



## NEGATIVE REPRESENTATIVE & EXPRESSIVE ACT IN TRUMP'S DOMINANCE ON THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE 2020 "COVID-19 ISSUE"

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### *Abstrak*

*Artikel ini bertujuan menganalisis penggunaan tindak tutur representatif dan ekspresif negatif pada dominasi ujaran Trump dalam kegiatan debat akhir pertama presiden Amerika Serikat melawan Joe Biden. Data yang diambil merupakan transkrip dari video debat kandidat presiden Amerika Serikat pada September 2020, khususnya debat yang mengusung mosi Covid-19. Penelitian ini fokus pada dominasi ujaran Trump yang memiliki makna tutur representatif dan ekspresif negatif. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, penulis menerapkan teori tindak tutur oleh Yule dan teori bahasa dan kekuasaan dari Fairclough, untuk menganalisis dominasi berdasarkan isi, relasi, dan pokok pembicaraan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa dalam dominasi ujaran Trump terdapat tiga data representatif negatif dengan fungsi menyombongkan hasil kinerja saat menangani pandemi dan dua data ekspresif negatif yang juga memiliki fungsi tuturan menyombongkan diri dan mengasihani ketidaktahuan Biden tentang beberapa situasi covid-19 di tahun 2020.*

**Kata Kunci:** *bahasa dan kekuasaan; debat presiden; mekanisme pemilu Amerika Serikat; pragmatic; tindak tutur*

### **Abstract**

This article analyze the use of representative and negative expressive speech acts on the dominance of Trump's utterances in the final debate of the first United States president against Joe Biden. The data is a video transcript of the United States presidential candidate debate in September 2020, specifically the debate on the Covid-19 motion. This study focuses on the dominance of Trump's utterances which have negative expressive and representative meanings. Using a qualitative descriptive method, the writer applies Yule's theory of speech acts and Fairclough's theory of language and power, to analyze dominance based on content, relations, and subject matter. The results show that in the domination of Trump's utterances there are three negative representative datas with the function of bragging about performance results in handling the pandemic and two negative expressive datas which also have the function of boasting and pitying Biden's ignorance of several Covid-19 situations in 2020.

**Keywords:** language and power; pragmatics; presidential debate; speech act; States' presidential election mechanism

## **Introduction**

Political debate is a regular activity in most of every country when it is close to the general election. In the United States, debate is a big moment in the United States general election. "The United States Presidential Election takes place every four years on the first Tuesday in November. Candidates must be at least 35 years old, born in the United States and lived in the United States for the previous 14 years in order to be eligible" (polyas.com). There are several parts or we can say it as a mechanism in the United States Presidential Election, they are; Presidential primaries and caucuses, delegates, national conventions, general election campaigning, electoral college, and inauguration day.

The presidential debate which is held every 4 years intends to introduce the candidate's vision and mission during his tenure as president is the core moment of the election campaign, because not only Americans, but all of the eyes in the world will pay attention to the United States when they hold the debate activity. The United States Presidential Debates 2020, followed by Donald Trump, and Joe Biden. The writers find that each candidate frequently gives bad utterances toward their opponent in order to gain society's attention, or showing off that the opponent has a bad image. This situation makes the writers give more attention and take a look deeply in the function of utterances which are uttered. Language phenomena occurred in the debate activity which was held in September 2020. The debate brings the pandemic of Covid-19 as the motion of second debate. As we know that this virus is come from China, and it caused some bad situation in diplomacy of China with several countries, as we know that the diplomacy between countries means to build good relationship and better life in each country, Melissen in Amalia et al (2019: 11) stated that, "the aim of public diplomacy is to increase direct relations of people in a particular country and reach national interest and values. In different, every agreement has its own weaknesses, Nufus dkk (2022: 354) stated "the Covid-19 pandemic raises the new dynamic in China's relations with other countries, especially in terms of China's image in the eyes of the world". In this second motion, each candidate takes the advantage to attack each other's faces, as we know that the first case of Covid-19 in the United States was brought by Chinese who came from Wuhan, since there are so many Chinese diaspora in the United States.

