CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter be composed of two sections are findings and discussion. The first section is the finding of this research which divided into two parts. Meanwhile, the second section is discussion. In this section the researcher discusses the finding in detail.

4.1 Findings: Kinds and Functions of Representative Illocutionary Acts

The finding in this research is divided into two parts according to the statement of the problem. The first part is kinds of representative illocutionary acts used by Barrack Obama's utterance in "Presidential Election Debate" 2008 until 2012 Period which used Searle's theory. The second part is the functions of representative illocutionary acts used by Barrack Obama's utterance in "Presidential Election Debate" 2008 until 2012 Period which used Leech's theory.

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found 143 data containing kinds and functions of representative illocutionary acts used by Barrack Obama's utterance. The diagram below shows the data of kinds and functions of representative illocutionary acts which are divided into six kinds based on Searle's theory and the functions of representative illocutionary acts are divided into four functions based on Leech's theory. It presents in total number of each kinds and functions of representative illocutionary acts.

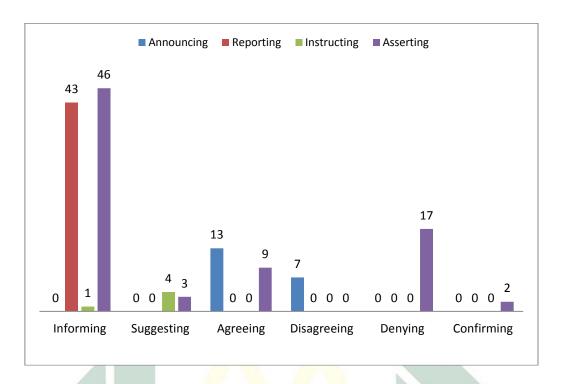


Figure 1: Kinds and Functions of Representatives Illocutionary Acts

The diagram above shows that informing to assert type is commonly used by Barrack Obama's utterance in "Presidential Election Debate" 2008 until 2012 Period. Diagram above shows that in Presidential Election Debate, Barrack Obama uses kinds of representative act, they are, informing, suggesting, agreeing, disagreing, denying, and confirming. The informing type has three function, they are, reporting, instructing, and asserting. The suggesting type has two function, they are, instructing and asserting. The agreeing type has two function, they are, announcing and asserting. The disagreeing type have one function is announcing. The denying type have one function is asserting. The last is confirming type have one function is asserting.

The first kinds and the functions of representative illocutionary acts that Barrack Obama's utterances are informing to assert. It is the highest number which consists of 46 data out of 143 data or 32.16% of all data. It shows that in

Presidential Election Debate, Barrack Obama used more informing to assert something than other kind and function of representative illocutionary acts. The second number is informing to report type, which consists of 43 data out of 143 data or 30.06% of all data. The third number is denying to assert type, which consists of 17 data out of 143 data or 11.88% of all data. The fourth number is agreeing to anounce type, which consists of 13 data out of 143 data or 9.06% of all data. The fifth number is agreeing to assert type, which occur 9 data out of 143 data or 6.92% of all data. The sixth number is disagreeing to announce type, which occur 7 data out of 143 data or 5% of all data. The seventh number is suggesting to instruct type, which occur 4 data out of 143 data or 2.79% of all data. The eight number is suggesting to assert type, which occur 3 data out of 143 data or 2.09% of all data. The ninth number is confirming to assert type, which occur 2 data out of 143 data or 1.39% of all data. The tenth number is informing to instruct type, which occur 1 data or 0.69% of all data.

The kinds and the functions of representative illocutionary acts are explained in detail.

4.1.1 Informing

This is the most common kinds of representative illocutionary acts used by the speaker utterances to say something. These utterances used by the speaker to give information, tell the facts, or the important things to the hearer. Every utterance certainly has meaning or function to give information. The informing type has three functions. They are, asserting, insisting, and reporting.

4.1.1.1 Informing to assert

Informing to assert occurs when a speaker gives information and insist on having speaker's opinions in strong and definite way. "It is important" is the example of the kinds and functions representative acts. It occur 46 datum out of 143 data or 32.16% of the total percentage. The detailed data is in Appendix 2. Here the researcher takes three data to be presented.

Fragment 1 (Datum 1/1-18)

Lehrer : Good evening from the Ford Center for the Performing Arts at the University of Mississippi in Oxford. I'm Jim

Lehrer of the [...]

