AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH FUNCTION IN CORONAVIRUS BROADCAST BY PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements

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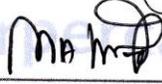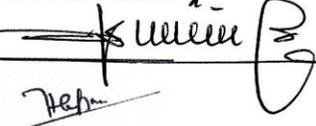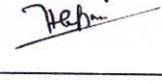   (   ) Tidak Lulus

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **"An Analysis of Speech Function in Coronavirus Broadcast by President Donald Trump"** adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*) ,bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidak sesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sumatera Utara

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ABSTRACT

Putrika, Salsa Tilana. NPM. 1602050117,“ An Analysis of Speech Function in Coronavirus Broadcast by President Donald Trump ”. Skripsi : English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2020.

This research discusses about *An Analysis of Speech Function in Coronavirus Broadcast by President Donald Trump*. The objectives of research are to find out the types of speech function, how is the process type of speech function used. The research on this thesis was carried by using descriptive qualitative. The data were taken from 1 speech of President Donald Trump. The data were analyzed and classified into four types of speech functions in the procedures namely statement, question, command and offer. There are Statement (85 utterance, 91.39 %), Question (2 utterance, 2.15 %), Command (6 utterance, 6.45 %), and there is no Offer in President Donald Trump's Speeches (0 %). We can see the process of the speech function used in President Donald Trump's speech. The way of the speaker to deliever the information about the pandemic problem due to the coronavirus that is currently sweeping the whole world to the audience using four kinds of speech function, they are: statement, question, command and offer.

Keywords: *Speech Function, types of speech function*

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb

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This skripsi is entitled An Analysis of Speech Function in Coronavirus Broadcast by President Donald Trump. In writing this skripsi, there were many difficulties and problems faced by the writer and without much help from the following people, it may be impossible to finish this skripsi. Especially for her dearest parents, Sriadi, and Fitriyanti, who always give her love, support, advice, material help and prayer during, before and after her academic year in completing her study in UMSU.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is one of the most important thing that human need to interact to the other people. Language cannot be separated from the human being, language is a tool to say anything and express the ideas, by language, people can interact well, exchanging their ideas and also to fulfill their needs. Language serves many functions: to give information, to persuade people to do something, etc.

Human being use language in their daily life to make easy in communication. Cause language gives understanding between the speaker and the listener who know that language. Wierbicka (1996:1) stated that language is an instrument for conveying meaning. The structure of this instrument reflected its function, and it can only be properly understood in terms its function. Halliday (1994:106) stated that language enables human being to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of what goes on around them. And Clark (1977:3) stated that language stand at the centre of human affairs, from the most prosaic to the most profound. It serves many functions; to give information, to express feeling, to persuade people, asking something, or many functions else.

Considering the statements and those various function of language mentioned above, in simple word it can be conclude that the function of language is as a tool of communication. Hornby (2000:225) stated that communication itself is the activity or process of expressing ideas and feeling or to give information. It means when language is used, people need not only to interact with others but also to get other person understand their thought and feeling.

Halliday (1994:69) stated that when exchanging and expressing the ideas, the human being perform two roles namely giving and demanding, the commodity may be information and goods or services. In systemic functional linguistic (SFL), it named speech function. Speech function is a way of someone delivers the ideas in communication to make the listener understand the ideas well. Speech function itself divided into four kinds: statement, question, command and offer. In mood system, the kinds of speech function above realized by declarative, interrogative and imperative, offer function is coded by anyone of the three moods. The spoken communication is usually represented by utterances. In every word, phrase or sentence is always perform the different function and misunderstanding will occur if the listener does not notice what kind of function uses by the speaker.

Halliday (1994:60) stated that Systemic Functional Linguistics is theory centered on a notion of language function. It is concerned with the realization between language and context, interpersonal meaning in text. Based on theory of SFL, language is used by people to fulfill the function of language as interpersonal meaning. And interpersonal meaning its self concern the speaker's role in the speech function.

Human beings use language in order to fulfill three functions known as metafunctions. Metafunction is the system which covers the language functions.. Halliday in Bloor and Bloor (1995:9) classifies three broad categories in which human beings use language or known as metafunction. They are ideational, interpersonal and textual functions. When the language is used to organize, understands and express our perceptions of the world and of our own consciousness, it performs ideational function. This function can be classified in to two, they are experiential function is largely to concerned with

content or ideas. While the logical function is concerned with the relationship between ideas. When the language is used to relate what it is said (written) to the real world and to other linguistic events. This involves the use of language to organize the text itself. This is known as the textual function.

It is called as interpersonal function when the language is used to enable us to participate in communicative acts with other people, to take on roles and to express and to understand feeling, attitude and judgments. The interpersonal function has two levels; they are speech function and mood.

To get an effective communication or interaction, the addresser (speaker/writer) and the addressee (listener/reader) will perform two roles, they are giving and demanding and commodity being exchanged could be information or goods and services. When someone says something in the form of statement, the speaker expects the listener to receive the information but when someone says something in the form of command, the speaker expect the listener to do something or to give some objects. This two variables, role and commodity exchange, when taken together, define the four primary speech function; statement, question, offer, and command.

Halliday (1994:69) stated that speech function is an exchange communication between speaker and listener where the speaker adopts a speech functional role and assigns the addressee a complementary role. There are four types of speech function; they are statement, question, offer, and command.

The communicative act or verbal communication is usually represented by the utterances. In attempting to express themselves, people produce utterances containing

grammatical structures and words. It shows that every word, phrases or a sentence that is human uttered perform different form and if the hearer cannot get the intention of every utterance, it will lead a misunderstanding.

Crystal (1980:327) stated that speech means communication or expression of thought in spoken words. Through speech, speaker conveys a message to the audience either it is to convey information or insight, to persuade or to motivate. A speaker must engage his or her audience with a central idea or propositions. If a speaker does not have a clear reason to give a speech, the speech should not be given.

Donald John Trump (born June 14, 1946) is the 45th president of the United States and currently. Before winning politics, he was a businessman and owner of television. Trump entered the 2016 presidential election as a Republican and defeated 16 other candidates in the primaries.

This study refers to the use of speech function in Donald Trump's speeches. The writer found that there are many type of speech function in Donald Trump's speeches. The writer considers that types of speech function in Donald Trump's speeches are important to be analyzed to show the most dominant types of speech function is preferred by America's society.