Diandono & Purbantina (2022:400) explain that “China gives influences in various sectors, from finance, business, academic, and media” this situation makes Biden attack Trump in his performance handling the pandemic situation caused by China which has a big international relationship with the United States. On another side, when the debate talk about Covid-19, Trump usually represents what he believes through boast himself about how he handle the pandemic situation, also Trump utter the utterances which express his dislike to Biden intent to make Biden had a negative image in front of society, and the writers see this pattern of these speech act repeat in Covid-19 motion. Trump usually used to make Biden have a bad image, by uttering that Biden lied about his educational background, or that he did not have good performance as the vice president during the Obama period. In the example, Trump suddenly brings issue about Biden’s educational background by saying, “But you agree. Joe, you’re the liar. You graduated last in your class not first in your class”. Here, Trump tries to let the American know that Biden is not always honest about his track. We know that utterances appear because of some contextual and situational needed or experienced by the speaker

The use of language is influenced by certain factors such as the age gap, kinship, professional relations, or the situation and context in which the speech is uttered. The study of language use which is influenced by context and situation is called pragmatics. Mey in Gusthini (2018:14) stated “pragmatics is concerned with the meaning in the context of language used”. It means that while communicating through language, we often mean more than what we say indicated by asking something, complaining, commanding, offering, etc. Performing action through utterances is called a speech act. Yule (1996: 53) also stated “there are five classifications of speech act; they are declaration, representative, expressive, directive and commissive”. In addition, Cutting in Fitriati (2016) stated “that people do not have equal control in interaction, because there are inequalities of power. In the second, he looks at the speech act of *requesting* and the way it inequalities of power”.

Moreover, the writers find that power exposed by Trump is not indicated by directive speech act only, Trump shows that he is more powerful by dominating the utterances in debate activity, and expressing what he believes about Biden negatively. It

can be concluded that, when we have communication, we will have intended meaning embedded in our utterances, such as expressing our hate or dislike feeling, and represent our negative beliefs towards something.

The existence of power inequality in daily life does not exist in written rules but in practice where each individual involved in a social interaction realizes that the position of power relations with each other is implicitly different. This paper will focus on the differences in power that arise from Trump's dominance in the first final presidential debate in September 2020, between Donald Trump versus Joe Biden. Van Dijk (1993) in Manzila (2013: 31) explains that "power relation can be identified from the domination of one speaker towards the hearer", "Dominance in discourse studies is defined as the exercise of social power by elites, institutions or groups, which results in social inequality, including political, cultural, class, ethnic, racial and gender inequalities". From those statements, the writers realize that when the dominance occurs in communication, it means there is power inequality between two speakers. (Williamson, 2018: 34) also stated "first criteria that used to defined an individual as the dominance individuals are people who like to refer themselves; individuals called 'dominant' are defined as those who act openly towards the interlocutor by dominating the conversation". In addition, to analyze the dominance by using the language and power theory by Fairclough (1989), which stated that "the boundaries between powers can be seen from; content, relations, and subject between the speakers". The writers see that there is a use of negative representative and expressive speech act used in Trump's domination utterances in the first final presidential debate 2020, by frequently interrupting when Biden delivered in the debate.

### **Theoretical Basis**

#### **Political Debate: United States Presidential Election Mechanism**

In some aspects of our lives, such as in social, education, and even politics, someone will figure out more speech acts and the meaning in form of utterances stated verbally and written. Even if the utterances are different based on the speaker's background, there would always be speech acts produced. For instance in the political world, politicians impose many speech acts in their speech debate to gain people's interest. In

its nature, Diana in Gusthini (2018:16) claimed that “debate is a formal, oral contest between two individuals or teams who present arguments to support opposing sides of a question. Debates follow a set of rules so that participants can state their positions and attack their opponents’ views in a fair and orderly manner toward a motion”.

As the writers said in the introduction, there are several parts of the United States Presidential Election mechanism; presidential primaries and caucuses, delegates, national convention, general election campaigning, electoral college, and inauguration day, please kindly acknowledge that the debate is in the ‘general election campaigning’ part or process. Parry & Cirlig (2020: 3) “Two systems are generally used to choose delegates: primaries and caucuses. Today, the majority of the United States holds primaries, but some use a combination of both systems. The main difference between primaries and caucuses is that primaries are organized and paid for by the state, while the parties run caucuses”. Moreover in caucuses, the vote is usually public; while in primaries, voting is by secret ballot. The next step is a candidate's campaign to win delegates from each state, it is divided into two; candidate (a person running for public office), and delegate (a person sent to act on behalf of others. Each state, the District of Columbia and some US territories are allocated a number of delegates, usually determined by population size. “Democrats now use a proportional method in all states, while Republican delegate selection follows the different approaches taken by state-level parties”, (Parry & Cirlig, 2020: 4). In national convention, national political parties meet for convention to select their nominees to run for president. Delegates gather from different states to choose a candidate for their political party, the winner chooses a running mate (Vice President) and the delegates ratify the choice. After the party’s platform is announced, it includes the issues they will focus on for the campaign. Further, after the nominee for each political party has been chosen, they go to rallies and take part in debates to win the support of voters across the nation. Then it is continuing with the debates; primary debates are held before the primary election and presidential debate after the national convention. Candidates take position on issue and share their beliefs on how they will improve the country, ([www.polyas.com](http://www.polyas.com)). Then continue with the Electoral College which is done by those who are registered to vote cast secret ballots, and the last is inauguration day.

