald Trump in his 2017 Speech to the Muslim World in Riyadh Saudi Arabia.

Keyword : Speech Act theory, Illocutionary act.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. *Background of Study*

Speech is speaking in front of public to express an opinion or give an idea about something important. The purpose of speech is can give effect on the listener. Speech act one area of the pragmatics studies. Speakers commonly expect listeners to recognize the function or the communicative intention of the utterances they produce and to act accordingly. Speech act can change the social reality not only describe a given reality. It can be concluded that speech act is utterance that contains an action as functional unit in communication considering aspect of the speech situation.

Therefore, it is interesting to study speech acts because it is linguistic phenomenon that connects speakers and audiences through messages expressed in a blend of explicit and implicit verbal communication. They are usually helped by the circumstances surrounding the utterances or the speech event (Yule, 1999).

The present study aims to analyze speech act in a public speech given by the president of United states of America Donald Trump to the Muslim world in Riyadh Saudi Arabia. More specifically it will analyze Illocutionary and Perlocutionary act. Every act has impact on ourselves and others. The impact can be good or bad depending on actual utterance express and context of situation. A president of country has the duty and responsibility towards the people when delivering the speech the public it is always expected that the speech have a positive and productive impact on the people of that country.

Regarding the topic of this study, there are several studies that are related to the issue of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. For example, a study conducted by Tri Fahmi Nur (2015), under the title “Speech Act Analysis of President Joko Widodo speech in APEC Beijing Forum”. The researcher to find out kinds of illocutionary act and identify perlocutionary act after audiences listen to the speech President Joko Widodo in APEC Forum in Beijing. The researcher concludes that assertive act mostly used by President Jokowi in his speech during event. Meanwhile, Perlocutionary effects of the speech were shown in his speech when he specifically talked about certain issues such as sector subsidy, railway track, maritime agenda and electricity.

Another study was conducted by Eko Prasetyo (2015) under the title “an Analysis of illocutionary act of Jokowi Speech in APEC CEO Summit 2014”. Speech become an important factor in media for a President like Joko Widodo to deliver a message, persuade people, influence the audience.

The researcher explain that the dominant Illocutionary act in Jokowi's Speeches were assertive and commissives. The performance of this act had possible perlocutionary effect that the audiences might jointly work with Jokowi especially in the business sector.

Finally, Indriani (2015) did a study on "Illocutionary act in "Midnight in Paris Movie". In this research, The researcher concludes that representative of assertive was mostly used by the main character in "Midnight in Paris Movie. From the previous studies mentioned above, the researcher is interested to analyze the speech act using speech acts theory by John Austin and John Searle. The researcher focus on analyzing illocutionary and perlocutionary acts of speech given by President Donald Trump in Riyadh Saudi Arabia to the Muslim world (2017). The researcher watch and analyze the speech video which is available publicly on YouTube with analyze illocutionary acts to President Donald Trump's. I am interested to analyzing speech President Donald Trump because he is trying to realize his vision and mission that is conveyed to the community, he is ambitious, creating security in his country against things that can destroy his nation, improve cooperative relation with Saudi Arabia so that the relations between countries remain established well.

The topic of this study is related to the fact that speech act may influence the message communicated between the speaker and audience. The holy Qur'an itself explains the importance of good communication as part of leadership qualities in QS.Al-Imran : 159

فَبِمَا رَحْمَةٍ مِّنَ اللَّهِ لِنْتَ لَهُمْ وَلَوْ كُنْتَ فَظًّا غَلِيظَ الْقَلْبِ لَانْفَضُّوا مِنْ حَوْلِكَ فَاعْفُ عَنْهُمْ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ وَشَاوِرْهُمْ فِي الْأَمْرِ فَإِذَا عَزَمْتَ فَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُتَوَكِّلِينَ. ١٥٩

Translation :

“Thus it is due to the mercy from Allah that you deal with them gently. You had been rough, hard-hearted, they would certainly have dispersed from around you. Therefore and ask pardon for them, take counsel with them in the affair. So when you have decided, then place trust in Allah, truly Allah loves those who trust.” (Qur'an Translated, Ministry of Religion RI,2002,72).

Based on the above paragraph, according to Quraish Shihab in the interpretation of Al-Misbah. There are three characteristics in a sequence called and ordered to the Prophet Muhammad. First: Being gentle, not rude and not hard-hearted, a person who conducts deliberations especially those who are in a leadership position he should avoid is rude words and stubbornness. Because the deliberation partners will be scattered away. Second: Give forgiveness and open a new page, people who have a discussion must prepare mentally to always be willing to apologize, because it may be that when deliberations occur differences of opinion or opinions that offend can even turn deliberation into contention. (M.Quraish Shihab,2002).

B. *Research Questions*

Based on the background of study described above the main problem that discuss in this research study are follow :

What kinds of Illocutionary acts are performed by President Donald Trump in his speech given to the Muslim World in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in 2017 ?

C. *Research Objectives*

Based on the research question, object of study to related this research are follow :

To find out Illocutionary acts are performed by President Donald Trump in his speech given to the Muslim World in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 2017.

D. *Significance of Research*

This study is expected to give some significances they are :

1. Theoretical Significance

The researcher hopes this research would add more understanding to the theory of speech acts, especially about the illocutionary acts in a speech made by influential figure like a president. In other words, the researcher expects other researchers to be able to explore deeper perspectives about speech acts theory.

2. Practical Significance

This research is expected to give students interested in the study of speech acts theory some useful information about how studies in the area can be conducted. Results of this study also may give interested students and researchers ideas for future research especially in the issue of illocutionary acts.

E. Scope of Research

To make this research manageable, this study focus on analyzing the illocutionary act as performed by President Donald Trump's 2017 Speech. The researcher limit this research to the analysis of a speech video delivered by President Donald Trump to the Muslim World in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on 22 May 2017. The analysis of this study be based on the theory of Illocutionary act suggested by Searle (1969). To get a comprehensive understanding of the theory, the researcher also use secondary resources.



CHAPTER II

PREVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. *Previous Studies*

A number of previous studies have been conducted related to the topic of Illocutionary and Perlocutionary acts. Tri Fahmi Nur (2015) analyzed speech acts of President Joko Widodo's Speech in APEC Beijing forum. This research was done to find out Illocutionary acts and to identify perlocutionary act was speech. More specifically, perlocutionary act of the speech was about how the speech might have affected the audience based on how the audiences might have responded to the speech after listening to it. The researcher concludes that the assertive act is mostly used by President Jokowi in his speech during the event. Meanwhile, Perlocutionary effects of the speech were shown in his speech when he specifically talked about certain issues such as sector subsidy, railway track, maritime agenda and electricity. This research was based on the theory of speech acts developed by John Searle (1979). Next previous study is study by Indriani (2015), entitled "Illocutionary act in "Midnight in Paris Movie". The researcher conducted the study to describe the types of illocutionary act of the main character in "Midnight in Paris Movie". This research used descriptive a qualitative method. The researcher concludes that the assertive act is mostly used by main character in "Midnight in Paris Movie". The researcher no analyze of perlocutionary act in "Midnight in Paris Movie".

Finally, Eko Prasetyo Nugroho (2015) analyzed the illocutionary act of Jokowi Speech in the APEC CEO Summit 2014. The researcher argues that speech become an important media for President Joko Widodo to deliver messages, persuade people, and affect the listeners. It seems that the speech making process involved a long discussion between President Jokowi and his team since they should consider some language aspects such as lexical choices and sentence structures in order to achieve certain goals. The researcher concludes that the dominant Ilocutionary act in Jokowi's Speech were assertive and commissive. The performance of these acts had possible perlocutionary effects that the audiences might put high expectations to Jokowi's Government.

Based on the previous study above, this research has similarities and differences. The similarity is that like those studies above this study is also about an analysis of speech acts. The differences of the previous studies from this research are focus analysis object of research. Tri Fahmi Nur (2015) and Eko Prasetyo Nugroho (2015) used as the object of research Jokowi's Speech in APEC in Beijing and CEO Summit 2014. Meanwhile, Tri Fahmi Nur analyzed and classified illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in this speech or get responses from the audience after hearing the speech by President Jokowi in APEC Forum, Beijing 2014.