The writer also wants to give the deeply explanation about speech functions which contain of two parts they are giving and demanding which are the essence of communication must be noticed well to avoid misunderstandings occur towards the speaker and the listener. When the speaker utters something through question, he/she is actually requiring the listener to receive it. While requiring give information when he/she

utters something through command or offer. The writer aware this issue so that he/she want4s to analyze the speech functions of speeches. In case there are some research through this theory and found some conclusions, for the examples in hypnosis utterances tent to use question as the highest proportion because the hypnotist ask some question to get the information as much as possible (Anggraini:2011). Another research found that the highest proportion in detective Conan comic is statement (Hasibuan:2012). By this study, the writer will explain the form of utterances in Donald Trump's speeches by using the speech functions theory. The writer chooses this figure because he/she is interested to the speeches which giving a different things than the other leader figure in America in 2020.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, there were some problems identified as the followings:

1. To identify the types of speech function.

2. To identify how is the process of speech function are used in President Donald Trump speeches.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is focused on the types of speech function identified in Donald Trump's speech. According to Halliday (1994:69), there are four primary speech functions. They are statement, question, command, and offer.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the explanation above, this research has two questions to answers:

1. What types of speech functions are used in Donald Trump's speeches?

2. How is the process of speech function are used in Donal Trump's speeches?

E. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem formulation above, the purpose of this study is to find out:

1. To identify the types of speech function used in Donald Trump's speeches.

2. To identify how is the process of speech function are used in Donald Trump's speeches.

F. Theoretically and Practically

1. Theoretically, the finding are expected to

(a). To add up new horizons is linguistic theorities are can enriching the analysis of interpersonal meaning in discourse. Especially about speech function and the linguistic can also contribute on the method of analyzing data using theory SFL (Systemic Functional Lingusitic)

(b). Can give more information for the readers to add knowledge about speech function. The readers are allowed to know the defenition of kinds the types of speech function theory and the readers to tknow the application of speech function and the result the readers can understand how to useful the speech function.

2. Practically, the finding can be relive for

(a). Student of the English Department particularly to improve their knowledge and develop their understanding of how speech function works in texts or online texts,

(b). To help people to understand the theory of speech function easier, so that readers can have deeper understanding about speech function, and

(c). Other reserchers who want to make further research of speech function on more types, especially in texts or online text.

CHAPTER II

THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretically Framework

1. Language

Language is a medium in a communication. There are so many languages in the world. The different languages are used all over the world. There are many varieties within the language. How these languages are originated, it is very difficult to know. It is believed that people started conveying message quest, signals, postures, gestures and sign etc. Language is the source of human life and power (Fromkin et al, 1999: 2 in Haryani et al, 2014) sincepeople use language to communicate, to explore knowledge, to convey ideas, to ask someopinions or helps, and so on.

Language used by human to communicate each other. It can be symbols created to deliver messages and ideas in daily life. Edward Sapir in Edward (2009: 53) stated that language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. While Richard (2002: 283) defines language as the system of human communication which consists of the structured arrangement of sounds (or their written representation) into larger units e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances.

Every aspect of human's life must be fulfilled by a language in undergoing their dailyroutines, for instance, sign, symbol, or the oral speech, etc; these belong to

a language. We cannot deny that language always used in our daily routines. All of human activities involved language as a medium to communicate.

Based on the explanations above, the researcher concludes that language is mediumused in communication that involved in our daily routines to transfer ideas, thought and messages in the society.

2. Sociolinguistics

Holmes (2013:1) defines that sociolinguistics studies the relationship between languageand society. They are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different socialcontexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and theways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language indifferent social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, aswell as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people signal aspects oftheir social identity through their language.

Meyerhof (2006: 1) states that sociolinguistics is a very broad field. It can be used todescribe many different ways individual speakers use language. It learns about how peopleuse language differently in different towns or region. It also learns about how a nationdecides what languages will be recognized in courts or education. Besides that,sociolinguistics also study about language used in daily conversation. According toWardhaugh et al. (2015: 1) Sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives-how languageworks in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence ofsocietal norms, policies, and laws which address language.

Based the explanations above, the researcher concludes that sociolinguistics is a study oflanguage and society including the use of language in the society and used in many fields.

3. Functional Grammar

Functional grammar is views language as source for making meaning. Halliday (in Bloor and Bloor, 1995:1) stated that language is a system of meaning. When people used language, their language act containts the expression of meaning. Functional grammar is in application of functional approach that showed language first and the system of communication also sees how the grammar itself is organized to allow the speakers or the writers to exchange meaning.

4. Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic functional grammar (SFG) or systemic functional linguistics (SFL) was part of a broad social semiotic approach to language called systemic linguistics. The term "systemic" referred to the view of language as "a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning"; the term "functional" indicates that the approach was concerned with meaning, as opposed to formal grammar, which focused on word classes such as nouns and verbs, typically without reference beyond the individual clause. Functional grammar viewed language as source for making meaning. Halliday (in Bloor and Bloor, 2004:2) stated that language was a system of meaning. When people use language, it contains the expression of meaning. Halliday (2014:30) calls these language functions metafunctions, and referred to them as ideational, interpersonal and textual. Metafunction was the function of language based

on human use of the language. The meaning of metafunction was to represent, to exchange, and to organize experiences. These metafunctions technically termed as ideational, interpersonal, and textual function.

4.1 The Ideational Metafunction

The ideational metafunction related to the field aspects of a text, or its subject matter and context of use. According to Morley (2000:11) the ideational function of language was concerned with the communication and interlinking of ideas may itself be broken down into the experiential and logical function. The experiential function concerned with content and ideas. The logical function concerned with the relationship between ideas. Language provided a theory ofhuman experience, and certain of the resources of the lexico grammar of every language were dedicated to that function. We call it the ideational metafunction, and distinguish it into two components, the experiential and the logical (Halliday, 2014:30). The ideational metafunction was the function for construing human experience. It was the meant by which we madee sense of "reality". Halliday divided the ideational into the logical and the experiential metafunctions. The logical metafunction referred to the grammatical resources for built up grammatical units into complexes, for instance, for combining two or more clauses into a clause complex. The experiential function referred to the grammatical resources involved in construing the flux of experience through the unit of the clause. The ideational metafunctionreflected the contextual value of field, that was, the nature of the social process in which the language was implicated. An analysis of a text from the perspective of the ideational function involved inquiring into the choices in the grammatical system of "transitivity": that

was, process types, participant types, circumstance types, combined with an analysis of the resources through which clauses were combined. Halliday's An Introduction to Functional Grammar (in the third edition, with revisions by ChristianMatthiessen) set out the description of these grammatical systems.

4.2 The Interpersonal Metafunction

Language was the basically used by people to communicate with one another. One of the main purposed of communicate through the language was to interact with others and to maintain social relationships between the speakers or writers and the listeners or readers. From the viewpoint of functional grammar, the meaning exchanged was called interpersonal meaning. At the same time, whenever we used language there was always something else going on. While construing, language was always also enacting: enacting our personal and social relationships with the other people around us. The clause of the grammar was not only a figure, representing some process – some doing or happening, saying or sensing, being or having – together with its various participants and circumstances; it was also a proposition, or a proposal, whereby we informed or question, gave an order or made an offer, and expressed our appraisal of and attitude towards whoever we were addressing and what we are talking about. This kind of meaning was more active: if the ideational function of the grammar was 'language as reflection', this was 'language as action'. We call it the interpersonal metafunction, to suggest that it was both interactive and personal (Halliday, 2014:30). In communication there were two roles: giving and demanding. When the speaker was either giving or demanding something, it expected that the listener is giving something response. Interpersonal meaning was a set out of an

interpretation of clause in its function as an exchange. The basic of exchange was giving and demanding for information or goods and services. The interpersonal function was realized at the two levels namely at the level of discourse which is termed speech function and at the level of lexicogrammar which is mood.