The Presidential debate which is part of general election campaigning is practically conducted before Election Day. This activity is held, to gain and convince more voters, both candidates would commit strong effort to produce their speech with political language in form of utterances and arguments to attract more voters in every poll. Phumsiri & Tangkiengsirisin (2018: 448) claimed that "political language is an instrument used to control the society in general, which are of various socio-cultural backgrounds". This was imposed by United States' presidential candidates, Joe Biden and Donald Trump in their presidential debate in September 2020.

### **Speech Acts Classifications**

Yule (1996:53) stated that there are five types of general classifications performed by speech acts: declarative, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissives. Unfortunately, in this research the writers only use the representative and expressive speech act classification.

#### **a. Representative**

This kind of speech act states what the speaker believes to be the case or statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions (Yule, 1996:53). The speaker represents the world as he or she believes it is. E.g.

A : "The earth is flat."

This example shows that the speaker states the truth that the earth is flat not square or triangle as representative of her belief.

#### **b. Expressive**

(Yule 1996:53) "In our daily life we need to express our feelings to make the addressee understand what the real feeling that we want to show. Typical cases are when the speaker thanks, apologizes, or welcomes the listeners. This expression is defined as what the speaker feels, like pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorry",. E.g.

A: "Congratulations!"

B: "Thank you, I am so happy about my graduation"

The word "congratulation" is to show happiness and care.

From those of speech act classification explained, here the writers use the name of illocutionary act in the analysis part, since this speech act classification is categorized from the illocutionary identification.

Basically, Searle in (Yule 1996:55) claimed that each classification above has its own function as follow:

**Table 2.1 - Speech Acts Classification:**

<b>Speech Act Classifications</b>	<b>Direction of fit</b>	<b>S: Speaker X: Situation</b>
Representatives	Make words fit the words	S believes X
Expressives	Make words fit the words	S feels X

From this table, we are able to know that every classification is through the situations or psychology of the speaker. Then the writers will classify the data. In addition, here the writers only focus with the use of representative and expressive speech act that has a meaning of attacking the hearer's face or negative one.

### **Language and Power (Dominance)**

Van Dijk in Gusthini et al (2022) explains that; "power can be seen from the dominance of speakers in communication activities. The speaker who dominates the speech is considered to have more power by dominating the conversation". From the explanation of dominance, Fairclough (1989) give his point of view, that "in face-to-face level activities, speakers with more power control the speech of interlocutor". In the *Language and Power* book, Fairclough (1989: 46) explains "the relationship between language and power and how to measure power between speakers and listeners contextually", power in discourse analysis relates to participants who have the power to control and limit the contribution of participants who are not strong. The boundaries between powers can be seen from;

- a. Content (what is said or done – what is said or done)
- b. Relations (the social relations – the level of social relation in discourse analysis)
- c. Subjects (the subject position that people occupy – subject position place/class)

There is an example when the doctor controls the student's actions in the operating room which talks about infants. Fairclough (1989: 45) "the doctor interrupts to control the student's contribution – to stop him from starting the exam before washing his hand, to stop him repeating information or providing obscure and irrelevant information, to ensure the student gives the expected important diagnosis".

## **Method**

Method is an orderly and well thought out way to achieve an aim in research. Furthermore, Djajasudarma in Darmayanti (2013:217) said that the language research method is closely related to language research, which aims to collect and analyze the data, as well as study linguistic phenomena. The research design is used to find out and answer the problem formulation, in analyzing face threatening act in Trump's utterances dominance in United States' Presidential final debate 2020 against Biden. Clealand (2017: 61) stated "qualitative research is its ability to explain processes and patterns of human behavior that can be difficult to quantify; including experiences, attitudes, and behavior can be difficult to accurately capture quantitatively". The qualitative data analysis method is different from quantitative, since qualitative does not use the statistical method. In conclusion, the descriptive qualitative method is the way or method of analyzing the phenomenon or the data and she tries to describe it.