Eko Prasetyo Nugroho, on the other hand, only analyzed the illocutionary act of Jokowi Speech in APEC CEO Summit 2014. Similarly, Indriani (2015) only focused on the analysis of the types of illocutionary acts of the main character in the “Midnight in Paris” movie, no analysis of perlocutionary act in the object of study.

Therefore, the researcher interested to analyze speech made by President Donald Trump to the Muslim world in Riyadh Saudi Arabia in 2017 because he is an important figure where each of his utterances may impact the audiences in particular and the whole world in general. In his speech, President Trump basically offers a new vision of how he will govern United States of America, speaking in grim terms about the current states of his country. In the present study, the researcher is interested to analyze the illocutionary act because it is interesting to understand analyze very closely what messages President Trump intends to deliver to the Muslim World and possible effects that might have happened among the audiences during the speech event.

I am interested to analyzing speech president Donald Trump because he is trying to realize his vision and mission that is conveyed to the community, creating security in his country against things that can destroy his nation, improve cooperative relation with Saudi Arabia so that the relations between countries remain established well.

B. Conceptual Frameworks

1. Pragmatics

Language is the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way. Speech is a form of language use which is closely related to pragmatics.

According to Yule (1983,p.3) Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning, communicated by speaker and interpreted by hearer. It has consequently more to do with analysis of what people mean by their utterances than word or phrases in those utterance might mean themselves.

This study involves interpretation about a context in an utterance which requires the same thought between the speaker and the hearer. Pragmatics is branch of linguistics which investigates the language used in communication.

Based on the explanation above, it is concluded that pragmatics can be defined a study about relationship between language and social context in the process of communication between speaker and hearer. Pragmatics talks about how people understand the speaker's intention through verbal communication and gestures. In other words, pragmatics also studies how people comprehend and produce a communicative speech act in a conversation.

2. *Speech Acts Theory*

Speech act is utterance that serves a function in communication. In real-life interactions, we perform speech acts when we offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, refusal, etc. Speakers commonly expect listeners to recognize the function or the communicative intention of the utterances they produce and to act accordingly. They are usually helped by the circumstances surrounding the utterances or the speech event. Theory of speech acts was first put forward by Austin and developed by Searle. Speech act first developed by Austin (1969) to explain an utterance with a natural language to get a feedback. Then, speech act theory developed by Searle (1979).

According to Searle (1979) in linguistic communication there is speech act. He argues that communication is not merely symbol, word or sentence it is also the result of speech act. There are several prominent figures related to the theory of speech acts, J.L. Austin (1969), J.R. Searle (1979), G.N. Leech (1983), and H.P. Grice (1975). This paper only cover the theory of speech acts of the first two figures, namely Austin and Searle, including definitions and examples.

Austin (1969) states that speech theory emerges as a reaction to descriptive fallacy, the view that declarative sentences are always used to describe facts or 'state of affairs', which must be done rightly or wrongly. Speech act is to convey speech with specific purpose.

Based on the explanation it is concluded that, Speech act one the pragmatic studies the basic unit of language used to express meaning and utterance that expresses the speaker. Speech act is utterance that serves functions in communication. Speakers commonly expect listeners to recognize the function or the communicative intention of the utterances they produce and to act accordingly. Speech act theory start with the assumption that minimal unit of human communication.

a. Speech act theory by Austin (1969)

Austin (1969) categorized speech act into three important categories including :

1) The locutionary act

Locutionary act is the production of an utterance that can be classified by its phonetic, grammatical, and lexical characteristics, up to sentence meaning (the *phatic* act). It is also the performance of action that can be classified by its *content* (the *rhetic* act) a feature distinctive acts of speech.

2) The illocutionary act

The illocutionary act is classifiable not only by content with the locutionary act but also by its *forces* such as stating, warning, promising, etc.

3) The perlocutionary

The perlocutionary act is classifiable by consequential effects of utterance upon the feelings, thoughts of actions the audience, the speaker or other persons.

Further more, Austin (1969) give classified an illocutionary forces into five types:

a) Vindictive

The vindictive force that are marked by decision related to right or wrong and provide convincing reason. Typified as acquit, hold, calculate, estimate, rank, assess and characterize.

b) Execrative

The execrative force refers to exercising of power, right or influence. Typified as appoint, dismiss, nominate, veto, declarative.

c) Comissive

The commissive force marked by an agreement so the speaker does something. It have obvious connect with the two previous classes to vindictive and execrative. Typified as agree, pledge, engage, swear, favor, and plan.

d) Behabitive

The behabitive force reflect has to do with attitude and social behavior. Typified as apologize, thanking, congratulate, felicitate, welcome and criticize.

e) Expositive

The expositive force that are used to simplify understanding. Typified as affirm, deny, emphasize, answer, report, accept etc.

b. Searle's (1979) Classification of Speech Acts

Searle (1979) presents a different classification of speech acts. Some perform three different acts when they are speaking. These, three types of speech acts that can be described as follows: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts.

1. Locutionary act is utterance with words, phrases and sentences, actually said by the speaker.
2. Illocutionary, on the other hand, doing something with a purpose and specific function.
3. Perlocutionary act is speaker give affect to audience or asserting something about the word or performing a propositional act.

The main difference between illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary act is intended by the speaker. The speaker has a full control of the utterance as the utterance is made, its principles determined. Perlocutionary act, on the other hand, an effect of the utterance and it is not always intended by the speaker because he or she does not have a full control over it, and the effects are not usually evident until the utterance has been completely made. Meanwhile, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act deal with uttering words in sentences with special reference certain contexts.

Searle (1979) divides illocutionary acts into five types :

- a) Representative/assertive is tell people how does somethings. The different kinds are stating,suggesting,refusing,complaining, recognizing,recommend
- b) Commissives commit the speaker to doing something in the future. The different kind are thanking,congratulating,pardoning,praising,offering blaming,and condoling,promising.
- c) Directives try to make the addressee (listeners) performed an action.These consists in the fact tell by the speaker to get the listener to do something. The different kinds are ordering,commanding, requesting,advising,
- d) Expressives is how the speaker feels about the situation. The different kind are thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and deploring.
- e) Declaratives

Declaratives indicate assertions of particular case and they change the state of situation in immediate way. Different kind are resigning,dismissing, appointing, and sentencing.

President Donald Trump express speech deliver to the Muslim world in Riyadh Saudi Arabia using speech act because he explain statement about social condition in their country, he will make partnership between president Arab Saudi and invites all countries that wish to collaborate with him. I choose the speech President Donald Trump because I will know, whether the speech delivered regarding the planned program has an impact on the Muslim community and American community in general.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

In conducting this research, the researcher use descriptive qualitative research method. According to Sugiyono (2014:21), qualitative descriptive method used to collect the data in the form of words or pictures rather than number. It is called qualitative since the collected data were in the form of sentences.

B. Data Source

In answering the research question, the researcher use as the data source the video of a public speech delivered by the President of the United States of America Donald Trump, in Riyadh Saudi Arabia. The speech was addressed to the Muslim World on May 22, 2017 following Trump's inauguration as the new President of the United States of America. More specifically, the researcher gather the data based on a script from CNN News Online about a public speech delivered by Donald Trump during the event. The researcher collect data from script from CNN News Online Speech Donald Trump in Saudi Arabia to muslim world.

C. *Instrument of research*

The researcher use a note taking strategy (Ray, 2005) in collecting and analyzing the data. More specifically, I utilize note cards and note taking sheets as part of the research instrument in both data collection and data analysis procedures.

D. *Procedures of Data Collection*

In gathering the data from the data source, the researcher take the following steps :

1. The researcher watch the public speech of President Donald Trump in Saudi Arabia and read script of the speech published CNN News Online.
2. The researcher identify and classify specific cases in Trump's speech which show examples of different kinds of illocutionary acts.
3. The researcher organize collected data for the purpose of data analysis.