Obama :Well thank you [..] commission and the University of Mississippi, Ole Miss, for hosting us tonight. I can't think of a more important time for us to talk about the future of the country. You know, we are at a defining moment in our history. Our nation is involved in two wars, and we are going through the worst financial crisis since the

our history. Our nation is involved in two wars, and we are going through the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. And although we've heard a lot about Wall Street [..] have an impact on all sectors of the

economy.

The kind of representative in this data is informing. This dialogue between Obama and moderator in Presidential Election Debate in the first section, 2008 period. In this dialoge, Obama informs an important thing in their country. Obama talks about the future of United States and the worst financial crisis in United State. Here, Obama informs to anyone, especially to the United State citizens. The utterance "I can't think of a more important time for us to talk about the future of the country" is used by Obama to inform an important things to United State citizen's future. The function of this data is asserting. From his utterances "a more important time" shows that Barrack Obama inform assertively. Here, the speaker informs about what happend in the nation "Our nation is involved in two wars".

In this data, Obama tells the problem, such as economy which is the worst financial crisis, and about Wall Street.

Another informing to assert is found in datum 3.

Fragment 2 (Datum 3/5-1)

Obama

: Well, first of all, it's important for the American public to understand that the \$750 billion rescue package, if it's structured properly and, as president, I will make sure it's structured properly, means that ultimately taxpayers get their money back. And that's important to understand. [..] campaign is to propose a net spending cut. I haven't made a promise about.

This is the Obama's utterance in Presidential Election Debate, in the first section, 2012 period. In Obama's utterances, he explains the financial situation in the American. "it's important for the American public to understand" is used Obama's utterances to inform assertively with word "It's important". "It's important" shows that the speaker insist that United States must understand what happened problem in United Stated.

Another informing to assert is found in datum 1.

Fragment 3 (Datum 1/3-5)

Obama

: I think, that we've got to ask ourselves is, yes, we've got to solve this problem short term. And we are going to have to intervene; there's no doubt about that. But we're also going to have to look at, how is it that we shredded so many regulations? We did not set up a 21st-century regulatory framework to deal with these problems. And that in part has to do with an economic philosophy that says that regulation is always bad.

The data above is utterances of Obama in Presidential Election Debate in the first section, 2008 period. The researcher found that the data includes in informing representative as asserting. It can be detected through Obama's utterances "there's

no doubt about that," which is indicated that he firmly to inform and convince the audience that the problem at that time must be solved as soon as possible.

4.1.1.2 Informing to report

Informing to report is function of representative acts when a speaker informs something that contains number or adding account to prove it. "Just a report" and "currently spending \$10 billion a month" are the examples of kinds and functions of representative utterances. The kinds and functions become the second highest number with 43 data out of 143 data or 30.06% of the percentage. The detailed data can be found in Appendix 2. Here the researcher takes four data to be presented.

Fragment 4 (Datum 1/9-23)

Obama

: Just a report just came out that the average deductible went up 30 percent on American families. They are getting crushed, and many of them are going bankrupt as a consequence of health care. I'm meeting folks all over the country.

This is utterance of Barrack Obama in Presidential Election Debate in the first section, 2008 period. The kind of representative in this data is about informing. "The average deductible went up 30 percent on American families" is used by the speaker to inform the average of American families deductible which is getting crushed and bankrupt of health care. Obama also informs by adding percentage on American families. The function of representative utterances is to report something. "Just a report" is used by the speaker to inform something about American family's condition.

Another informing to report is found in datum 2.

Fragment 5 (Datum 2/13-4)

Obama

:Now, in contrast, Senator McCain wants to give a \$300 billion tax cut, \$200 billion of it to the largest corporations and a hundred thousand of it a hundred billion of it going to people like CEOs on Wall Street. He wants to give average Fortune 500 CEO an additional \$700,000 in tax cuts.

This is Obama's utterances in his debate in Presidential Election Debate in the second section, 2008 period. In this datum, shows that the speaker informs about what Senator McCain want do to cut the tax. "Now, in contrast, Senator McCain wants to give" is Obama's utterances to tell something. Here, Obama adding accounts to inform something. Obama use informing to report something to prove his opinion. "Senator McCain wants to give a \$300 billion tax cut, \$200 billion of it to the largest corporations, He wants to give average Fortune 500 CEO an additional \$700,000 in tax cuts." This is Obama's utterances that has function to report in facts. From \$300 billion, \$200 billion and \$700,000.