This analysis takes the data of the United States Presidential final debate, in September 2020. The writers took the United States Presidential final debate transcript from [www.rev.com](http://www.rev.com) on December 5<sup>th</sup> 2020. The writers also gathered some other information dealing with face threatening acts, the power in language, previous studies and journals, meanwhile from library research the writers used some books related to the discourse analysis about power.

There are some steps accomplished to conduct the analysis. First, the researcher analyses and identifies the meaning of Trump's utterances based on the context by McManis in Citraesmana (2015). Second, the researcher analyzes the representative and expressive speech act by Yule (1996) uttered by Trump towards Biden in the debate activity, and also sees the domination pattern based on Fairclough (1989) in debate activity from the candidate that speaks the most.



## Finding and Discussion

This part will show how Trump dominated the debate when he was against Biden, through debate transcript based on debate video in September 2020. In addition, there will be an explanation also about the representative and expressive speech act with hate statements, bringing the issue that was not in the motion and taking Biden's time when he was supposed to give his opinion towards the motion. This analysis only will take the second motion which is Covid-19. Here, the writers try to compile the analysis.

### 3.1 Representative Speech Act

Representative speech acts state what the speaker believes to be the case or not, statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and description. The speaker represents the world as he or she believes it is (Yule, 1996: 53). To indicate this classification, Searle also stated in Cicognani in Gusthini (2018) that "the verbs assert, claim, clarify, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue, rebut, inform, notify, remind, object, predict, report, retrodict, suggest, insist, conjecture, hypothesize, guess, swear, testify, admit, confess, accuse, blame, criticize, praise, complain, boast, and lament, could be imposed to figure out the meaning and the classification". Based on the theory above, here are some utterances classified as representative.

Table 3.1.1 - 1<sup>st</sup> Finding, Utterances

Stated by	Indication	Utterance
Mr. Trump	Boast (minute 00:23)	"It is a very political thing. (I boast) I've spoken to Pfizer, I've spoken to all of the people that you have to speak to, Moderna, Johnson & Johnson, and others. They can go faster than that by a lot. It's become very political because the left... Or I don't know if I call them left, I don't know what I call them"

## Discussion:

### Context

This debate took place at the Health Education Campus of Case Western Reserve University. Chris Wallace, as the host, asks Trump about his promises to prepare the

vaccine in the summer, but after all the debate takes a time in winter, the United States still has not got the vaccine yet. Therefore the host asks about what he thinks about the situation or the promises that he makes but he cannot fulfill it. So here, Trump gets the first chance to give opinion about what he thinks about his promise, and what he will do for the next step. Trump did not directly answer when the exact time of vaccine was ready to use, and boasted himself as he already communicated with all the scientists, also the vaccine is already in process and it is already the fastest that they can do, since the president already directly talks to the scientist. Trump tries to boast himself, he already done his best for society, by keep asking the scientist to do faster. The intended meaning of these utterances indirectly answered the host's question, that he cannot promise when will the vaccine be ready, but as the president he already talks to the one in charge. In this situation, Trump and Biden shared the same position and Trump as the candidates

### A.1 Negative Representative Speech Act

The utterance "It is a very political thing. (I boast) *I've spoken to Pfizer, I've spoken to all of the people that you have to speak to, Moderna, Johnson & Johnson, and others. They can go faster than that by a lot. It's become very political because the left... Or I don't know if I call them left, I don't know what I call them*" is classified into representative because Mr. Trump boast what he believes towards the political-Covid 19 situation, and he boasts his efforts because he believes that all the scientist will take his order since he is a United States' President. In addition, Cicognani in Gusthini (2018) stated that boast which identified what the speakers believe can conclude as representative.

### B.1 Dominance

Chris Wallace:

"The week before last, the Head of the Centers for Disease Control, *Dr. Redfield said it would be summer before the vaccine would become generally available to the public*. You said that he was confused and mistaken.--"

President Donald J. Trump: (00:15)

“Well, I’ve spoken to the companies and we can have it a lot sooner. It’s a very political thing because people like this would rather make it political than save lives.”