E. *Techniques of Data Analysis*

In analyzing the data, the researcher do the following steps The researcher read the transcript of Donald Trump very carefully to understand the overall message and structure of his speech. The researcher examine throughout the script of Donald Trump's speech cases of illocutionary acts and analyze them based on theory of illocutionary acts used for this research. The researcher make relevant conclusions about the results analysis of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's public speech in Saudi Arabia.

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. *Results*

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

The data in this results section were the Assertive and Directives of outstanding data which found after reading speech transcript, then watching the video. The researcher presented the results classification of speech act according to John Searle (1979), especially classification of illocutionary acts. The researcher also presented the division of each classification of illocutionary act. Beside that, the researcher also gave some abbreviation such as D was Datum, P was Paragraph and L was Line.

- ❖ Searle (1979) divides illocutionary acts into five types :
- a. Representative or assertive is tell people how does somethings. The different kinds are stating, suggesting, refusing, complaining, recognizing.

This is exciting time for Americans. A new spirit of optimism is sweeping our country in just a few months we have created almost a million new jobs, lifted the burdens on American industry.

Made record investments in our military that will protect the safety of our people and enhance the security of our wonderful friends and allies many of whom are here today. (D:8/P:8/L:2 stating, representative).

This part refers to stating. It means they make new spirit of optimism, they have plan new job at American Industry.

I stand before you as a representative of the American People, to deliver a message of friendship and hope. That is why I chose to make my first foreign visit a trip to the heart of the Muslim world, to the nation that serves as custodian of the two holiest sites in the Islamic Faith. (D:5/P:5/L:2).

This part of the speech refers to statement of President Donald Trump about the reason He visit Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. It means that an assertion to the public that he was meeting with the presidents of the Muslim World in Riyadh Saudi Arabia.

This landmark agreement includes the announcement of \$110 billion Saudi-funded defense purchase and we will be sure to help our Saudi friends to get a good deal from our great American defense companies. This agreement will help the Saudi military to take a greater role in security operations. (D:10/P:10/L:2).

This part of President Trump's speech refers to stating about the relationship between President Donald Trump with King Salman of Saudi Arabia regarding the greater role in security of operation.

Later today, we will make history again with the opening of a new Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology located right here, in this central part of the Islamic World.(D:12/P:12/L:1).

This part of President Trump refers to planning to open a new global center for combating extremist ideology .

Instead, we are here to offer partnership based on shared interests and values to pursue a better future for us all.(D:15/P:15/L:1).

This part of President Trump refers to offering. He offered partnership based on a shared interest and value to pursue a better future for all.

Young Muslim boys and girls should be able to grow up free from fear, safe from violence and innocent of hatred. young Muslim men and women should have the chance to build a new era of prosperity for themselves and their peoples. But this future can only be achieved through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it. Few nations have been spared its violent reach. (D:17/P:17/L:1-2).

This part of President Trump refers to opportunity. Young muslim can express freedom and have a chance to build a new era of prosperity for themselves and their people.

Some estimates hold that more than 95 percent of the victims of terrorism are themselves Muslim. We now face a humanitarian and security disaster in this region that is spreading across the planet. It is tragedy of epic proportions. No description of the suffering and depravity can begin to capture its full measure. (D:19/P:19/L:1-2).

This part of President Trump refers to a statement about tragedy in America which was the effect from a violent action.

The true toll of ISIS, al Qaeda, Hezbollah, Hamas, and so many others, must be counted not only in the number of dead. It must also be counted in generations of vanished dreams. The Middle East is rich with natural beauty, vibrant cultures, and massive amounts of historic treasures. It should increasingly become one of the great global centers of commerce and opportunity. This region should not be a place from which refugees flee, but to which newcomers flock. (D:21/P:21/L:3).

This part of President Trump refers to a statement that Middle East should increasingly become one of the great global centers of commerce and opportunity.

Saudi Arabia is home to the holiest sites in one of the world's great faiths. Each year millions of Muslims come from around the world to Saudi Arabia to take part in the Hajj. In addition to ancient wonders, this country is also home to modern ones including soaring achievements in architecture. (D:22/P:22/L:1).

This part of President Trump refers to stating about Saudi Arabia as one of the holiest sites for all faiths. This is the reason why President Trump chose Saudi Arabia as a destination for his first trip as the president of the United States of America.

We must seek partners, not perfection and to make allies of all who share our goals. Above all, America seeks peace not war. Muslim nations must

be willing to take on the burden, if we are going to defeat terrorism and send its wicked ideology into oblivion. (D:25/P:25/L:1).

This part of President Trump refers to state that peace his country always seek to promote. He also states that cooperation between countries in the region is crucial to peace-building process.

Many nations here today have taken important steps to raise up that message. Saudi Arabia's Vision for 2030 is important and encouraging statement of tolerance, respect, empowering women and economic development. (D:27/P:27/L:4).

This part of President Trump refers to statement that the leader of any country must embrace the idea of promoting peace forever, instead of supporting extremism in any way possible. Leaders of countries of the region should go hand in hand to avoid kill innocent people, they are not supposed to save other people at the murder of innocent Muslims, the oppression of women, the persecution of Jews, and the slaughter of Christians.

The Iranian regime's longest-suffering victims are its own people. Iran has a rich history and culture but the people of Iran have endured hardship and despair under their leaders reckless pursuit of conflict and terror. Until the Iranian regime is willing to be a partner for peace all nations of conscience must work together to isolate Iran, deny it funding for terrorism and pray for the day when the Iranian people have the just and righteous government they deserve. The decisions we make will affect countless lives. (D:31/P:31/L:3-6)

This Trump's speech refers to complaint. Specifically, he highlights the Iranian government that he believes to exemplify the government that support terrorism and which has claimed countless lives of its people.

b. Commissive

Commissives commit the speaker to doing something in the future. The different kind are thanking, pardoning, praising, offering, blaming and condoling.

Working alongside another beloved leader American President Franklin Roosevelt, King Abdul aziz began the enduring partnership between our two countries. (D:2/P:2/L:2).

This part refers to offering. Its mean, President Donald Trump offer to king Abdul Azis began the enduring partnership between two countries.

In my inaugural address to the American People, I pledged to strengthen America's oldest friendships and to build new partnerships in pursuit of peace. (D:6/P:6/L:1).

This part refers to offering. In inauguration of President of Donald Trump as president America start 2016. He just always offer for make relationship between two countries.

I also promised that America will not seek to impose our way of life on others, but to outstretch our hands in the spirit of cooperation and trust. (D:6/P:6/L:2).

This part refers to Promise of President Donald Trump. He said that, every people can choose way of life.

Instead, we are here to offer partnership based on shared interests and values to pursue a better future for us all.(D:15/P:15/L:1).

This part refers to offering. President in the country give offering partnership to the people in their country make a better life future.

c. Directive

Directives try to make the addressee (listeners) performed an action. These consists in the fact tell by the speaker to get the listener to do something. The different kinds are ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, recommending.

we can only overcome this evil if the forces of good are united and strong and if everyone in this room does their fair share and fulfills their part of the burden. (D:23/P:23/L:1).

This part refers to recommending. One country can be peacefull and safety if the forces of good are united and strong, everyone in this room does fair share and fulfills part of the burden. One problem have a problem solving when all people and leader development partnership which cooperation.

We will be guided by the lessons of experience, not the confines of rigid thinking. And wherever possible, we will seek gradual reforms not sudden intervention. (D:24/P:24/L:1).

This part refers to recommending. Main purpose President Donald Trump visit to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia for development partnership with King Abdul Aziz or named King Salman. The statement he tell about experiences.

The first task in this joint effort is for your nations to deny all territory to the foot soldiers of evil. Every country in the region has an absolute duty to ensure that terrorists find no sanctuary on their soil. (D:26/P:26/L:1).

This part refers to recommending. every country can be feel peacefull and safety if head of state in their country have a good role and management has the responsibility to manage and regulate the life of the community.