Another informing to report is found in datum 3.

Fragment 6 (Datum 3/20-6)

Obama

: And, you know, Detroit had dragged its feet too long in terms of getting that done. It's going to be one of my highest priorities, because transportation accounts for about 30 percent of our total energy consumption. If we can get that right, then we can move in a direction not only of energy independence, but we can create 5 million new jobs all across America, including in the heartland, where we can retool some of these plants to make these highly fuel-efficient cars, and also to make wind turbines and solar panels, the kinds of clean energy approaches that should be the driver of our economy for the next century.

This is Obama's utterances in Presidential Election Debate in the third section, 2008 period. The kind of representative in this data is informing. In this datum, the speaker informs about Detroit's problem which is the highest priorities. "And, you know, Detroit had dragged its feet too long in terms of getting that done" is the speaker utterances to tell about Detroit. Detroit is river around 31 miles or 50 kilometers. If Detroit had dragged feet too long, transportations will reach 30 percent of total energy. Here, the speaker is calculate the average which is if Detroit getting done. "It's going to be one of my highest priorities, because transportation accounts for about 30 percent of our total energy consumption." is Obama's utterances to inform with report of total energy consumption.

Another informing to report is found in datum 2.

Fragment 7 (Datum 2/2-1)

Question : With the economy on the downturn and retired and older

citizens and workers losing their incomes, what's the fastest, most positive solution to bail these people out of the

economic ruin?

Obama : Well, Alan, thank you very much for the question [...] *And*,

in fact, we just found out that AIG (NYSE:AIG), a company that got a bailout, just a week after they got help

went on a \$400,000 junket.

This dialogue between Obama and the questioner in Presidential Election Debate in the second section, 2008 period. The kind of representative in this data is informing. In this data, Obama uses informing to answer the question from the audience Here, the speaker does not give a solution, whereas Alan asks about solution to bail out of the conomic ruin.

The speaker informs the truth that happened in United Stated. He tells the fact that a company got a bailout just a week around \$400,000 junket. It can be seen

his utterance "And, in fact". "And, in fact" shows that the speaker informs a fact about company got a bailout just a week. It is not answer the question of Allan that asked about what's the fastest, most positive solution to bail these people out of the economic ruin with the economy on the downturn. "Just a week after they got help went on a \$400,000 junket." is used by Obama's utterances to report financial lose a week.

4.1.1.3 Informing to instruct

Informing to instruct occurs when a speaker informs something to give an instruction as a solution of what will do. The speaker gives command to do something. "Number one is ...Number two is." is the example of the kind and function of representative acts. It occur 1 datum out of 143 data or 0.69% of the total percentage. This kinds and functions occur in datum 1/28-4.

Fragment 8 (Datum 1/28-4)

Obama

: I think it about when it comes to Russia. Number one is we have to have foresight and anticipate some of these problems. So back in April, I warned the administration that you had Russian peacekeepers in Georgian territory. That made no sense whats oever. And what we needed to do was replace them with international peacekeepers and a special envoy to resolve the crisis before it boiled over. That wasn't done. But had it been done, it's possible we could have avoided the issue. The second point I want to make is the issue of energy. Russia is in part resurgent and Putin is feeling powerful because of petro-dollars, as Senator McCain mentioned [...] we've talked about, Iran, Venezuela.

The kind of this datum is informing. In this datum, Obama informs about when it comes to Rusia peacekeepers in Georgian territory in April. This is Obama's utterances in Presidential Election Debate in the first section, 2008

period. Obama gives information about all of in Russian. From his utterances "when it comes to Russia", Russia is in part resurgent". In Obama's utterances also informs about issue of energy in Rusia. The function of this datum is instructing. The utterances "Number one is we have to have foresight and anticipate some of these problems", is used by Barrack Obama to give instruction with give step what will do. In his utterances tell about Russian that have problem in administration and energy.

4.1.2 Agreeing

This is the second highest number kinds of representative illocutionary acts used by the speaker utterances to say something. These utterances used by the speaker's approve with opinion from the hearer. Every utterance has meaning or function to agree something. The agreeing has two functions, they are announcing, and asserting.

4.1.2.1 Agreeing to announce

Agreeing to announce occurs when a speaker approves some opinion with mean announce to the hearer. "I agree" is the kinds and functions of representative utterances. It occur 13 datum out of 143 data or 9.06% of the total percentage. The detailed data is in Appendix 2. Here the researcher takes two data to be presented.