4.3 The Textual Metafunction

The textual metafunction related to mode; the internal organization and communicative nature of a text. This comprised textual interactivity, spontaneity and communicative distance. Textual interactivity was examined with reference to disfluencies such as hesitators, pauses and repetitions. It was also known as language used to relate what was said or written to the real world and to other linguistics events. This involved the use of language to organize the text itself. This distinction between two modes of meaning was not just made from outside; when the grammar was represented systemically, it showed up as two distinct networks of systems (Halliday, 1969; cf. Martin, 1991, on intrinsic functionality). What was signifies was that (1) every message was both about something and addressing someone, and (2) these two motifs can be freely combined – by and large, they did not constrain each other. But the grammar also showed up a third component, another mode of meaning that related to the construction of text. In a sense this can be regarded as an enabling or facilitating function, since both the others –construing experience and enacting interpersonal relations – depend on being able to built up sequences of discourse, organizing the discursive flow, and creating cohesion and continuity as it moves along. This, too, appears as a clearly delineated motif within the grammar. We call it the textual metafunction (Halliday, 2014:31).

5. Speech function

Fosnot (1996: 45) states " speech is the vacalization form of human communication. It is based upon the syntactic combination of lexical and names that are drawn from verylarge (usually > 10,000 different words) vocabularies". Each spoken word is created out of phonetic combination of limited set of vowel and consonant speech sound units. The vocabularies, the syntax which structure them, andtheir set of speech sound units, differ creating the existance of many thousands of different types of mutually uninteligible human languages. Human speaker are often polyglot able to communicate in two or more of them. The vocal abilities that enable humans to produce spech also provide humans with the ability to sing.

People commonly think of comunicating, linguisyically or otherwise,as acts ofexpressing oneself. This rather vague idea can be made more precise if we get more spesific about what expressed. Take the case of an apology. If you say, "I'm sorry I forgot your birthday" and intend this an apology, you are expressing regret for something, inthis case for forgetting the person's birthday.

An apology just is the act of (verbally) expressing regret for, and the reby acknowledging, something one did that might have harmed or t least bothered the hearer. It is communicative because it is intended to be taken as expressing certain attitude, in this case regret. It succeeds as such if it is so taken, which case one has made oneself understood. Using a special device such as the performative "I apologize" may of course facilitateunderstanding—understading is correlative with communicating—but in general this isunnecessary.

Communicative success is achieved if the speaker chooses his word in such a way that the hearer will, under the circumtances of utterance, recognize his communicative intention. So, for example, if you spill some beer on someone and say "Oops" in the right way, your utterance will be taken as an apology.

Vygotsky(1997:16) explain that a gestural form of human communiation exists for the deaf in the form of sign lanugage. Speech in some cultures has become the basis of a written language, often one that differs in its vocabulary, syntax, and phonetics fromitsassociated spoken one, a situation clled diglossia. Speech in addition to its use is communication, it it suggested by some psychologist such as Vygotsky is internally used by mental processes to enhance and organize cognition in the form of an interior monologue.

6. Types of Speech Function

Halliday (1994: 68) describe that the most fundamental types of speech role, whichlie behind all the more specific types that we may evenn truly be able to recognize, are justtwo: (a) giving and (b) demanding. Either the speaker giving something to the listener or heis demanding something from him. Even this element category already involved complexnotions : giving means "inviting to receive", and demanding means "inviting to give". Thespeaker is not only doing something himself, he is also requiring something from listener.

If the form of an utterance does not necessary coincide with the intented function,how does the hearer correctly know what the speaker's intention is even recognizing thespeaker's humorous utterances and the sarcastic one? The simple

answer is that they knoweach other. They share a common background, and they are aware of sharing th commonbackground.

They may argue, insult each other, use profanity and obscenities, speak withexaggreation or understement, so long as the both are used to communicating in this fashion.Speakers are less likely to use sarcam and humor with strangers than with those who knowthem well, their utterances are more likely to be straight-forward and to follow the norms forpoliteness, and they are ready to rephrase their messages whenever they see thatmissunderstanding has occured. The speaker wants to be understood and the addressee wantto understand.

Halliday (1994:69) said that there are four primary types of speech functions, theyare: statement, question, offer, and command. The four types of speech funcion are :

6.1 Statement

A statement is a way of giving information by stating ot the act of stating in speechabd writing as Grolier (1992: 414). In linguistics, a sentence is an expression in natural language- a gramatical and lexical unit consisting of one or more words, representing distinct and differented concept, and combined to form a meaningful statement, question, request and command.

In other words, a statement is a declaration. They usually end with a period, but ifthey are making a strong statement they could end with an exclamation mark. In a declarativesentence the subject and predicate have normal word order. The

sentences end with a period(called a full stop in British English) in writing and a drop in pitch speech.

As with all language expressions, sentences contain both semantic and logical elements (words, part of speech), and also inslude action symbols that indicate sentence starts, stops, pauses, etc. In addition, sentence also contain properties distinct to natural language, such as characteristic intonation and timig patterns.

For examples :

(1) This is a new life for you

(2) The new taste is here now

(3) The new era has come to you now

(4) Here is the time for you to change.

This also includes an exlamation. They always end in an exlamation mark, which conveys strong emotion. Exlamatory sentences ae common in speech and (sometimes) in fiction, but over the last 200 years they have almost entirely disappeared from academic writng.

An eclamatory sentence or exclamation is simply a more forceful version of adeclarative sentence, marked at the end with an exclamation mark. In other word, exclamatory sentences are ralely used in expoitory writing, spoken, exclamation are often a single word or an in complete sentence.

Such as a sentence begins with an excamatory phrase,consisting of WHAT or HOW plus a part of the predicate, the subject and the balance of the predicate follow theexclamaroty phrases.

6.2 Question

A question or an interactive sentense ask a question or interogate. Usually, aninterogative sentense will end with a question mark, but could end with an exclamation markwhen strong feelings are being used. A question is asking about a paarticular point or anexpression of inquiry that invites or calls for a replay as Grolier (1992: 327). A question maybe either a linguistics expression used to make a request for information, or else the requestitself made by such an expression. This information is provided with an answer.