Middle Eastern countries can give young people hope for a brighter future in their home nations and regions. That means promoting the aspirations and dreams of all citizens who seek a better life including women, children, and followers of all faiths. Numerous Arab and Islamic scholars have eloquently argued that protecting equality strengthens Arab and Muslim communities. (D:29/P:29/L:2-3).

This part refers to recommending. The reason is if the potential in human resources is devriped, the middle eastern country bright hope in the world muslim region.

It is a regime that is responsible for so much instability in the region. He speak about Iran. For decades, Iran has fueled the fires of sectarian conflict and terror. Responsible nations must work together to end the humanitarian crisis in Syria, eradicate ISIS, and restore stability to the region.

(D:30/ P:30/L:3-6).

This part refers to recommending. Responsible nations must work together to end the humanitarian crisis some countries and restore stability to the region. So, head of country has a great responsibility for the welfare and security of his people by managing natural resources effeciently not been handed over to foreign countries as the main manager while the indigenous people become worker.

d. Expressive

Expressives is how the speaker feels about the situation. The different kind are thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and deploring.

"I want to thank King Salman for his extraordinary words and the magnificent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting today's summit. I am honored to be received by such gracious hosts. King Salman your father would be so proud to see that you are continuing his legacy and just opened the first chapter in our partnership, today we begin a new chapter that will bring lasting benefits to our citizens. (D:1/P:1-3/L: 1-2).

This part refer to thanking. President of Donald Trump appreciate to King Salman with our partnership will bring lasting benefit to our citizen. The honorable from President Donald trump to King Salman.

I had the pleasure of welcoming several of the leaders present today to the White House, and I look forward to working with all of you.

(D:14/P:14/L:1). This part refers to welcoming. The president express feel happy when visit in Riyadh Saudi Arabia.

This summit will mark the beginning of the end for those who practice terror and spread its vile creed. At the same time, we pray this special gathering may someday be remembered as the beginning of peace in the Middle East and maybe even all over the world (D:17/P:17/L:1). This part refer to praising. One country can be peacefull and safety if they have problem solving about terrorism and extremism.

I applaud Jordan Turkey and Lebanon for their role in hosting refugees. The surge of migrants and refugees leaving the Middle East depletes the human capital needed to build stable societies and economies (D:28/P:28/L:2).

This part refer to condoling. Every country can help other country that experiences suffering and lack of security, protection its country.

King Salman, thanks for the creation of this great moment in history and for your massive investment in America, its industry and its jobs.

I also thank you for investment in the future part of the world.

(D:32/P:32/L:3-6).

This part refer to thanking to someone. President Donald trump say thanking for great moment in Riyadh Saudi Arabia about investing in the future this part of world.

e. Declarative

Declaratives indicate assertions of particular case and they change the state of situation in immediate way. Different kind are resigning, dismissing, appointing and sentencing.

This historic and unprecedented gathering of leaders unique in the history of nations is symbol to the world our shared resolve and mutual respect. To the leaders and citizens of every country assembled. I want you to know that the United States is eager to form closer bonds of friendship, security, culture and commerce. (D:8/P:7/L:1 /Declarative).

This part refers to resign. assembled between two country President of united stated and Saudi arabia about relationship their country.

There is even more blessed news I am pleased to share with you. My meetings with King Salman, the Crown Prince, and the Deputy Crown Prince, have been filled with great warmth, good will, and tremendous cooperation. Yesterday, we signed historic agreements with the Kingdom that will invest almost \$400 billion in our two countries and create many thousands of jobs in America and Saudi Arabia. (D:9/ P:9/L:2).

This part refers to agreement. President Donald Trump signed historic agreement with king Salman that will invest money between two countries and create jobs vacancy in America and Saudi Arabia.

B. Discussion

In this research, the researcher had analyzed the speech delivered by President Donald Trump who had appropriate context. As well as carried out by the President Donald Trump. He used English language in his speech in Riyadh Saudi Arabia. Therefore, the audience can understand what he wanted to convey.

In this discussion, the researcher identified the data which was taken from the speech by President Donald Trump in Riyadh Saudi Arabia using Searle's theory as technique of data analysis. The researcher examine throughout the script of Donald Trump's speech cases of illocutionary acts and analyze them based on theory of illocutionary acts used for this research. The researcher make relevant conclusions about the results analysis of illocutionary act at Donald Trump's public speech in Saudi Arabia.

This study confirms a theory of speech act, especially that of illocutionary act as proposed by John Searle (1979). Five illocutionary acts including representative or assertive, commissive, directives, expressive and declarative were found in President Donald Trump's speech. The act of assertive, for example, was evident in Trump's acts of stating, suggesting, refusing, complaining, and recognizing.

Trump's acts of commissives and directives could also be observed in his speech when he did those acts of thanking, pardoning, praising, offering, blaming and condoling as well as in those acts of ordering, commanding, requesting, advising and recommending.

Another element of the results of this study also confirms other elements of the theory of illocutionary acts developed by John Searle (1979). In terms of the act of expressives, for example, Trump's 2017 Speech contains cases which show his feelings of certain situations such as apologizing, welcoming, thanking, and deploring. Finally, his speech also provides examples of the act of declaratives in which he expressed strong assertions about certain situations in an immediate ways. These examples include resigning, dismissing, appointing and sentencing.

The results of this research also supports several previous studies about the similar topic. Try Fahmi Nur (2015), for example, analyzed speech acts of President Joko Widodo's Speech in APEC Beijing forum. This research was specifically done to find out Illocutionary acts and to identify perlocutionary act in the speech. Another study by Indriani (2015), entitled "Illocutionary act in "Midnight in Paris Movie" was also supported by the results of this study. The researcher conducted the study to describe the types of illocutionary act of the main character in "Midnight in Paris Movie".

Finally, Eko Prasetyo Nugroho (2015) analyzed the illocutionary act of Jokowi Speech in the APEC CEO Summit 2014. The researcher argues that speech becomes an important media for President Joko Widodo to deliver messages, persuade people, and affect the listeners. In particular, this study supports Try Fahmi Nur's (2015) study which concludes that the assertive act is mostly used by President Jokowi in his speech during the event. This result is also true about President Donald Trump's Speech. Meanwhile, Perlocutionary effects of Jokowi's speech were shown in his speech when he specifically talked about certain issues such as sector subsidy, railway track, maritime agenda and electricity. Because this study was focused on the analysis of illocutionary acts, there was no evidence found about perlocutionary act.

The results of this study also supports the main finding of study by Indriani (2015). In her study she concludes that the assertive act is mostly used by the main character in "Midnight in Paris Movie". However, the researcher no analyze of perlocutionary act in "Midnight in Paris Movie". This is relevant with one of the main findings of this study that assertives is dominant element of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's 2017 Speech Act.

Finally, a study by Eko Prasetyo Nugroho (2015) that analyzed the illocutionary act of President Jokowi's Speech in the APEC CEO Summit 2014 was also supported by the results of this study. In his study, Eko Prasetyo Nugroho concludes that the dominant elements of Ilocutionary act in Jokowi's Speech were assertives and commissives. The present study supports Eko Prasetyo Nugroho study to the extent that assertives was one of the dominant elements of the illocutionary act expressed in President Jokowi speech. However, this study is little bit different from Eko Prasetyo Nugroho study, because the commissive act was not among the dominant elements in Trump's 2017 Speech.

Therefore, the researcher interested to analyze speech made by President Donald Trump to the muslim world because he is important figure where each of his utterances may impact the audiences in particular and the whole world in general. In his speech, President Trump basically offers a new vision of how he will govern United States of America, speaking in grim terms about the current states of his country. In the present study, the researcher is interested to analyze the illocutionary act because it is interesting to understand analyze very closely what messages President Trump intends to deliver to the Muslim World and possible effects that might have happened among the audiences during the speech event.

In short, based on the research result of this study, the researcher argues that all the five elements of illocutionary act were expressed by President Donald Trump in his 2017 Speech to the Muslim World in Saudi Arabia. Assertive mostly used in his speech given by President Donald Trump in Saudi Arabia, statement about conveyed the purpose of his visit to the country in front of representatives between other countries. Directive mostly used in his speech given by President Donald Trump in Saudi Arabia, statement about recommendation from President Donald Trump for find out problem solving.