Fragment 9 (Datum 1/11-3)

Obama : Not willing to give up [...] But John is right we have to make cuts. We right now give \$15 billion every year as subsidies to private insurers under the Medicare system.

Doesn't work any better through the private insurers. They just skim off \$15 billion.

This kind of representative acts is agreeing. This is the speaker's utterances in Presidential Election Debate in the first section, 2008 period. The speaker utters "But John is right we have to make cuts" shows that the speaker agrees something about what John says. John says that the point is United States need to examine every agency government is to eliminate ethanol subsidies. Here, Obama answer to announce that every year subsidies waste \$15 bilion to private insurers under the Medicare care.

Another agreeing to announce is found in datum 2.

Fragment 10 (Datum 2/20-25)

Obama

: Now, Senator McCain and I do agree, this is the greatest nation on earth. We are a force of good in the world. But there has never been a nation in the history of the world that saw its economy decline and maintained its military superiority. And the strains that have been placed on our alliances around the world and the respect that's been diminished over the last eight years has constrained us being able to act on something like the genocide in Darfur, because we don't have the resources or the allies to do everything that we should be doing.

This kind of representative acts is agreeing. This is Obama's utterances in Presidential Election Debate in the second section, 2008 period. In this datum, the speaker shows that he agrees with McCain opinion with utter "Now, Senator McCain and I do agree. This is the greatest nation on earth." is the speaker utterance to announce that United States is the greatest nation on the earth.

4.1.2.2 Agreeing to assert

Agreeing to assert type occurs when a speaker approves some opinion with mean affirms to the hearer in strong. "I think is absolutely right." is the kinds and functions of representative acts. It occur 9 datum out of 143 data or 6.92% of the total percentage. The detailed data is in Apendix 2. Here the researcher takes three data to be presented.

Fragment 11 (Datum 1/5-28)

Obama

: Well, Senator McCain is absolutely right that the earmarks process has been abused, which is why I suspended any requests for my home state, whether it was for senior centers or what have you, until we cleaned it up. And he's also right that oftentimes lobbyists and special interests are the ones that are introducing these kinds of requests, although that wasn't the case with me.

In this datum, Obama's utterances show that he agrees with McCain's opinion. McCain's opinion is the process has been abused. He agrees to assert by uttering "Well, Senator McCain is absolutely right". Absolutely right is the function of representative speeches which the speaker stated uniquivocally that he agrees with other opinion. According Obama, McCain's opinion is right that the process has been abused. This is Obama's utterances in Presidential Election Debate in the first section, 2008 period.

Another agreeing to assert is found in datum 1.

Fragment 12 (Datum 1/4 -3)

Lehrer : Do you have something directly to say, Senator Obama, to

Senator McCain about what he just said?

Obama : Well, I think Senator McCain's absolutely right that we

need more responsibility, but we need it not just when

there's a crisis.

This is the dialogue between the moderator and Barrack Obama in Presidential Election Debate in the first section, 2008 period. The moderator asks the speaker to respond McCain's say. The speaker answers with utter an utterances "Well, I think Senator McCain's absolutely right. The speaker's utterances shows that he agrees with McCain's opinion. McCain opinion is warned point out of corporate greed and excess, and CEO pay, and train wreck coming. The speaker's states that McCain's opinion is right, with an utterances "McCain's absolutely right".

Another agreeing to assert is found in datum 2.

Fragment 13 (Datum 2/15-16)

Obama

: Senator McCain and I actually agree on something. He said a while back that the big problem with energy is that for 30 years, politicians in Washington haven't done anything. What Senator McCain doesn't mention is he's been there 26 of them. And during that time, he voted 23 times against alternative fuels, 23 times. So it's easy to talk about this stuff during a campaign, but it's important for us to understand that it requires a sustained effort from the next president.

In this datum, Obama's utterances shows that he agree with McCain's argument. Agreeing is kind of representative acts. This kind has function to insist something. Obama's utterances "I actually agree on something" shows that the speaker insists that he actually agrees with McCain's said. What McCain's say about big problem with energy. Obama explained about energy for 30 years, and he agree with McCain's say. This is Obama's utterances in Presidential Election Debate in the second section, 2008 period.

4.1.3 Denying

This is the third highest number kinds of representative illocutionary acts are used by the speaker utterances to say something. These utterances used by the speaker's state to refuse and admit the truth from the hearer. Every utterance, certainly has meaning or function to denying something. The denying have one function is asserting.