Question are normally put or asked using interrogative sentences. But they can alsobe put by imperative sentences, which normally express command: "tell me what 2 + 2 is";conversaly, some expressions, such as "would you pass the better ? " have the grammaticalform of questions but actually function as requests for action, not for answers. A phrase suchas thiss could,, theoritically, also be viewed not merely as a request but as an observation ofthe other person's desire to comply with the request given. A clause is called question if thesubject is placed after a main verb or auxiliary verb as Collins(1990: 197) stated.

Question or interrogative sentence ask a question or interogative. Usually, aninterogative sentence will end with a question mark, but could end with an exclamation markwhen strong feelings are being used.

Example

1. Did the boy cut his nails?

2. Do you know the girl?

3. Is that true?

4. Have a problem with your life?

6.3 Offer

Offer is defined as an expression of willingness to give or do something, or to put forward for acceptence, rejection, or consideration as (Grolier: 268). It is a way to give information, goods or services by encouraging the listener or viewer to accept them. Offer and acceptance analysis is a traditional approach in contract law used to determine whether an agreement exists between two parties. As a contract is an agreement, an offer is an indication by one person (the"offeror") to another (the "offeree') of the offeror's willingness to enter into a contract on certain terms without further negotiations. A contract is said to come into existance when acceptance of an offer (agreement to the terms in it) has been communicated to the offered by the offeree.

Collins, 1990: 205 mentions that a clause is called is called an offer if it is begin by one of the modals, and then followed by a subject. The offr and acceptance formula, developed in the 19th century, identifies a moment of formation when the partie are of mind.This classical approach to contact formation has been weakened by

developments in the lawof estoppel, misleading conduct, misrepresentation and unjust enrichment.

Example

1. Have some more!

2. Please, be here!

3. Have fun with us!

4. Come to Marlboro country!

5. Welcome to the new life!

6.4 Command

An imperative sentence gives a direct command to someone or makes a request. This type of sentence can nd either with a period or with an exclamation mark, depending on how forceful the command or request is. Since this of sentence is directed at a person or thung, the subject of the sentence is not used.

Glorier(1992: 127) described that a command is way to receive information, goods or service by forcing the listener to give them. In order words, a command is a sentence that is used to tell someone to do something, or to give an order. Commands can end with a period, or with an exclamation mark. If a command ends with an exclamation mark, it means that the author is giving an order with strong emotion.

Collins(1990: 196 states " A clause is called command if the subject is omitted and the base form of the verb is used. In other words, the clause is started by a verb").

A command sentence gives a ditect command to someone or makes a request. This type of sentence can end either with a period or with an exclamation mark, depending on how forceful the command or request is. Since this type of sentence is directed at a person or thing, the subject of the sentences is not used.

Example

1. Bring your money here!

2. Change your life now!

3. Taste this food!

4. Spendyour life with us now!

7. Biography of Donald Trump

Donald John Trump (born June 14, 1946) is the 45th and current president of the United States. Before entering politics, he was a businessman and television personality. Born and raised in Queens, New York City, Trump attended Fordham University for two years and received a bachelor's degree in economics from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He became president of his father's real estate business in 1971, renamed it The Trump Organization, and expanded its operations to building or renovating skyscrapers, hotels, casinos, and golf courses. Trump later started various side ventures, mostly by licensing his name. Trump and his businesses have been involved in more than 4,000 state and federal legal actions, including six bankruptcies. He owned the Miss Universe brand of beauty pageants

from 1996 to 2015, and produced and hosted the reality television series The Apprentice from 2003 to 2015.

Trump was born on June 14, 1946, at Jamaica Hospital in the borough of Queens, New York City. His father was Frederick Christ Trump, a Bronx-born real estate developer whose parents were German immigrants. His mother was Scottish-born housewife Mary Anne MacLeod Trump. Trump grew up in the Jamaica Estates neighborhood of Queens and attended the Kew-Forest School from kindergarten through seventh grade. At age 13, he was enrolled in the New York Military Academy, a private boarding school. In 1964, he enrolled at Fordham University. Two years later he transferred to the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in May 1968 with a B.S. in economics. Profiles of Trump published in The New York Times in 1973 and 1976 erroneously reported that he had graduated first in his class at Wharton, but he had never made the school's honor roll. In 2015, Trump's lawyer Michael Cohen threatened Fordham University and the New York Military Academy with legal action if they released Trump's academic records.

While in college, Trump obtained four student draft deferments. In 1966, he was deemed fit for military service based upon a medical examination, and in July 1968 a local draft board classified him as eligible to serve. In October 1968, he was medically deferred and classified 1-Y (unqualified for duty except in the case of a national emergency). In 1972, he was reclassified 4-F due to bone spurs, which permanently disqualified him from service.

B. **Relevant Studies**

Several studies on speech function have been done previously:

1. The first one was conducted by Imelda Sabrina Sibarani (2017). This study deals with speech function in shampoo's slogans in television advertisement. The objectives of this study were to describe the speech functions linguistically coded in shampoo's slogan of television advertisement, to examine out the types of speech functions used in shampoo's slogan of television advertisement, to derive out the dominant types of speech functions used in shampoo's slogan of television advertisement, to explain reasons for the used of the dominant speech functions. The data were collected by using content analysis technique. The data were shampoo's slogans which were taken from advertising media like television, internet or billboard The data were analyzed based on the theory of speech function proposed by, Saragih (2000:9). There were found 11 slogans which consist of Speech Functions. The research finding, there were only 4 speech functions found in the slogans. They were statement, question, command, and offer. The most dominant speech function used was statement (90.9%).

2. Sulistyowati (2011) analyzed the speech function in the conversation between the fourth semester English department students of Muria Kudus University and some foreigners, the writer found that the opening speech function are produced mostly by the students; it indicates that the students play as initiators. The foreigners show their respect and appreciation to the students as the respond to the student initiations producing more responding and continuing moves. The number of turns and moves

produced by the students and foreigners are quite similiar; it indicates that both of the participants get the same chance to take their roles. The foreigner as touristshow they interst to some tourism objects by describing to the students some objects they have visited and by comparing to they own country. Learning language cannot be separated from its culture, therefore speech function and cultural understanding should be thaught in the classroom as part of language discourse.

3. Tri (2011) analyzed speech function used in reality show "Uya Emang Kuya" on SCTV, the writer found that the dominant speech function used in reality show "Uya Emang Kuya" on SCTV is question. It means hypnosis utterances in that reality show tent to use question because the hypnotist asked some question to the person to get some information and questions deals with demanding informations.

4. The fourth study is conducted by Windu Setiawan (2015) when he studies an analysis of speech function on monsters university movie script by Dan Scanlan, Daniel Gerson and Robert L. Baird. The objectives of this research are to find out the mood types and speech functions realized by mood types in the dialog used by the main character Mike in Monsters University movie script by Dan Scanlon, Daniel Gerson, and Robert L.Baird. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative. The data of this research are mood types and speech functions realized by mood types that are taken from the script of Monsters University movie script written by Dan Scanlon, Daniel Gerson, and Robert L.Baird as the data source.