In speech delivered by Donald Trump in Riyadh Saudi Arabia. He conveyed the purpose of his visit to the country in front of representatives between other countries. Specifically for king Salman. He tell about was conveyed at the time to strengthen cooperation between countries, improve security in their respective countries establish friendship between countries. Do not impose life principles on other. Creating job for resident of that countries partnership with them. Some people argue that islam is related to extremist and radicalism. So from that point of view related matters need to be straightened out.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter extends the conclusion and suggestion based on the findings and discussion of analysis this object of research :

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it is important to conclude what elaborated before. So, the conclusion of this research is based on the problem statements in this research, the researcher just focused on analyzing speech act in type of illocutionary act.

The researcher concludes that assertive of stating and directives were dominantly used by president Donald Trump in his 2017 Speech to the Muslim World in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on May 22, 2017. Complete results of the study indicate the following elements of the illocutionary acts expressed by President Donald Trump. His act of **Representative include** Stating , Recognition , Planning,complaining and suggesting. His **Commissive act include** Offering, Promising, praising, and blaming. His act of **Directive consists of** ordering, requesting, advising, and recommending. Meanwhile, his act of **Expressive consists of** thanking,praising,condoling,apologizing and welcoming. Finally, his act of **Declarative includes** resigning, dismissing appointing and sentencing.

Meanwhile, the researcher did not analyze perlocutionary act in this speech. Based on the explanation above, the research concludes that Representative in the form of Assertive and Directive in the form of Recommendation were mostly used by President Donald Trump in his Speech to the Muslim World in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on May 22, 2017.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions before, the researcher would like to give a suggestions as follows;

1. For the further researchers, the researchers suggested learning more about types of speech act especially illocutionary act and effect of the perlocutionary act, because in this study the researchers did not find utterance directives and declarations, so the researcher can investigate it on various objects. additional reference as book, thesis and journal about speech act theory.
2. For the researchers who are interested in discourse analysis of the linguistic study, not only speech but also the other media as an object such as conversations, movie, a newspaper can also be the object of the other discourse analysis of the linguistic study.
3. Based on this study, the researchers hopes to the reader or other researchers that this study will be useful for future improvement of discourse analysis, basically the category of illocutionary act and perlocutionary act theory used in the speech, especially in Adab and Humanities faculty, Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar.

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APPENDICES

Speech President Donald Trump in Riyadh Saudi Arabia to Muslim World. Published On 22 May 2017, Riyadh Saudi Arabia. Repost CNN Indonesia.

US President Donald Trump on Sunday delivered a speech to the leaders of more than 50 Muslim countries to outline his vision for US-Muslim relations. Here is a complete transcript of his remarks.

"I want to thank King Salman for his extraordinary words, and the magnificent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting today's summit. I am honored to be received by such gracious hosts (D:1/P:1/L: 1-2/thanking, expressive).

I have always heard about the splendor of your country and the kindness of your citizens, but words do not do justice to the grandeur of this remarkable place and the incredible hospitality you have shown us from the moment we arrived.

You also hosted me in the treasured home of King Abdul aziz, the founder of the Kingdom who united your great people. Working alongside another beloved leader American President Franklin Roosevelt -- King Abdul aziz began the enduring partnership between our two countries. (D:2/P:2/L:2 offering,directive).

In his speech refer to Partnership between two country for He tell about was conveyed at the time to strengthen cooperation between countries, improve security in their respective countries establish friendship between countries. Creating job for resident of this that countries partnership with them.

King Salman your father would be so proud to see that you are continuing his legacy and just as he opened the first chapter in our partnership, today we begin a new chapter that will bring lasting benefits to our citizens.

(D:3/P:3/L:1/thanking, expressive).

Let me now also extend my deep and heartfelt gratitude to each and every one of the distinguished heads of state who made this journey here today. You greatly honor us with your presence I send the warmest regards from my country to yours. I know that our time together will bring many blessings to both your people and mine. **(D:4/P:3 /L:2/stating, representative).**

I stand before you as a representative of the American People, to deliver a message of friendship and hope. That is why I chose to make my first foreign visit a trip to the heart of the Muslim world, to the nation that serves as custodian of the two holiest sites in the Islamic Faith. (D:5/P:5/L:2/stating, representasive).

In my inaugural address to the American People, I pledged to strengthen America's oldest friendships and to build new partnerships in pursuit of peace. I also promised that America will not seek to impose our way of life on others, but to outstretch our hands in the spirit of cooperation and trust.

(D:6/P:6/L:2/promising,commissive).

Our vision is one of peace, security and prosperity in this region and in the world. Our goal is a coalition of nations who share the aim of stamping out extremism and providing our children a hopeful future that does honor to God.

So this historic and unprecedented gathering of leaders unique in the history of nations is symbol to the world of our shared resolve and our mutual respect. To the leaders and citizens of every country assembled here today, I want you to know that the United States is eager to form closer bonds of friendship, security, culture and commerce. **(D:7/P:7/L:1 /Declarative)**.

For Americans, this is exciting time. A new spirit of optimism is sweeping our country: in just a few months, we have created almost a million new jobs, added over 3 trillion dollars of new value, lifted the burdens on American industry and made record investments in our military that will protect the safety of our people and enhance the security of our wonderful friends and allies many of whom are here today. **(D:8/P:8/L:2 stating, representative)**.

Now, there is even more blessed news I am pleased to share with you. My meetings with King Salman, the Crown Prince, and the Deputy Crown Prince, have been filled with great warmth, good will, and tremendous cooperation. Yesterday, we signed historic agreements with the Kingdom that will invest almost \$400 billion in our two countries and create many thousands of jobs in America and Saudi Arabia. **(D:9/P:9/L:2/Declarative)**.

This landmark agreement includes the announcement of \$110 billion Saudi-funded defense purchase and we will be sure to help our Saudi friends to

get a good deal from our great American defense companies. This agreement will help the Saudi military to take a greater role in security operations.

(D:10/P:10/L:2/stating,representative).

Later today, we will make history again with the opening of a new Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology located right here, in this central part of the Islamic World. **(D:12/P:12/L:1/Planning, representative).**

This groundbreaking new center represents a clear declaration that Muslim-majority countries must take the lead in combating radicalization and I want to express our gratitude to King Salman for this strong demonstration of leadership. **(D:13/P:13/L:1/Thanking).**

I have had the pleasure of welcoming several of the leaders present today to the White House, and I look forward to working with all of you.

(D:14/P:14/L:1/Congratulation,Commisive).

America is a sovereign nation and our first priority is always the safety and security of our citizens. We are not here to lecture we are not here to tell other people how to live, what to do, who to be or how to worship. Instead, we are here to offer partnership based on shared interests and values to pursue a better future for us all. Here at this summit we will discuss many interests we share together. But above all we must be united in pursuing the one goal that transcends every other consideration. That goal is to meet history's great test to conquer extremism and vanquish the forces of terrorism. We have also started discussions with many of the countries present today on strengthening

partnerships, and forming new ones, to advance security and stability across the Middle East and beyond. **(D:15/P:15/L:1/ Recommending,Directive).**

Young Muslim boys and girls should be able to grow up free from fear, safe from violence, and innocent of hatred. And young Muslim men and women should have the chance to build a new era of prosperity for themselves and their peoples. But this future can only be achieved through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it. Few nations have been spared its violent reach. **(D:16/P:16/L:1/Stating,Representative).**

With God's help, this summit will mark the beginning of the end for those who practice terror and spread its vile creed. At the same time, we pray this special gathering may someday be remembered as the beginning of peace in the Middle East and maybe even all over the world.

(D:17/P:17/L:1/Praising/expressive).

America has suffered repeated barbaric attacks from the atrocities of September 11th to the devastation of the Boston Bombing to the horrible killings in San Bernardino and Orlando.

(D:18/P:18/L:1/Stating,representative).