4.1.3.1 Denying to assert

Denying to assert occurs when a speaker refuse some opinion by affirming the hearer in strong and definite way. "That's absolutely not true" is the kind and function of representative acts. It occur 17 datum out of 143 data or 11.88% of the total percentage. The detailed data is in Appendix 2. Here the researcher takes three data to be presented.

Fragment 14 (Datum 2/25-4)

Brokaw :Senator Obama, time for a discussion. I'm going to begin

with you. Are you saying to Mr. Clark and to the other members of the American television audience that the American economy is going to get much worse before it

gets better and they ought to be prepared for that?

Obama : No, I am confident about the American economy. But we

are going to have to have some leadership from Washington that not only sets out much better regulations

for the financial system.

This is the dialogue between Barrack Obama and the moderator in Presidential Election Debate in the section two, 2008 period. In the dialogue, the moderator asks about what Obama's says to Mr.Clark and the other member that the American economy is going to get much worse. Obama is deny with assert that he don't say like that. The utter "No, I am confident about the American economy."

is speaker's utterances to deny something. "Confident" used by the speaker to assert something.

Another denying to assert is found in datum 3.

Fragment 15 (Datum 3/15-9)

Mccain :Well, again, while you were on the board of the Woods

Foundation, you and Mr. Ayers together, you sent \$230,000 to ACORN. So and you launched your political campaign

in Mr. Ayers' living room.

Obama :That's absolutely not true.

In the dialogue, McCain asks to Obama about the facts that Obama gives money to Mr. Ayers to launched political ccampaign. Here, Obama deny that he is not sent money to Mr. Ayers to win the campaign. Obama utter the word "That's absolutely not true" shows that he insist McCain's say. "That's absolutely" uses Obama's utterance to assert something. This is the conversation between McCain and Obama in Presidential Election Debate in the third section, 2008 period.

Another denying to assert is found in datum 1.

Fragment 16 (Datum 1/8-24)

Obama : John, you want to give oil companies another \$4 billion.

Mccain : You've got to look at our record. You've got to look at our

records. That's the important thing. Who fought against wasteful and earmark spending? Who has been the person who has tried to keep spending under control? [..] He has voted in the United States Senate to increase taxes on

people who make as low as \$42,000 a year.

Obama : That's not true, John. That's not true.

Mccain : And that's just a fact. Again, you can look it up.

Obama :Look, it's just not true. And if we want to talk about oil company profits, under your tax plan, John this is

undeniable oil companies would get an additional \$4

billion in tax breaks.

This is the conversation between McCain and Barrack Obama. McCain asks Obama to look back the record about what Obama's ever said. McCain says that Obama can't believe about the best thing for America is to have tax system that is fundamentally fair. Nevertheless, Obama announce about company profits is undeniable oil companies in tax breaks and deny McCain's argument by uttering "That's not true, John. That's not true." Here, Obama disprove about McCain's say. Besides that, his utterances contain asserting of denying, because it can be detected trough the repetition of his utterances, "That's not true, John. That's not true".

4.1.4 Suggesting

This is the fourth highest number kinds of representative illocutionary acts used by the speaker utterances to say something. These utterances are used by the speaker to suggest, give solution, a plan and idea about what should do things to the hearer. In every utterance, it certainly has meaning or function to suggest. The suggesting has two functions, they are, instructing and asserting.

4.1.4.1 Suggesting to instruct

Suggesting to instruct occurs when a speaker give suggest to the hearer with give more detail solution and give command to do something. "I've proposed" and "Now, step one.. step two.." are the example of the kinds and functions of representative acts. It occur 4 datum out of 143 data or 2.79% of the total percentage. The detailed data is in Appendix 2. Here the researcher takes two data to be presented.

Fragment 17 (Datum 3/2-1)

Obama

: But what we haven't yet seen is a rescue package for the middleclass, because the fundamentals of the economy were weak even before this latest crisis. So I've proposed four specific things that I think can help. Number one, let's focus on jobs. I want to end the tax breaks for companies that are shipping jobs overseas and provide a tax credit for every company that's creating a job right here in America. Number two, let's help families right away by providing them a tax cut, a middle-class tax cut [...] experiencing a crisis.