The results of this research are; there are 5 kinds mood types realized by moo types found in the dialog used by the main character "Mike" in Monsters University

movie Script, they are: 224 (61,9%) Declarative moods, 59 (16,3%) Elliptical clause, 51 (14%) Imperative moods, 14 (3,9%)Polar Interrogative moods, 14 (3,9%) Wh-interrogative moods. And speech function realized by mood types there are 337 expressed in the Mike"s dialog. They are: command (45 clauses), statement (174), question (24), compliance (2), acknowledgement (29), answer (15), refusal (4), contradiction (37), and disclaimer (7).

Based on the result of this research, I suggest the lecturers of English Education Department could use this research as an example when they teach about both of grammar and functional grammar, especially in teaching about mood type and speech function realized by mood types. The students of English Education Department especially the students who study about Functional Grammar can learn more about the mood types and speech function through my research. I suggest the other researchers to analyze the whole utterances in movie script in order to check the validity of the research result.

So, from those previous studies, it has relation with this research. It is about the types of speech function in Coronavirus Broadcast by President Donald Trump. Different object of the study, surely different of the result in the research, because of that, this research is conducted to find out the types of speech function in Coronavirus Broadcast by President Donald Trump.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Location and Time

Qualitative method are those researcher use in conducting this research. The selected location for this research work is at UMSU Library. Which will begin work on May 2020

B. Source of the Data

The aim of the research is to get the data. The data is the important tools in the research which are in the form of phenomenon in the field and number from the data.

The data of this research were taken from President Donald Trump's speeches published on advertising media like youtube. Then the researcher used the language in the video to be analyzed based on the speech function.

C. Research Instrument

This research was used analysis document in collecting the data. In another words, documentation technique was applied to get the research data. It is because the discussion of this research is concern with the language used in the video. However, the researcher was key instrument in this research.

D.Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher used these steps for collecting the data as follow:

a.   Downloading the videos transcription from the internet.

b.   Watching the video, trying to understand it throughly, finding any important details that supported this research and then looking for all utterance.

c.   Reading and observing every sentence in the video.

d.   Selecting the types of speech function which are found on the video based on theory from Halliday.

E. Technique of Data analysis

In this research descriptive qualitative technique was apply to analyzed the data, some steps as following:

1. Identifying the types of speech function in coronavirus broadcast with start by watch the video

2. Classifying the types of speech function based on the video

3. Determining the most dominant types of speech function

4. Calculating the types of speech function in president Donald Trump's speech by applying the following formula:

$$x = \frac{F}{N} 100\%$$

where :

X = The percentage of the items

F = Frequency

N = The total number of items

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANAYSIS

A. The Data

The data in this study were taken from President Donald Trump speech. The data were analyzed through indirect observation method and based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory to find out the speech functions (statements, question, command and offer). This chapter deals with the data of this research that were collected from the of President Donald Trump's speeches that had been identified to clauses. There was 93 clauses in this speech which occurred on 23 August 2020. the transcript was in the appendix 1 of this thesis.

B. The Data Analysis

Tabel 4.1 Proposition Of Speech Function

No	Speech Function	Number	Percentage
1.	Statement	85	91.39%
2.	Question	2	2.15%
3.	Command	6	6.45%
4.	Offer	0	0%
Total		**93**	**100%**

After all the data were collected, the researcher analyzed the speech functions (statements, question, command and offer) which exist in president Donald Trump's speech.

Based on the analysis, there were four speech functions. They are statement, question, command, and offer. it can be seen in the appendix 2 clearly.

1. Type of Speech Function

a. Statement

Statement is a way of giving information that can be either positive or negative. Statements are used to provide information, make remaks, assertions and so on. Based on speech of President Donald Trump. 85 statement that has been delivered by him was an information as well as assertion consists inside of it and most naturally expressed by declarative clause.

Here are the example of utterance in this speech that showed the statement elements from video.

1. We're going to have a great convention coming up, and I look forward to it.

2. We have everybody stationed and ready to go in Puerto Rico and the Gulf Coast.

3. I want to thank Dr. Hahn and Secretary Azar.

4. Hope you had a great weekend at your convention.

5. Thank you very much, and it's good to see you all.

6. Hope you had a great weekend at your convention.

7. But before I discuss a very historic breakthrough in our fight against the China virus, I'd like to provide an update on the recent wildfires in California and the storms in the Gulf of Mexico.

8. Yesterday, I approved a major disaster declaration for California, spoke to Governor Newsom as they battled two of the worst wildfires in the history of their state.

9. That continues.

10. The federal government has already deployed over 26,000 first responders and personnel to battle the wildfires.

11. We're working very closely with the Governor and very closely with a lot of great state representatives and local representatives.

12. We'll take care of the situation, but we have 26,000 first responders already.

13. Our hearts go out to the thousands of families who have lost their homes, as we grieve for the families of two first responders and five residents who have tragically lost their lives in a very horrific fire, one of the biggest we've ever seen.

14. My administration is also closely monitoring Hurricane Marco and Tropical Storm Laura, which are coming in rapidly.

15. Hurricane Marco is expected to make landfall in Louisiana tomorrow, and Tropical Storm Laura is expected to hit Louisiana two days later.

16. This is somewhat unprecedented, the scope of the storms, and also the fact that they come so quickly after one another.

17. Both storms have the potential of gathering strength before they make landfall and could cause significant damage across the Gulf Coast and also in Puerto Rico.

18. We have tremendous, tremendous people.

19. FEMA is lined up.

20. We have the Coast Guard ready.

21. The Coast Guard has done a fantastic job.

22. They do such good work, and we want to thank our great Coast Guard.

23. I'm asking all Americans in the storm's path to follow the instructions of your state and local governments very closely.

24. I've approved emergency declarations for Puerto Rico and for Louisiana.

25. FEMA is mobilized on the ground and is ready to help.

26. They will be in there very quickly, very, very quickly.

27. I spoke to Governor John Bel Edwards also of Louisiana, and I've informed him, and at his request also, a major disaster declaration is signed and ready to go.

28. We have everybody ready in Puerto Rico, the Gulf Coast, Louisiana, and also on the forest fires in California.

29. We have a great team.

30. Unfortunately, we have some very, very powerful natural disasters.

31. On the therapeutics front, this is what I've been looking to do for a long time.

32. This is a great thing.

33. Today, I'm pleased to make a truly historic announcement in our battle against the China virus that will save countless lives.

34. The FDA has issued an Emergency Use Authorization, and a that's such a powerful term, Emergency Use Authorization, for a treatment known as convalescent plasma.

35. This is a powerful therapy that transfuses very, very strong antibodies from the blood of recovered patients to help treat patients battling a current infection.