Vice President Joe Biden: (00:22)

“God.”

President Donald J. Trump: (00:23)

*“It is a very political thing. I’ve spoken to Pfizer, I’ve spoken to all of the people that you have to speak to, Moderna, Johnson & Johnson, and others. They can go faster than that by a lot. It’s become very political because the left... Or I don’t know if I call them left, I don’t know what I call them.”*

Chris Wallace: (00:38)

“So you’re suggesting that the head of your Operation Warp Speed, Dr. Slaoui-“

President Donald J. Trump: (00:42)

“I disagree with him. No, I disagree with both of them. And he didn’t say that. He said it could be there, but it could also be much sooner. I had him in my office two days ago.”

- Content: The host asks Trump about his promises for the United States vaccine in summer, but the vaccine is not ready yet until winter. Unfortunately, Trump answers by referencing himself again, that he has already done his best and talk to all scientists since he is a President, and they hear him because he is powerful politically as a President, but Biden just answer with say “God” as identify unbelievable about Trump’s statement.
- Relation: the relation of both speakers is candidates.
- Subject: both candidates have same position as the United States President candidates. **Table 3.1.2 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Finding, Utterances**

Stated by	Indication	Utterance
Mr. Trump	Boast (minute 02:51)	(I boast) “We spoke to the scientists that are in charge-“

## Discussion

### Context

The debate still talked about Covid-19. Biden tried to state about Trumps’ fact that he cannot take his words in his period. Biden also states that Trump takes too much time in

a pandemic situation. The data still takes the same context and situation, which is about Covid-19 issue, and Biden said Trump cannot keep his words, which before the debate, Trump state that the society will get their vaccine around September 2020, but still there is no vaccine yet. Trump tries to convince the people, by restating his power as a United States President, he already talks with the scientist in charge to prepare the vaccine faster. In this situation, Trump defended himself and referred to himself and boasted about himself as a President, already talking to the scientist and he closed the statement by saying "they (the people) will have the vaccine very soon". In addition, based on Williamson (2018), a person who likes to refer to himself can be categorized as the one who is dominant. And both speakers still share the same position as the candidates.

## A.2 Negative Representative Speech Act

The utterance (I boast) "*we spoke to the scientists that are in charge.*" is classified into representatives because Mr. Trump boasts what he believes in his superiority as the president. In addition, Cicognani in Gusthini (2018) stated that boast can be identified as a representative speech act. Boast here, not categorized as an expressive speech act, because contextually, Trump tried to assure the people that he is already doing the best he can do as President, and he used his power by stating "it is a political thing".

## B.2 Dominance

Here the writers will show how the dominance utterances appear in the 4 dialogues related to the 4<sup>th</sup> datum.

Vice President Joe Biden: (02:36)

"Yes. Well, that's what he's going to try to do, but there's thousands of scientists out there, like here *at this great hospital that don't work for him. Their job doesn't depend on him. They're the people... And by the way-*"

President Donald J. Trump: (02:51)

"*We spoke to the scientists that are in charge-*"

Vice President Joe Biden: (02:53)

"By the way-

President Donald J. Trump: (02:53)

“... *they will have the vaccine very soon.*”

Chris Wallace: (02:55)

“Let him finish.”

- Content: “Let him finish his words” can be identified that Trump usually disturbs Biden’s time in giving argument, by referent himself as a president. He stated that he had already done a great job and accepted so many praises, but the fact is still there is a weakness in the vaccine times.
- Relation: no social relation appears in these utterances and activity.
- Subject: both candidates have the same position as the United States President candidates.

Table 3.1.3 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Finding, Utterances

Stated by	Indication	Utterance
Mr. Trump	Boast (minute 22:07)	(I boast) “You didn’t think we should have closed our country because you thought it was terrible. You wouldn’t have closed it for another two months. By my doing it early, in fact, Dr. Fauci said, ‘President Trump saved thousands of lives’.”  “Many of your Democrat Governors said, ‘President Trump did a phenomenal job’,---.”  “Most of them said that. In fact, people that would not be necessarily on my side said that, <i>President Trump did a phenomenal job</i> ”