This kind of representative in this datum is suggesting. This is Obama's utterances in Presidential Election Debate in the third section, 2008 period. "So I've proposed four specific things that I think can help" is used by the speaker to give solution of rescue package for the middleclass. The speaker gives four specific things solution. "Number one", Number two", is function of instructing from representative speeches. In this datum, the speaker gives solution with give command to what will do. The speaker gives command with four solutions to rescue package for the middle class that have economic crisis. Number one is focus on jobs. Number two is help families to tax cut.

Another suggesting to instruct is found in datum 2.

Fragment 18 (Datum 2/1-30)

Question

: With the economy on the downturn and retired and older citizens and workers losing their incomes, what's the fastest, most positive solution to bail these people out of the economic ruin?

Obama

: Well, Alan, thank you very much for the question. I want to first, obviously[...]. Now, step one was a rescue package that was passed last week. We've got to make sure that works properly. And that means strong oversight, making sure that investors, taxpayers are getting their money back and treated as investors. It means that we are cracking down on CEOs and making

sure that they're not getting bonuses or golden parachutes as a consequence of this package.

This is the dialogue of Barrack Obama with the questioners in Presidential Election Debate in the second section, 2008 period. Alan as questioner is worried about the economic crisis in United Stated, and he asks about positive solution to bail people out of economic ruin.

In this datum, the speaker gives solution to solve economic crisis problem. "We've got to make sure that works properly" is used by the speaker to answers the question of Alan. Here, the speaker uses word "have got to make sure" means that the speaker gives solution to convince that United State citizens sure to investor, and works properly. The speaker uses suggesting to instruct something. "Now, step one" is the speaker's utterance to solve the problem with suggest. It is means not just only to suggest, but gives command also.

4.1.4.2 Suggesting to assert

Suggesting to assert occurs when a speaker give suggest through declaring that's made emphatically. Besides that, suggesting of asserting is identically with repetition of the speaker's utterances, such as the researcher found Obama's utterances "we have to move swiftly, and we have to move wisely." It occurs 3 datum out of 143 data or 2.09% of the total percentage. Here the researcher takes three data to be presented.

Fragment 19 (Datum 1/1-22)

Obama

: And although we've heard a lot about Wall Street, those of you on Main Street I think have been struggling for a while [..] How's it going to affect my retirement savings or my ability to send my children to college? *So we have to move*

swiftly, and we have to move wisely. And I've put forward a series of proposals that make sure that we protect taxpayers as we engage in this important rescue effort.

In this datum, the speaker uses suggesting of the kinds of representative acts. This is Obama's utterances in Presidential Election Debate in the first section, 2008 period. "So we have to", is used by the speaker to give proposition about Wall Street. The speaker gives solution to act quickly. The function is to assert. Obama's utterances uses word "we have to move swiftly, and we have to move wisely" to order the citizen to move swiftly and move wisely for protex the taxpayers. Thus, this data is contain of suggesting to assert because identically with repetition of the speaker's utterances.

Another suggesting to assert is found in datum 1.

Fragment 20 (Datum 1/9-17)

Lehrer : All right. All right, speaking of things that both of you

want, [...] in terms of the priorities that you would bring as president of the United States, as a result of having to pay

for the financial rescue plan?

Obama : Well, there are a range of things that are probably going

to have to be delayed. [....] We have to do that now, because it will actually make our businesses and our families better off. The third thing we have to do is we've

got to make sure that we're competing in education.

This is the dialogue of Barrack Obama with the moderator in Presidential Election Debate in the first section, 2008 period. The moderator asks to the speaker about the opinion of plan for pay the financial rescue if Obama be as president of United States. In the dialogue, the moderator also asks to McCain as a candidates in Presidential Election Debate. The speaker gives opinion in the form

of advice, by uttering "Well, there are a range of things that are probably going

to have to be delayed". Here, the speaker gives explanation that there are some ways that probably have to be delayed. The speaker also gives suggest to assert by uttering "We have to do that now, because it will actually make our businesses and our families better off". "We have to do that now", is used by the speaker's to cause that what will do is must to do now.

Another suggesting to assert is found in datum 1.

Fragment 21 (3/31-3)

Mccain Obama : She supports vouchers also.

: But here's the thing, is that even if Senator McCain were to say that vouchers were the way to go, I disagree with him on this, because the data doesn't show that it actually solves the problem. The centerpiece of Senator McCain's education policy is to increase the voucher program in D.C. by 2,000 slots. That leaves all of you who live in the other 50 states without an education reform policy from Senator McCain. So if we are going to be serious about this issue, we've got to have a president who is going to tackle it head-on, and that's what I intend to do as president.