36. It's had an incredible rate of success.

37. Today's action will dramatically expand access to this treatment.

38. I want to thank Dr. Hahn and Secretary Azar.

39. I want to thank the FDA, all of the people that have been working very hard on this.

40. It showed tremendous potential.

41. It's only made possible because of Operation Warp Speed.

42. That is everybody working together.

43. We're years ahead of approvals that we would be if we went by the speed levels of past administration.

44. We'd be two years, three years behind where we are today, and that includes on vaccines that you'll be hearing about very soon, very shortly.

45. To deliver treatments and vaccine to save lives, we're removing unnecessary barriers and delays, not by cutting corners, but by marshaling the full power of the federal government.

46. We provided $48 million to fund the Mayo Clinic study that tested the efficacy of convalescent plasma for patients with the virus.

47. Through this study over 100,000 Americans have already enrolled to receive this treatment, and it is proven to reduce mortality by 35%.

48. It's a tremendous number.

49. The FDA, MIT, Harvard, and Mount Sinai Hospital have also found convalescent plasma to be a very effective method of fighting this horrible disease.

50. Based on the science and the data, the FDA has made the independent determination that the treatment is safe and very effective.

51. Recently, we provided up to $270 million to the American Red Cross and America's blood centers to support the collection of up to 360,000 units of plasma.

52. In late July, we launched a nationwide campaign to ask patients who have recovered, and these are patients that have been incredible the way they've donated.

53. But these are people recovered from the virus to donate plasma.

54. Since then, weekly plasma donations have doubled.

55. It's been really an incredible … Just incredible people.

56. The country has united so strongly behind this.

57. I'll go over the numbers, but if you look at what's happened and the success that we've had that people don't talk about, the United States has experienced the lowest case fatality rate of any major country in the world.

58. You don't hear that. The European Union's case fatality rate is estimated to be three times higher than that in the United States.

59. Europe has seen 33% more fatalities compared to a typical non-pandemic year than the United States.

60. Stephen, I want to thank you because the FDA really stepped up and especially over the last f ew days in getting this done.

61. The results have been incredible, and I think you'll see the results even go up very substantially.

62. So we appreciate it.

63. Thank you very much, Alex.

64. thank you very much. Please, Doctor?

65. Thank you very much, Stephen.

66. I appreciate it.

67. Right.

68. That's a great question, and I'm not sure a lot of people have been thinking about right to try.

69. We're all waiting for the final answer.

70. Maybe I could ask Stephen, but I would say that right to try is exactly … If somebody is virtually terminal, in other words they're not going to make it, and if we have these incredible therapies and drugs that are happening, Alex, I think it's a very interesting question.

71. congratulate you for that question because I think we're all waiting for that exact final endpoint.

72. I think it was something we have to really consider very strongly.

73. I think it's fantastic.

74. You should get credit for that.

75. Thank you. That's very good.

76. Well, I think that there might have been a holdup, but we broke the logjam over the last week, to be honest.

77. I think that there are people in the FDA and actually in your larger department that can see things being held up and wouldn't mind so much.

78. That's my opinion, a very strong opinion.

79. And that's for political reasons.

80. This has nothing to do with politics. This has to do with life or death.

81. So we are being very strong, and we are being very forthright.

82. We have got some incredible answers, and we're not going to let them be held up because every day is lives, and we're not going to let that happen.

83. Okay? Very good, thank you.

84. Okay, this is a very big day.

85. It's a day we've been looking forward to.

86. Thank you very much.

87. Great questions.

The speech function (1 and 2) is started by subject, and followed by auxiliary. Then, the speech function at example (3) is started by subject, and follow by verb. The examples above were classified into statement because it used to give information to the audience.

b. Question

Question is a way of demanding information in the form of interrogative statement. Question are used to enquire about something to request information or to probe. Based on the utterences of President Donald Trump, 2 question that has been delivered by him.

Here are the example of question elements that has been delivered by President Donald Trump in each video:

1. What about that, Stephen? We have all of these seemingly great answers that are ready to come out, but because of the process, it takes a little- Can we use some of this early under Right to Try? Please.

2. Okay, any questions?

From the example above, President Donald Trump showed the information that conveyed the term of introgative of clause which realized the question.

c. Command

A command is a way of demanding goods and service in form of imperative statement whether in the form of positive or negative command. A command is used to get things done or to obtain goods or services. Commands are usually used in oral interactions, though they can be found in written procedures such as instruction or in dialogue. Command occurs when the speaker demands the hearer to do something, such giving some goods or service and the hearer are there by invited to give that goods or provide the service. The formulation of command is Verb + Object. Command began with the predicate and it is usually ended with exclamation mark (!). Based on the data collection, there were 6 utterances of command that found in this research. The percentage of command was 6.45 %. It meant that command was the second proposition in the script of President Donald Trump's speech.

Here are the example of command elements that presented in President Donald Trump speech.

1. Go ahead, please!

2. In the back, please!

3. Well, I think I'll let Dr. Hahn answer that question.

4. And maybe I'll ask Alex to go first, and then Stephen.

5. Today, I once again urge all Americans who have recovered from the virus to go to coronavirus.gov and sign up and donate plasma today, please.

6. I just want to ask two of our people that have done such a fantastic job, Alex Azar and Stephen Hahn to say a few words.

The data above showed command as the types of speech function. The example included into command because the speaker demands goods or service, the action from the listener, and to tell someone to do something without argument.

d. Offer

Offer is an expression of willingness to give or do something. An offer is way of giving goods and services to someone. Offer occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some goods or some service and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to receive those goods and service. The formulation of offer is Modal + Subject + Verb. Offer is usually began with one of the modals, followed by a subject and ended with a question mark (?). Based on the data collection, there were 0 utterances of offer that found in this research. The percentage of offer was 0%. Because source of the data not found in the script of President Donald Trump's speech.

2. How is the Process of Speech Function

As you might imagine, the speaker is the crucial first element within the speech communication process. Without a speaker, there is no process. The speaker is simply the person who is delivering, or presenting, the speech to audience. There are 4 types of speech functions used by President Donald Trump during his speech, they are Statement,

Question, Command an Offer. President Donald Trump as a speaker chose to use statement dominantly and did not choose even a offer in their speech. Firstly, the highest proportion in the use speech functions due to the fact that speech deals with give information to the audience. Statement means that give information to the audience/listener. Giving means invite to receive. When the speaker said something in the form of statement, it means that speaker expected the audience to receive the information. They are information giver and they need to state out his opinions explicitly and express their ideas clearly.

C. Research Findings

After analyzed all the data for the types of speech function that were realized in the script of President Donald Trump's speech, as the problem of the study, the research findings are also divided into two points, as the following:

1. Type of speech function are used in the speech of President Donald Trump:

From the four types of speech function, not all them are used in the messages that are conveyed in the withdrawal speech function in the clause which countains in this speech. After analyzing the types of speech function in President Donald Trump's speeches, there are just three of four speech functions that the researcher got from President Donald Trump's speeches; they are Statement, Question, Command, and there is no Offer. Statement were 85 (91.39 %), Question 2 (2.15 %), Command 6 (6.45 %), and there is no Offer in President Donald Trump's Speeches (0 %).