The nations of Europe have also endured unspeakable horror. So too have the nations of Africa and even South America. India, Russia, China and Australia have been victims. But, in sheer numbers, the deadliest toll has been exacted on the innocent people of Arab Muslim and Middle Eastern nations. They have borne the brunt of the killings and the worst of the destruction in this wave of fanatical violence.

Some estimates hold that more than 95 percent of the victims of terrorism are themselves Muslim. We now face a humanitarian and security disaster in this region that is spreading across the planet. It is a tragedy of epic proportions. No description of the suffering and depravity can begin to capture its full measure. **(D:19/P: 19/L:1/Stating,Representative).**

The true toll of ISIS, al Qaeda, Hezbollah, Hamas, and so many others, must be counted not only in the number of dead. It must also be counted in generations of vanished dreams. The Middle East is rich with natural beauty, vibrant cultures, and massive amounts of historic treasures. It should increasingly become one of the great global centers of commerce and opportunity. This region should not be a place from which refugees flee, but to which newcomers flock. **(D:20/P: 20/L:3/Suggesting,Representative).**

Saudi Arabia is home to the holiest sites in one of the world's great faiths. Each year millions of Muslims come from around the world to Saudi Arabia to take part in the Hajj. In addition to ancient wonders, this country is also home to modern ones including soaring achievements in architecture. **(D:22/P:22/L:1/stating,representative).**

Egypt was a thriving center of learning and achievement thousands of years before other parts of the world. The wonders of Giza, Luxor and Alexandria are proud monuments to that ancient heritage.

All over the world, people dream of walking through the ruins of Petra in Jordan. Iraq was the cradle of civilization and is a land of natural beauty. And the United Arab Emirates has reached incredible heights with glass and steel, and turned earth and water into spectacular works of art.

The entire region is at the center of the key shipping lanes of the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and the Straits of Hormuz. The potential of this region has never been greater. 65 percent of its population is under the age of 30. Like all young men and women, they seek great futures to build, great national projects to join, and a place for their families to call home. But this untapped potential, this tremendous cause for optimism, is held at bay by bloodshed and terror. There can be no coexistence with this violence. There can be no tolerating it, no accepting it, no excusing it, and no ignoring it.

Every time a terrorist murders an innocent person, and falsely invokes the name of God, it should be an insult to every person of faith. Terrorists do not worship God, they worship death.

If we do not act against this organized terror, then we know what will happen. Terrorism's devastation of life will continue to spread. Peaceful societies will become engulfed by violence. And the futures of many generations will be sadly squandered.

If we do not stand in uniform condemnation of this killing then not only will we be judged by our people, not only will we be judged by history, but we will be judged by God. This is not a battle between different faiths, different sects, or different civilizations. This is a battle between barbaric criminals who

seek to obliterate human life, and decent people of all religions who seek to protect it. This is a battle between Good and Evil. When we see the scenes of destruction in the wake of terror, we see no signs that those murdered were Jewish or Christian, Shia or Sunni. When we look upon the streams of innocent blood soaked into the ancient ground, we cannot see the faith or sect or tribe of the victims we see only that they were Children of God whose deaths are an insult to all that is holy. But we can only overcome this evil if the forces of good are united and strong and if everyone in this room does their fair share and fulfills their part of the burden.

(D:23/P:23/L:1/Recommending,directive).

Terrorism has spread across the world. But the path to peace begins right here, on this ancient soil, in this sacred land. America is prepared to stand with you in pursuit of shared interests and common security. But the nations of the Middle East cannot wait for American power to crush this enemy for them. The nations of the Middle East will have to decide what kind of future they want for themselves, for their countries and for their children. It is a choice between two futures and it is a choice America CANNOT make for you. A better future is only possible if your nations drive out the terrorists and extremists.

For our part, America is committed to adjusting our strategies to meet evolving threats and new facts. We will discard those strategies that have not worked and will apply new approaches informed by experience and judgment. We are adopting a Principled Realism, rooted in common values and shared

interests. Our friends will never question our support, and our enemies will never doubt our determination. Our partnerships will advance security through stability not through radical disruption. We will make decisions based on real-world outcomes not inflexible ideology. We will be guided by the lessons of experience, not the confines of rigid thinking. And wherever possible, we will seek gradual reforms not sudden intervention.

(D:24/P:24/L:1/Recommending,directive).

We must seek partners, not perfection and to make allies of all who share our goals. Above all, America seeks peace not war. Muslim nations must be willing to take on the burden, if we are going to defeat terrorism and send its wicked ideology into oblivion. **(D:25/P:25/L:1/Stating,Representative).**

The first task in this joint effort is for your nations to deny all territory to the foot soldiers of evil. Every country in the region has an absolute duty to ensure that terrorists find no sanctuary on their soil.

(D:26/P:26/L:1/Recommending,directive).

Many are already making significant contributions to regional security: Jordanian pilots are crucial partners against ISIS in Syria and Iraq. Saudi Arabia and a regional coalition have taken strong action against Houthi militants in Yemen. The Lebanese Army is hunting ISIS operatives who try to infiltrate their territory. Emirati troops are supporting our Afghan partners. In Mosul, American troops are supporting Kurds, Sunnis and Shias fighting together for their homeland. Qatar, which hosts the U.S. Central Command is crucial strategic partner. Our longstanding partnership with Kuwait and Bahrain

continue to enhance security in the region. And courageous Afghan soldiers are making tremendous sacrifices in the fight against the Taliban, and others, in the fight for their country.

As we deny terrorist organizations control of territory and populations, we must also strip them of their access to funds. We must cut off the financial channels that let ISIS sell oil, let extremists pay their fighters, and help terrorists smuggle their reinforcements.

I am proud to announce that the nations here today will be signing an agreement to prevent the financing of terrorism, called the Terrorist Financing Targeting Center co-chaired by the United States and Saudi Arabia, and joined by every member of the Gulf Cooperation Council. It is another historic step in a day that will be long remembered.

I also applaud the Gulf Cooperation Council for blocking funders from using their countries as a financial base for terror, and designating Hezbollah as a terrorist organization last year. Saudi Arabia also joined us this week in placing sanctions on one of the most senior leaders of Hezbollah.

Of course, there is still much work to do.

That means honestly confronting the crisis of Islamist extremism and the Islamist terror groups it inspires. And it means standing together against the murder of innocent Muslims, the oppression of women, the persecution of Jews, and the slaughter of Christians. Religious leaders must make this absolutely clear: Barbarism will deliver you no glory piety to evil will bring you no dignity. If you choose the path of terror, your life will be empty your

life will be brief and YOUR SOUL WILL BE CONDEMNED. And political leaders must speak out to affirm the same idea: heroes don't kill innocents; they save them. Many nations here today have taken important steps to raise up that message. Saudi Arabia's Vision for 2030 is an important and encouraging statement of tolerance, respect, empowering women, and economic development. **(D:27/P:27/L:4/ Stating,representative).**

The United Arab Emirates has also engaged in the battle for hearts and souls and with the U.S., launched a center to counter the online spread of hate. Bahrain too is working to undermine recruitment and radicalism.

I also applaud Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon for their role in hosting refugees. The surge of migrants and refugees leaving the Middle East depletes the human capital needed to build stable societies and economies.

(D:28/P:28/L:2/Condoling,expressive).

Instead of depriving this region of so much human potential, Middle Eastern countries can give young people hope for a brighter future in their home nations and regions. That means promoting the aspirations and dreams of all citizens who seek a better life including women, children, and followers of all faiths. Numerous Arab and Islamic scholars have eloquently argued that protecting equality strengthens Arab and Muslim communities.

(D:29/P:29/L:2-3/Recommending,directive).

For many centuries the Middle East has been home to Christians, Muslims and Jews living side-by-side. We must practice tolerance and respect for each other once again and make this region a place where every man and woman, no matter their faith or ethnicity can enjoy a life of dignity and hope.

In that spirit, after concluding my visit in Riyadh, I will travel to Jerusalem and Bethlehem, and then to the Vatican visiting many of the holiest places in the three Abrahamic Faiths. If these three faiths can join together in cooperation, then peace in this world is possible including peace between Israel and Palestinians. I will be meeting with both Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas.