## Discussion

### Context

The situation is, both candidates are still being asked about the first motion which is the Supreme Court, but by the time, both candidates touch down on the Covid issue. Trump confronts Biden and states that most of the veterans died because Biden cannot do the

right thing when he became a Vice President, so when the military needs healthcare in the hospital, they get so many problems and cause many deaths. Responding to Trump's argument, Biden uttered that the pandemic happened because Trump did not take fast response in facing the pandemic situation. Biden said "in fact, 4% of the world's population, 20% deaths, and 40,000 people a day are contracting Covid. In addition to that, about 750 and 1000 people a day are dying." Biden also added that from February, the President knows about how dangerous the situation is, but he said "do not panic for the American people". Differently, Trump responds to Biden's statement by boasting himself, referent himself, and he did the right thing, and closed the states already, and he get so many praises from it. There are many people who praise him, and he believes he did a phenomenal job rather than Biden in his period. Trump takes too much time to explain what he has done about Covid-19. Trump also takes Biden time and continues to explain how much praise he got for controlling the situation in the pandemic. Here both of the candidates shared the same background knowledge, since both of them are politician, but Mr. Trump is the incumbent and Joe Biden is the challenger and Vice President in Obama's era

### A.3 Negative Representative Speech Act

The utterances that can be identified as negative representative are opposing, criticizing, complaining, boasting, and lamenting. The utterance "You didn't think we should have closed our country because you thought it was terrible. You wouldn't have closed it for another two months. By doing it early, in fact, Dr. Fauci said, 'President Trump saved thousands of lives'. Many of your Democrat Governors said, '*President Trump did a phenomenal job*'. We worked with the Governor. Oh really, go take a look. The Governors said I did a phenomenal job. Most of them said that. In fact, people that would not be necessarily on my side said that". "*President Trump did a phenomenal job*" is classified as a negative representative because Trump tried to represent what he believed about himself. He thinks already did great work toward Covid-19 moreover he did not prepare the vaccine on time. More related information will be provided in the next data below.

### B.3 Dominance

Here the writers will show how the dominance utterances appear in the 4 dialogues related to the second datum.

*“You didn’t think we should have closed our country because you thought it was terrible. You wouldn’t have closed it for another two months. By my doing it early, in fact, Dr. Fauci said, ‘President Trump saved thousands of lives’.”*

*”Many of your Democrat Governors said, ‘President Trump did a phenomenal job’. We worked with the Governor. Oh really, go take a look. The Governors said I did a phenomenal job. Most of them said that. In fact, people that would not be necessarily on my side said that, ‘President Trump did a phenomenal job’.” --*

President Donald J. Trump: ([22:54](#))

“The only thing I haven’t done a good job, and that’s because of the fake news, no matter what you say to them, they give you a bad press on it. It’s just fake news. They give you good press, they give me bad press because that’s the way it is, unfortunately. But let me just say something.--.”

Vice President Joe Biden: ([23:15](#))

“I know how to do the job. I know how to get the job done.”

President Donald J. Trump: ([23:18](#))

“Well, you didn’t do very well in Swine Flu. H1-N1, you were a disaster. Your own Chief of Staff said you were a disaster.”

- Content: directly, after the host said “this is Biden’s two minutes sir” Trump did not stop talking and arguing, and continued to talk about how he got so many praises, he already did the right thing and right time, also he stated that Biden only brings fake news about Trump. Identified by how Trump refers to himself, Trump dominates the debate activity.
- Relation: no social relation appears in these utterances and activity.
- Subject: both candidates have same position as the United States President candidate

### 3.2 Expressive Speech Act

Yule (1996:53) stated that this “expressive is defined as what the speaker feels, like pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorry”. Moreover, Searle in Gusthini (2018) claims some indication of verbs of this classification. They are; apologizing, thank, condole,

suspicious, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet

**Table 3.1.4 - 4<sup>th</sup> Finding, Utterance**

Stated by	Indication	Utterance
Mr. Trump	deplore (minute 21:31)	....., (I deplore) “ you don’t know how many people died in China. You don’t know how many people died in Russia. You don’t know how many people died in India. They don’t exactly give you a straight count, just so you understand. But if you look at what we’ve done, I closed it and you said, ‘He’s xenophobic. He’s a racist and he’s xenophobic’.”