2. How is the process of speech function are used in President Donald Trump speech:

As we know, in a speech the speaker and listener are two components that are equally important. The speaker is simply the person who is delivering, or presenting, the speech and The listener is the person or persons who have assembled to hear the oral message. In his speech, as we can see in appendix 1. President Donald Trump gave a lot of information to the audience, speech deals with give information to the audience, the statement means that give information to the audience / listener. Not only statements, we can also find the question sentence when the president opens a question and answer session to the audience, as well as a command sentence. As we know there are 4 types of speech functions, and three of them were used by President Donald Trump in his speech.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzed the types of speech function in President Donald Trump's speeches, the conclusions are presented below:

1) There are just three of four speech functions that the researcher got from President Donald Trump's Speeches; they are Statement, Question, Command, and there is no Offer. Statement were 85 (91.39 %), Question 2 (2.15 %), Command 6 (6.45 %), and there is no Offer in President Donald Trump's Speeches (0 %).

2. We can see the process of the speech function used in President Donald Trump's speech. The way of the speaker to deliever the information about the pandemic problem due to the coronavirus that is currently sweeping the whole world to the audience using four kinds of speech function, they are: statement, question, command and offer. When the speaker delivers his speech to the audience and the audience provides feedback such as criticizing and asking the speaker, it is often very helpful for the speaker to improve his speech.

B. Suggestion

Having seen the results of the study, the writer would like to offer some suggestion which were stated in the following:

1) It is suggested for the English language students to learn more about speech function its types, so they can understanding how speech function used in daily life especially in speech and they know how to use speech function deeper so that they know how to influence the people by using speech function.

2) It is suggested to the people involved in speech to give a clear information and clarification about certain topics, so the audience will get the good information from the speech.and it is suggested to do more study about speech functions in speech or another way of communication. It is to find more specific result about the use of speech function in speech or another way of communication.

3) For the students or other researchers who have desire deepen the linguistic especially relevant with sociolinguistic. It can be used as a refrence when they decide to discuss the same topic for their thesis. Furthermore they are able to understand the function of language that used. It is recommended to the lecture to give the attention by studying about the speech in the class. It can help the students to make the speech which is not long-winded speech.

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Appendix 1

The Transcript of President Donald Trump's Speech

Donald Trump: (01:38)

Thank you very much, and it's good to see you all.

Hope you had a great weekend at your convention.

We're going to have a great convention coming up, and I look forward to it.

Donald Trump: (01:51)

But before I discuss a very historic breakthrough in our fight against the China virus, I'd like to provide an update on the recent wildfires in California and the storms in the Gulf of Mexico.

Yesterday, I approved a major disaster declaration for California, spoke to Governor Newsom as they battled two of the worst wildfires in the history of their state.

That continues.

Donald Trump: (02:19)

The federal government has already deployed over 26,000 first responders and personnel to battle the wildfires.

We're working very closely with the Governor and very closely with a lot of great state representatives and local representatives.

We'll take care of the situation, but we have 26,000 first responders already.

Our hearts go out to the thousands of families who have lost their homes, as we grieve for the families of two first responders and five residents who have tragically lost their lives in a very horrific fire, one of the biggest we've ever seen.

Donald Trump: (03:01)

My administration is also closely monitoring Hurricane Marco and Tropical Storm Laura, which are coming in rapidly.

Hurricane Marco is expected to make landfall in Louisiana tomorrow, and Tropical Storm Laura is expected to hit Louisiana two days later.

This is somewhat unprecedented, the scope of the storms, and also the fact that they come so quickly after one another.

Both storms have the potential of gathering strength before they make landfall and could cause significant damage across the Gulf Coast and also in Puerto Rico.

We have everybody stationed and ready to go in Puerto Rico and the Gulf Coast.

We have tremendous, tremendous people.

FEMA is lined up.

We have the Coast Guard ready.

The Coast Guard has done a fantastic job.

They do such good work, and we want to thank our great Coast Guard.

Donald Trump: (03:58)

I'm asking all Americans in the storm's path to follow the instructions of your state and local governments very closely.

I've approved emergency declarations for Puerto Rico and for Louisiana.

FEMA is mobilized on the ground and is ready to help.

They will be in there very quickly, very, very quickly.

I spoke to Governor John Bel Edwards also of Louisiana, and I've informed him, and at his request also, a major disaster declaration is signed and ready to go.

We have everybody ready in Puerto Rico, the Gulf Coast, Louisiana, and also on the forest fires in California.

We have a great team.

Unfortunately, we have some very, very powerful natural disasters.

Donald Trump: (04:47)

On the therapeutics front, this is what I've been looking to do for a long time.

This is a great thing.

Today, I'm pleased to make a truly historic announcement in our battle against the China virus that will save countless lives.

The FDA has issued an Emergency Use Authorization, and a that's such a powerful term, Emergency Use Authorization, for a treatment known as convalescent plasma.

This is a powerful therapy that transfuses very, very strong antibodies from the blood of recovered patients to help treat patients battling a current infection.

It's had an incredible rate of success.

Today's action will dramatically expand access to this treatment.

Donald Trump: (05:39)

I want to thank Dr. Hahn and Secretary Azar.

I want to thank the FDA, all of the people that have been working very hard on this.

It showed tremendous potential.

It's only made possible because of Operation Warp Speed.

That is everybody working together.

We're years ahead of approvals that we would be if we went by the speed levels of past administration.

We'd be two years, three years behind where we are today, and that includes on vaccines that you'll be hearing about very soon, very shortly.

Donald Trump: (06:16)

To deliver treatments and vaccine to save lives, we're removing unnecessary barriers and delays, not by cutting corners, but by marshaling the full power of the federal government.

We provided $48 million to fund the Mayo Clinic study that tested the efficacy of convalescent plasma for patients with the virus.

Through this study over 100,000 Americans have already enrolled to receive this treatment, and it is proven to reduce mortality by 35%.

It's a tremendous number.

The FDA, MIT, Harvard, and Mount Sinai Hospital have also found convalescent plasma to be a very effective method of fighting this horrible disease.

Based on the science and the data, the FDA has made the independent determination that the treatment is safe and very effective.

Donald Trump: (07:12)

Recently, we provided up to $270 million to the American Red Cross and America's blood centers to support the collection of up to 360,000 units of plasma.

In late July, we launched a nationwide campaign to ask patients who have recovered, and these are patients that have been incredible the way they've donated.

But these are people recovered from the virus to donate plasma.

Since then, weekly plasma donations have doubled.

Today, I once again urge all Americans who have recovered from the virus to go to coronavirus.gov and sign up and donate plasma today, please.

It's been really an incredible … Just incredible people.

The country has united so strongly behind this.