Starving terrorists of their territory, their funding, and the false allure of their craven ideology, will be the basis for defeating them. But no discussion of stamping out this threat would be complete without mentioning the government that gives terrorists all three safe harbor, financial backing, and the social standing needed for recruitment. It is a regime that is responsible for so much instability in the region. I am speaking of course of Iran. From Lebanon to Iraq to Yemen, Iran funds, arms, and trains terrorists, militias, and other extremist groups that spread destruction and chaos across the region. For decades, Iran has fueled the fires of sectarian conflict and terror.

(D:30/P:30/L:3-6/Recommending,directive).

It is government that speaks openly of mass murder, vowing the destruction of Israel, death to America, and ruin for many leaders and nations in this room. Among Iran's most tragic and destabilizing interventions have been

in Syria. Bolstered by Iran, Assad has committed unspeakable crimes, and the United States has taken firm action in response to the use of banned chemical weapons by the Assad Regime launching 59 tomahawk missiles at the Syrian air base from where that murderous attack originated.

Responsible nations must work together to end the humanitarian crisis in Syria, eradicate ISIS, and restore stability to the region.

(D:30/P:30/L:3-6/Recommending,directive).

The Iranian regime's longest-suffering victims are its own people. Iran has a rich history and culture, but the people of Iran have endured hardship and despair under their leaders' reckless pursuit of conflict and terror. Until the Iranian regime is willing to be a partner for peace all nations of conscience must work together to isolate Iran, deny it funding for terrorism, and pray for the day when the Iranian people have the just and righteous government they deserve. The decisions we make will affect countless lives. **(D:31/P:31/**

L:3-6/Complain,representative).

King Salman, I thank you for the creation of this great moment in history, and for your massive investment in America, its industry and its jobs. I also thank you for investing in the future of this part of the world.

(D:32/P:32/L:3-6/thanking,expressive).

This fertile region has all the ingredients for extraordinary success a rich history and culture, a young and vibrant people, a thriving spirit of enterprise. But you can only unlock this future if the citizens of the Middle East are freed from extremism, terror and violence.

We in this room are the leaders of our peoples. They look to us for answers and for action. And when we look back at their faces, behind every pair of eyes is a soul that yearns for justice. Today, billions of faces are now looking at us, waiting for us to act on the great question of our time.

Will we be indifferent in the presence of evil? Will we protect our citizens from its violent ideology ? Will we let its venom spread through our societies? Will we let it destroy the most holy sites on earth? If we do not confront this deadly terror, we know what the future will bring more suffering and despair. But if we act if we leave this magnificent room unified and determined to do what it takes to destroy the terror that threatens the world then there is no limit to the great future our citizens will have.

The birthplace of civilization is waiting to begin a new renaissance. Just imagine what tomorrow could bring. Glorious wonders of science, art, medicine and commerce to inspire humankind. Great cities built on the ruins of shattered towns. New jobs and industries that will lift up millions of people. Parents who no longer worry for their children, families who no longer mourn for their loved ones, and the faithful who finally worship without fear.

These are the blessings of prosperity and peace. These are the desires that burn with a righteous flame in every human heart. And these are the just demands of our beloved peoples. I ask you to join me, to join together, to work together, and to FIGHT together BECAUSE UNITED, WE WILL NOT FAIL.

(D:32/P:32`/L:3-6/Recommending,directive).

Biography and Leadership style President Donald Trump

On Friday, January 20, 2017, Donald John Trump was inaugurated as the 45th president of the United States in what for some was not so much an occasion for celebration as one of trepidation. Indeed, an observer no less than his predecessor, Barack Obama, contemptuously dismissed Trump during the election campaign as “not qualified to be president.” That raises the question Does Trump have what it takes, in his words, to “Make America Great Again” The absence of a track record in elected office poses a special challenge with respect to predicting Trump’s leadership behavior.

Within the field of political psychology, the study of personality in politics offers a window to the future. That’s because personality a person’s ingrained behavior patterns partially dictates how an individual will act over time across a broad range of situations. In short, accurate personality assessment enables presidential scholars to hypothesize general expectancies for leadership behavior in office.

I employ the term *personality* in Fred Greenstein’s (1992) narrowly construed sense, which “excludes political attitudes, opinions and applies only to nonpolitical personal differences” (p. 107). Following Theodore Millon (1996), personality may be concisely defined as : a complex pattern of deeply embedded psychological characteristics that are largely nonconscious and not easily altered, expressing themselves automatically in almost every facet of functioning.

Intrinsic and pervasive, these traits emerge from a complicated matrix of biological dispositions and experiential learnings, and ultimately comprise the individual's distinctive pattern of perceiving, feeling, thinking, coping, and behaving. (Millon, 1996, p. 4), Greenstein (1992) makes a compelling case for studying personality in politics : "Political institutions and processes operate through human agency. It would be remarkable if they were *not* influenced by the properties that distinguish one individual from another" (p. 124).

That perspective provides the context for the current report, which presents a personality based analysis of Donald Trump's likely leadership style as president, including his policy preferences and executive performance. Conceptually, the personality assessment aspect of the study is informed by Millon's (1969), Millon & Davis, 2000, Millon & Everly, 1985) model of personality as adapted (Immelman, 1993) for the study of personality in politics. The prediction of leadership style is informed by the work of James David Barber (1972/1992), Lloyd Etheredge (1978), Margaret Hermann (1987; Hermann & Preston, 1995), Dean Keith Simonton (1988), Stanley Renshon (1996), Juliet Kaarbo (1997; Kaarbo & Hermann, 1998), and Blema Steinberg (2008). As reported in this paper's companion report, "The Political Personality of 2016 Republican Presidential Nominee Donald J. Trump" (Immelman, 2016), Trump's predominant personality patterns are Outgoing/impulsive and Ambitious/exploitative (a measure of narcissism), infused with secondary features of the Dominant/controlling pattern and low conscientiousness a personality composite characterized as a *high-dominance charismatic*.

Leadership Style of Donald Trump

Presidential behavior is dictated as much by circumstances and structural constraints on the power of the presidency as by personality frequently more so personality analysis can go only so far, painting presidential prospects in broad strokes rather than in minute detail. In short, personality can point only to the general tenor of a prospective presidency. In conclusion, President Donald J. Trump's major personality-based leadership strengths are the important political skills of connecting with critical constituencies, mobilizing popular support, and retaining a following and his self-confidence in the face of adversity.

Trump's major personality-based limitations include the propensity for a superficial grasp of complex issues, a predisposition to be easily bored by routine (with the attendant risk of failing to keep himself adequately informed), an inclination to act impulsively without fully appreciating the implications of his decisions or the long-term consequences of his policy initiatives, and a predilection to favor personal connections and loyalty over competence in his staffing decisions and appointments all of which could render a Trump administration relatively vulnerable to errors of judgment and political scandal. In the final analysis, the matter of greatest concern regarding President Trump's fitness to govern is the question of temperament. Specifically, the Trump presidency personifies a perilous combination of sparse political experience and the potential for a level of impulsiveness and hubris rarely possibly never before seen in occupants of the Oval Office.

CURRICULUM VITAE



Personal Information

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Riwayat Pendidikan

2001 – 2006 **Sekolah Dasar (Kabupaten Bone)**

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2010-2012 Sekolah Menengah Atas

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Kursus Komputer di PRIMA Education Centre.

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2010- 2012 : Bisnis Online School,

2012-2016 : Bisnis Obat Herbal, Pakaian Muslimah,

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1. SC AL-MUHAJIRIN FAKULTAS ADAB & HUMANIORA
2012/2013.
2. SC EDIT & SC ECUINSA
3. LDK AL JAMI UIN Alauddin Makassar
4. Pelajar MHTI chapter UINAM.