The kind of representative in this data is suggesting. This dialogue is between Obama and McCain in Presidential Election Debate in the third section, 2008 period. "We've got to have have a president who is going to tackle it head-on" is used by the speaker to suggest to United Citizens that must have a president who is going to tackle it head-on about the problem in education policy. He also convinces that must be serious about that issue. "So if we are going to be serious about this issue," is used by the speaker to suggest something seriously.

4.1.5 Disagreeing

This is the fifth highest number kinds of representative illocutionary acts used by the speaker utterances to say something. These utterances are used by the speaker to disapprove something with opinion from the hearer. Every utterance, certainly has meaning or function to disagree something. The disagreeing have one function is announcing.

4.1.5.1 Disagreeing to announce

Disagreeing to announce occurs when a speaker disapproves some opinion with mean announce to the hearer. "I disagree" and "I do not agree" are the kinds and functions of representative acts. It occur 7 datum out of 143 data or 5% of the total percentage. The detailed data is in Appendix 2. Here the researcher takes two data to be presented.

Fragment 22 (Datum 1/4 -13)

Lehrer : Say it directly to him.

Obama : I do not think that they are.
Lehrer : Say it directly to him.

Obama: Well, John, 10 days ago, you said that the fundamentals

of the economy are sound. And...

Mccain : Are you afraid I couldn't hear him? (LAUGHTER)

Lehrer : I'm just determined to get you all to talk to each other. I'm

going to try.

Obama: The and I just fundamentally disagree. And unless we

are holding ourselves accountable day in, day out, not just when there's a crisis for folks who have power and influence and can hire lobbyists, but for the nurse, the teacher, the police officer, who, frankly, at the end of each month, they've got a little financial crisis going on.

This is the conversation between Barrack Obama, the moderator and Mccain as the rival of Barrack Obama in Presidential Election Debate in the final section, 2008 period. The moderator orders the speaker to say something directly to McCain, and the moderator wants the speaker and McCain to talk each other. Obama dissagrees with what McCain's opinion about letters who wrote President

Dwight David and Eishenhower. The letters is about congratulation the great member of the military, and another letter is about resignation from the United States Army for the failure of the landings at Normandy. And McCain's opinion is United States lost the accountability. The speaker's utter "I just fundamentally disagree" shows that he dissagres with McCain's opinion.

Another disagreeing to annonce is found in datum 3.

Fragment 23 (Datum 3/30-28)

:I'll just make a quick comment about vouchers in Obama D.C.Senator McCain is absolutely right that the D.C. school system is in terrible shape, and it has been for a very long time. And we've got a wonderful new superintendent there, who's working very hard with the young mayor there, to try to initiate --

McCain : Who supports vouchers –

Obama : -- who actually supports charters Mccain : She supports vouchers also.

: But here's the thing, is that even if Senator McCain were Obama to say that vouchers were the way to go, I disagree with him on this, because the data doesn't show that it actually

solves the problem.

This is the conversation between Barrack Obama and McCain in Presidential Election Debate in the third section, 2008 period. Obama and McCain are talking about vouchers. Here, the speaker disagrees about McCain's say. The speaker says with an utterances "I disagree with him on this". This shows that the speaker is not agree with McCain's opinion. McCain says that the vouchers is the cause of terrible shape in D.C system. And he says that the vouchers must be eliminated. But according the speaker, the vouchers is not the cause of terrible shape in D.C system. Obama is announce to approve that voucher is not the cause, by uttering "because the data doesn't show that it actually solves the problem".

4.1.6 Confirming

This is the sixth highest number kinds of representative illocutionary acts are used by the speaker utterances to say something. These utterances are used by the speaker to give approval to the hearer. In every utterance, it certainly has meaning or function to confirm something. The confirming have one function is asserting.

4.1.6.1 Confirming to assert

Confirming to announce occurs when a speaker show that something is true or false and the speaker give approval something assertively. "*Here what I said*" is the kind and function of representative acts. It occur 2 datum out of 143 data or 1.39% of the total percentage. The kinds and function of representative acts occurs in datum 1/19-26, 1/29-10. Here the researcher takes the data to be presented.

Fragment 24 (Datum 1/29-10)

Obama : I just have to respond very quickly, just to correct -- just

to correct the record.

Mccain : So I want to say that, with the Nunn-Lugar thing...

Lehrer : Excuse me, Senator.