**Discussion:**

**Context**

This debate only takes place in the healthcare center. Joe Biden responds that Trump just waited and waited, and not directly banned another country to come when the virus starts to spread. Biden strictly said that Trump takes a long time to close the country from foreigners, especially from China, where the virus comes from. Then, Trump answered that the situation is China’s fault, not him. He also give an additional information, Biden doesn’t know “how many people died in China, how many people died in Russia, India, they do not exactly give you a straight count”, “if you look at what we’ve done, I closed it and you said ‘He’s xenophobic, he’s racist and he’s xenophobic’, here Trump tried to let the people know that Biden also make the mistake towards the pandemic situation that happen. Those are the reasons Trump deplores what Biden has said about the information. From Trump’s point of view, Biden doesn’t know completely about the Covid-19 data. Biden and Trump still shared the same knowledge as the politician and they are in the same position as candidates for the United States’ President.

**A.4 Negative Expressive Speech Act**

The utterance (I am deplore) “*you don’t know* how many people died in China. You don’t know how many people died in Russia. You don’t know how many people died in



India. They don't exactly give you a straight count, just so you understand. But if you look at what we've done, I closed it and you said, 'He's xenophobic. He's a racist and he's xenophobic'." is classified as negative expressive because Trump expresses his deploring toward Biden's comment and his ignorance about the Covid-19 situation in abroad countries. In addition, Cicognani in Gusthini (2018) claims that "deplore" is part of the expression, because the speaker expresses his feeling.

#### B.4 Dominance

Here the writers will show how the dominance utterances appear in the dialogue related to the first datum.

President Donald J. Trump: (21:30)

"So, if we would have listened to you."

Chris Wallace: (21:31)

"Wait, wait. You have two minutes, sir."

President Donald J. Trump: (21:31)

"If we would've listened to you, the country would have been left wide open, millions of people would have died, not 200,000. And one person is too much. It's China's fault. It should have never happened. They stopped it from going in, but it was China's fault. And, by the way, when you talk about numbers, *you don't know how many people died in China. You don't know how many people died in Russia. You don't know how many people died in India. They don't exactly give you a straight count, just so you understand. But if you look at what we've done, I closed it and you said, 'He's xenophobic. He's a racist and he's xenophobic'*, because you didn't think I should have closed our country. Wait a minute."

Chris Wallace: (22:06)

"Sir, it's his two minutes."

President Donald J. Trump: (22:07)

"You didn't think we should have closed our country because you thought it was terrible. You wouldn't have closed it for another two months. By my doing it early, in fact, Dr. Fauci said, 'President Trump saved thousands of lives'."

"Many of your Democrat Governors said, 'President Trump did a phenomenal job'.

We worked with the Governor. Oh really, go take a look. The Governors said I did a

phenomenal job. Most of them said that. In fact, people that would not be necessarily on my side said that, 'President Trump did a phenomenal job'."

- Content: Trump give opinion about his response towards the Biden statement, but even after Trump's time had finished, and it was Joe Biden's time to give a response, Trump still took the time and referred to himself. In addition, based on Van Dijk (1993), someone who likes to refer to himself can be called dominant.
- Relation: no social rank appear from this debate activity because both of speakers are candidates
- Subject: both candidates have same position as the United States President candidate

**Table 3.1.5 - 5<sup>th</sup> Finding, Utterances**

Stated by	Indication	Utterance
Mr. Trump	Boast (minute 03:51)	"Let me (boast by) just tell you something, Joe. If you would have had the charge of what I was put through, I had to close the greatest economy of the history of our country. And by the way, now it's being built again and it's going up fast"

**Discussion:**

**Context**

The debate still took place in the same as before, in the Health Education Campus. The last issue in the motion about *Covid-19* is talking about the right time for vaccination; it still relates to the last statement of Trump in 1<sup>st</sup> datum. Trump tried to mock Biden by telling an old story about Biden forgetting the name of his college, but it was not related to the issue that the host brought, which is Covid-19. In addition, in a close statement, Trump still boasts himself and attacks Biden by saying Biden will not be as good as him if he is a President. As known from investopedia.com, only from Mar-a-Lago Club, is valued at over US\$50,000,000 and the Trump National Golf Club in Charlotte is listed as worth between US\$5 million and US\$25 million. That's the reason, from the beginning of his campaign, Trump always boasted about his ability on the economic side. It is true that the United States' economy is getting better in Trump's period, but

surely there will always be some parts of countries that are still not doing well in the economic problem.