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KEPUTUSAN
DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
 Nomor : B-1461/A.1.1/TL.00/SK/UM/11/2018
TENTANG
PANITIA, PEMBIMBING DAN PENGUJI UJIAN MUNAQSYAH SKRIPSI
TAHUN 2018

- Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar setelah :
- Membaca** : Surat Permohonan tanggal 21 November 2018 perihal : Ujian Munaqsyah Skripsi a.n. WINNI HARIANTI NIM. 403001121929 Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris dengan judul skripsi : **SPEECH ACT OF PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP'S 2017 SPEECH TO THE MUSLIM WORD IN SAUDI ARABIA.**
 - Menimbang** :
 - a. Bahwa mahasiswa tersebut di atas telah memenuhi persyaratan dan ketentuan Ujian Munaqsyah Skripsi;
 - b. Bahwa dengan terpenuhinya persyaratan dan ketentuan di atas, maka perlu membentuk panitia, pembimbing dan penguji;
 - c. Bahwa mereka yang tersebut namanya dalam penetapan Keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diserahi tugas sebagai panitia, pembimbing dan penguji.
 - Mengingat** :
 - 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
 - 2. Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 66 Tahun 2010 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor. 17 Tahun 2010 tentang Pengelolaan dan Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan;
 - 3. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 289 Tahun 1993 Jo Nomor 202 B Tahun 1998 tentang Pemberian Kuasa dan Wewenang Menandatangani Surat Keputusan;
 - 4. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 20 T-ahun 2014 tentang Statuta UIN Alauddin Makassar;
 - 5. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 tentang Perubahan kedua Atas Peraturan Menti Agama RI Nomor 25 tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Alauddin Makassar;
 - 6. Keputusan UIN Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 200 Tahun 2016 tentang Pedoman Edukasi UIN Alauddin Makassar.
 - 7. Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 293 tahun 2018 tentang Kalender Akademik tahun 2018/2019.

MEMUTUSKAN

- Menetapkan** :
 - Pertama** : Membentuk Panitia, Pembimbing dan Penguji Ujian Munaqsyah Skripsi Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar dengan komposisi sebagai berikut :
 - Ketua : H. Muhammad Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D.
 - Sekretaris : Nasrum, S.Pd., MA
 - Pembimbing I : Kustiwan Syarif, S.Ag., MA., Ph.D
 - Pembimbing II : H. Muhammad Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D.
 - Penguji I : Syahrini Junaid, S.S., M.Pd
 - Penguji II : Nasrum, S.Pd., MA
 - Pelaksana : Ramadhan

Kedua : Panitia bertugas mempersiapkan penyelenggaraan Ujian Munaqsyah Skripsi
Ketiga : Ujian Skripsi / Munaqsyah tersebut akan dilaksanakan pada hari / tanggal : **Rabu, 21**

Kepempat : **November 2018. Jam 08.10 - 09.30 Wita, Ruang Senat.**
 Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkannya dan apabila dikemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan di dalamnya akan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya dan dilaksanakan dengan Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada masing-masing yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan dengan penuh tanggung jawab.

Ditetapkan di : Romangpolong
 Pada tanggal : 21 November 2018
 Dekan.
Dr. H. Batsibannor, M.Ag.
 NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

Tembusan Yth.
 Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar di Samata – Gowa;

Dr. H. Batsibannor, M.Ag.
 NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003



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KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA
UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
NOMOR : 1099 TAHUN 2018

TENTANG
PANITIA PELAKSANA SEMINAR PROPOSAL FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA
DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA
DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR :

- Menimbang
- Bahwa Saudara yang tersebut namanya di lampiran surat keputusan ini telah memenuhi persyaratan, untuk melaksanakan seminar proposal
 - Bahwa untuk maksud tersebut dipandang perlu membentuk panitia.
- Mengingat
- Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
 - Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
 - Keputusan Presiden Nomor 57 Tahun 2005 tentang Perubahan IAIN Alauddin menjadi UIN Alauddin Makassar;
 - Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 289 Tahun 1993 Jo Nomor 202.B Tahun 1998 tentang Pemberian Kuasa dan Wewenang Menandatangani Surat Keputusan;
 - Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 330/PMK 05 Tahun 2008 tentang Penetapan UIN Alauddin Makassar pada Departemen Agama RI sebagai instansi pemerintah yang menerapkan Badan Layanan Umum (BLU);
 - Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 25 Tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Alauddin Makassar;
 - Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 403 Tahun 1998 tentang Kurikulum IAIN Alauddin;
 - Surat Keputusan Menteri RI Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 tentang Statuta UIN Alauddin Makassar;
 - Surat Keputusan Rektor IAIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 42 Tahun 1993 tentang Penulisan dan Ujian Skripsi/Munaqasyah pada IAIN Alauddin;
 - Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 200.C Tahun 2016 tentang Pedoman Edukasi UIN Alauddin;
 - Surat Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Nomor 203 Tahun 2017 tentang Kalender Kegiatan Akademik UIN Alauddin Makassar

MEMUTUSKAN

- Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR TENTANG PANITIA PELAKSANA SEMINAR PROPOSAL FAKULTAS ADAB DAN HUMANIORA.
- KESATU : Membentuk Panitia pelaksana seminar proposal Saudara tersebut di atas dengan komposisi dan personalia sebagaimana tersebut dalam lampiran Surat Keputusan ini.
- KEDUA : Panitia bertugas melaksanakan seminar proposal sampai selesai dan memberi laporan kepada fakultas.
- KETIGA : Seminar proposal dilaksanakan pada hari / tanggal : **Jumat, 21 September 2018, Jam 09.00 - 10.30 Wita, Ruang 209.**
- KEEMPAT : Apabila dikemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam surat keputusan ini akan diubah dan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya.

Salinan Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.





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 - a. Bahwa mahasiswa tersebut di atas telah memenuhi persyaratan dan ketentuan Ujian Munaqasyah Skripsi;
 - b. Bahwa dengan terpenuhinya persyaratan dan ketentuan di atas, maka perlu membentuk panitia, pembimbing dan penguji;
 - c. Bahwa mereka yang tersebut namanya dalam penetapan Keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diserahi tugas sebagai panitia, pembimbing dan penguji.
 - Mengingat** :
 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
 2. Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 66 Tahun 2010 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor. 17 Tahun 2010 tentang Pengelolaan dan Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan;
 3. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 289 Tahun 1993 Jo Nomor 202 B Tahun 1998 tentang Pemberian Kuasa dan Wewenang Menandatangani Surat Keputusan;
 4. Keputusan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 tentang Statuta UIN Alauddin Makassar;
 5. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 tentang Perubahan kedua Atas Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 25 tahun 2013 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Alauddin Makassar;
 6. Keputusan UIN Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 200 Tahun 2016 tentang Pedoman Edukasi UIN Alauddin Makassar.
 7. Keputusan Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar Nomor 293 tahun 2018 tentang Kalender Akademik tahun 2018/2019.

MEMUTUSKAN

- Menetapkan** :
 - Pertama** : Membentuk Panitia, Pembimbing dan Penguji Ujian Munaqasyah Skripsi Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar dengan komposisi sebagai berikut :
 - Ketua : H. Muhammad Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D.
 - Sekretaris : Nasrum, S.Pd., MA
 - Pembimbing I : Kustiwan Syarif, S.Ag., MA., Ph.D
 - Pembimbing II : H. Muhammad Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D.
 - Penguji I : Syahrini Junaid, S.S., M.Pd
 - Penguji II : Nasrum, S.Pd., MA
 - Pelaksana : Ramadhan

Kedua : Panitia bertugas mempersiapkan penyelenggaraan Ujian Munaqasyah Skripsi
Ketiga : Ujian Skripsi / Munaqasyah tersebut akan dilaksanakan pada hari / tanggal : **Rabu, 21 November 2018, Jam 08.10 - 09.30 Wita, Ruang Senat.**
Keempat : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkannya dan apabila dikemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan di dalamnya akan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya

Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada masing-masing yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan dengan penuh tanggung jawab.

Ditetapkan di Romangpolong
 Pada tanggal : 21 November 2018
 Dekan
 Dr. H. Harsihannor, M.Ag.
 NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

Tembusan Yth.
 Rektor UIN Alauddin Makassar di Samata – Gowa;

Dr. H. Harsihannor, M.Ag.
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