Obama : John?

Mccain : ... I supported Nunn-Lugar back in the early 1990s when a

lot of my colleagues didn't. That was the key legislation at the time and put us on the road to eliminating this issue of nuclear waste and the nuclear fuel that has to be taken care

of.

Obama : I just have to correct the record here. I have never said

that I object to nuclear waste. What I've said is that we have to store it safely. And, Senator McCain, he says talks

about Arizona.

Lehrer : All right.

This is the conversation between Obama, Lehrer and McCain in Presidential Debate Election in the first section, 2008 period. Here, Obama wants to confirm

something with the utter "just to correct the record". The speaker gives explanation by announcing. "I have never said" is Obama's utterance to confirm assertively that he never said it. It is shows that Obama never said that, and he confirms about that.

Another confirming to assert is found in datum 1.

Fragment 25 (Datum 1/19-26)

Obama

: Nobody talked about attacking Pakistan. Here's what I said. And if John wants to disagree with this, he can let me know, that, if the United States has Al Qaida, bin Laden, top-level lieutenants in our sights, and Pakistan is unable or unwilling to act, then we should take them out.

In this datum, Obama confirms about something. "Nobody talked about attacking Pakistan. Here's what I said." is Obama's utterance to show that nobody talked about attacking Pakistan. "Here's what I said" is Obama's utterance to confirm. This is Obama's utterances in Presidential Election Debate in the first section, 2008 period.

4.2 Discussion

In Presidential Election Debate 2008 until 2012 period, Barrack Obama has uttered many representative speeches in his dialogue. The researcher analyzed these by focusing on two problems. The most dominant kinds and functions of representative acts on this debate is informing to assert type. The findings showed that the total of kinds and functions of representative acts that were found in Barrack Obama's debate are informing to assert with the total of 46 data or 32.16%, and informing to report with the total of 43 data or 30.06%. In this debate, the first highest number about kinds and functions of representative

utterances is informing to assert. Barrack Obama often used informing kinds and asserting functions of representative acts. Barrack Obama often used informing to assert type, because he intended to give an information about the facts of important things, which was happened in United States. The second is informing to report. In this case, Barrack Obama often uses informing something which was proven by the additional facts, such as giving account of number, percentage and calculation.

The result of the first research problem in this research has similarity with Putri and Murni's research (2014). In their research, they found that the representative utterances are the most often used by ten performances of stand-up comedy in Indonesia. They research showed that there were many types of representatives utterances that can be categorized into representative speech act containing to inform, insinuate, and criticize. For the first research problem, we have similar result, because representatives utterances have the same function to inform a person to convey his belief that some proposition is true. There are some point to interest the writer to compare this research and their research. In Putri and Murni's research, they analyzed performer utterances of Stand-up Comedy that use Indonesia Language. Most of the comedian talks about his personal observation and experience, some other comedians convey criticism on politics, religion, and race. In other hand, this research analyzed of utterance Barrack Obama in debate that use English Language. Most of Obama's utterances shows that he intended to give important information based on the fact of situation, which was happened in their nation, United States. This is shows that this research

and Putri and Murni's research has similar results, whereas our sorce of data are different, but from different languages, we have similar results. Especially in speech.

Based on the findings of the second research problem about the functions of representative utterances. In the research conducted by Sakdiyah (2014), there is a similarity and difference in the result. The similarity of this research is Hamm and Clov in Endgame drama most often used representative utterances. The source of data Sakdiyah's research is drama performance. Her research showed that there were many types of representative utterances used by Hamm and Clov in Endgame drama such as informing, denying, and stating. Thus, the results of the second research problem in this study had similar topic with research conducted by Sakdiyah. That is because representative utterances have the same function to inform a person conveys his belief that some proposition is true.

The difference between this research and Sakdiyah's research is Sakdiyah analyzed the function in general but the researcher analyzed it in more detail. In Sakdiyah's research, the often used function is competitive function. Hamm and Clov in drama mostly used to order, to ask, to demand and to beg something. But in this research explained in detail just focused on kind of representative acts that has function is collaborative illocutionary acts. The result of this research is Barrack Obama mostly used to inform, suggest, and deny something. Thus, the results of the second research problem in this study had difference topic with research conducted by Sakdiyah. That is because Sakdiyah's research analyzed with the function of illocutionary acts in general, but in this research just focus on

one of the function illocutionary acts. So, it becomes the reason from the differences of other.