### A.5 Negative Expressive Speech Act

The Utterances “Let me (boast by) just tell you something, Joe. If you would have had the charge of what I was put through, *I had to close the greatest economy of the history of our country. And by the way, now it’s being built again and it’s going up fast*” is classified as expressive because Mr. Trump tried to boast about the economy, meanwhile how Trump utters this issue shows that Trump is shifting topics since they are in the situation of talking about Covid-19 issue. Moreover, Cicognani in Gusthini (2018) stated that boasting is part of expressive speech act.

### B.5 Dominance

Here the writers will show how the dominance utterances appear in the 4 dialogues related to the last datum.

President Donald J. Trump: (03:28)

*“Did you use the word smart? So you said you went to Delaware State, but you forgot the name of your college. You didn’t go to Delaware State. You graduated either the lowest or almost the lowest in your class. Don’t ever use the word smart with me. Don’t ever use that word.”*

Vice President Joe Biden: (03:44)

“Oh, give me a break.”

President Donald J. Trump: (03:44)

*“Because you know what? There’s nothing smart about you, Joe. 47 years you’ve done nothing.”*

Vice President Joe Biden: (03:49)

“Well, let’s have this debate-“

President Donald J. Trump: (03:51)

*“Let me just tell you something, Joe. If you would have had the charge of what I was put through, I had to close the greatest economy of the history of our country. And by the way, now it’s being built again and it’s going up fast.”*

- Content: Trump tries to make Biden has a bad image, because he even forget the name of his college, and Trump makes more statements, referent and boast

himself since he did make the United States economy better than before. Based on Van dijk (1993) referent himself can be identified as dominant.

- Relation: no social relation appears in these utterances and activity.
- Subject: both candidates have the same position as the United States President candidates.

**Results of Analysis**

After the writers conduct the analysis of the used of negative speech act uttered by Donald Trump in the first final United States' Presidential Debate 2020 "Covid-19 Issue" here is the conclusion table of analysis:

**Table 3.2 - Result of Analysis Table**

Speech Act Classifications	Total Data	Function of Speech Act
Representative	3 Data	All of the data has a function to boast what Trumps' belief or subjectivity related to pandemic situation.
Expressive	2 Data	First data has a function of deploring Biden for his unknown related to the pandemic situation  The second data has a function to express Trumps' feeling by boasting that he is the best United States' president in reaching the best economic situation.

From the data, we can see that the first and the second data have similarities because the content of the data is talking about how Trump boasts what he has done, it is about talking to the scientist who is in charge to make the vaccine of Covid-19, they are; Pfizer, Moderna, Johnson & Johnson, and others. Here Trump tries to show off to the society that he has already done his best, and as the president he keeps his word to make the vaccine as soon as possible, and if the vaccine cannot be ready on time, it is not his responsibility. While in the third data, the content is about boasting also but Trump tries to give additional information, that there are so many governors and the scientists praise him, praise what he has done. Here we can see that all the data is

contained about Trump boasting himself as a president, and Trump wants society to know that Biden is not better than him.

The second type of speech act, is about expressive speech act. The data shows that Trump utters some utterances which express his feelings to Biden, with the function of meaning “Biden is does not know everything, by uttering “you don’t know how many people died in China. You don’t know how many people died in Russia. You don’t know how many people died in India. They don’t exactly give you a straight count, just so you understand” Trump tries to let the people know, Biden is talking without knowing the exact total number of Covid-19 victims around the world. The second data, about Trump, boasts himself again, but here Trump talks about the economic side. He expressed his feeling that Trump is the best president in handling the economic situation of the United States.

## **Conclusion**

The conclusion of this analysis is the data revealed that Trump usually often uses representative and expressive speech act in First Final Debate of United States Presidential Candidates, especially in the second motion which talked about Covid-19.

Trump regularly boasts himself, also referent himself as a mark of he is a dominant person, he feels knows everything better than Biden, in the data of representative, all of the data shows that Trump boasts about his performance, and explain he already did his best to handle the situation (Covid-19), through communication with the scientist, and make the policy along the pandemic. Trump used to make Biden have a bad image in front of the American voters, and Trump often referred to himself by showing others’ weaknesses and dominating the utterances along the debate runs.

In the expressive speech act, still through domination conversation, Trump shows that he is better at handling the state because of his experiences in the business world, so he can make Americans have a better economical life.

The writers suggest that, for the readers or voters to wisely use the vote to choose the one that has the same vision and mission for a better state, not only about one side but consider the whole side of the candidates. Better for the readers to make sure of the

information before assuming something since the fact can be checked to avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding.

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