Donald Trump: (08:08)

I'll go over the numbers, but if you look at what's happened and the success that we've had that people don't talk about, the United States has experienced the lowest case fatality rate of any major country in the world.

You don't hear that. The European Union's case fatality rate is estimated to be three times higher than that in the United States.

Europe has seen 33% more fatalities compared to a typical non-pandemic year than the United States.

Donald Trump: (08:38)

I just want to ask two of our people that have done such a fantastic job, Alex Azar and Stephen Hahn to say a few words.

Stephen, I want to thank you because the FDA really stepped up and especially over the last few days in getting this done.

The results have been incredible, and I think you'll see the results even go up very substantially.

So we appreciate it.

And maybe I'll ask Alex to go first, and then Stephen.

Thank you very much, Alex.

Alex Azar: (09:06)

Well, thank you very much, Mr. President.

Thanks for the bold leadership that allowed us to deliver this very happy news today.

Thanks to your all-of-America approach, America has done more than any other country to expand the arsenal that we have to battle COVID-19.

Thanks to early efforts by your administration, Americans have broader access to these treatments, including convalescent plasma, than patients anywhere else in the world.

Alex Azar: (09:33)

In early April, early in our fight against COVID-19, the FDA, BARDA, the Mayo Clinic, and other partners sprang into action to set up an expanded access protocol for this promising treatment.

President Trump is the right-to-try President, and he's fought hard to ensure that Americans can have access to promising COVID-19 treatments.

Convalescent plasma has been a tried-and-true therapeutic method in prior outbreaks, but the President wanted to ensure that we develop the data to support its use.

This FDA authorization is one result of that effort.

Alex Azar: (10:06)

The data we gathered suggests that patients who were treated early in their disease course, within three days of being diagnosed with plasma containing high levels of antibodies, benefited the most from treatment.

We saw about a 35% better survival in the patients who benefited most from the treatment, which were patients under 80, who were not on artificial respiration.

I just want to emphasize this point because I don't want you to gloss over this number.

We dream in drug development of something like a 35% mortality reduction.

This is a major advance in the treatment of patients.

This is a major advance.

Alex Azar: (10:51)

Convalescent plasma is one new tool that we've added to our arsenal against COVID-19 alongside remdesivir, steroids, and a number of other promising options currently being studied.

Because of the President's Operation Warp Speed, we expect to have other new results and new options reaching patients as soon as this fall.

Operation Warp Speed is supporting experimental therapeutics all the way through to manufacturing, so that if they meet FDA's gold standard for safety and efficacy, they can begin reaching patients without a day wasted.

Alex Azar: (11:24)

Americans who have tested positive for and recovered from COVID-19 can go to coronavirus.gov to find out a quick, convenient way to play a potentially lifesaving role in our fight.

Know if you donate plasma, you could save a life.

We've also provided guidance, so healthcare providers can contact patients who have recovered from COVID-19 and give them information on how they can donate.

Alex Azar: (11:48)

So thank you again, Mr. President for supporting this remarkable progress against COVID-19, and I want to thank Dr. Hahn, Dr. Marks, and the entire team at the FDA for the speed with which they've approached this, the diligence to ensure that this meets the standards at FDA.

I'll turn it over to Dr. Hahn, if it's okay, Mr. President.

Donald Trump: (12:07)

[crosstalk 00:12:07] thank you very much. Please, Doctor?

Dr. Hahn: (12:10)

Thank you, Mr. President for your leadership.

It's good to be here today to announce FDA's recent decision.

From the beginning of this pandemic, the President has asked FDA to cut back red tape to try to speed medical products into the hands of providers, patients, and American consumers.

I just want to echo the President's thanks to the more than the 17,000 men and women who work at FDA.

They have worked day and night to, in fact, do that.

Dr. Hahn: (12:36)

Plasma is the liquid portion of the blood.

That liquid portion contains the natural immunity that someone develops in response to an infection, in this case COVID-19.

That liquid portion can be extracted.

And for many years, as the President and Secretary Azar said, has been given to patients with infectious diseases for more than a hundred years.

So there was a really good rationale for why this might work.

In fact, as was mentioned, in early April, an expanded access program was started at the Mayo Clinic with the support of the federal government under President Trump's leadership.

That has gone on for the last four months.

More than 90,000, close to 100,000, Americans have enrolled in this program, and over 70,000 have received treatment.

This is one of the largest expanded access programs in the history of FDA.

So a very successful approach to evaluating how convalescent plasma would work.

Dr. Hahn: (13:34)

In the independent judgment of experts and expert scientists at FDA who have reviewed the totality of data, not just the data from this expanded access program, but more than a dozen published studies, as well as the historical experience associated with this, those scientists

have concluded that COVID-19 convalescent plasma is safe and shows promising efficacy, thereby meeting the criteria for an emergency use authorization.

In the optimal patients, as described by secretary Azar, treated with convalescent plasma at the highest titers, there was a 35% improvement in survival, which is a significant clinical benefit.

Now, we're waiting for more data.

We're going to continue to gather data, but this clearly meets the criteria that we've established for emergency use authorization, and we're very pleased with these results.

Dr. Hahn: (14:27)

Let me just put this in perspective.

Many of you know I was a cancer doctor before I became FDA commissioner, and a 35% improvement in survival is a pretty substantial clinical benefit.

What that means is, and if the data continue to pan out, 100 people who are sick with COVID-19, 35 would have been saved because of the administration of plasma.

We've seen a great deal of demand for this from doctors around the country.

What this emergency use authorization today does, it allows us to continue that and meet the demand.

Dr. Hahn: (15:00)

Again, I want to echo the President's and the Secretary's ask of the American people. If you've recovered from COVID-19, please donate.

It could save a life.

Mr. President, thank you again.

Donald Trump: (15:11)

Thank you very much, Stephen.

I appreciate it.

Speaker 6: (15:18)

Mr. President?

Donald Trump: (15:19)

Okay, any questions?

Speaker 6: (15:19)

Mr. President? Mr. President?

Speaker 7: (15:19)

Thank you, Mr. President.

I want to first ask you about the COVID-19 drugs that are in phase three.

Speaker 7: (15:24)

Are they going to be available to the American population on … You and I talked previously about this idea of right to try.

Donald Trump: (15:32)

Right.

Speaker 7: (15:33)

Can we assure the American people that if it's being studied and it's in phase three, you have that right?

Donald Trump: (15:38)

That's a great question, and I'm not sure a lot of people have been thinking about right to try.

We're all waiting for the final answer.

Maybe I could ask Stephen, but I would say that right to try is exactly … If somebody is virtually terminal, in other words they're not going to make it, and if we have these incredible therapies and drugs that are happening, Alex, I think it's a very interesting question.

I congratulate you for that question because I think we're-

Speaker 7: (16:05)

Thanks, Mr. President.

Donald Trump: (16:05)

… all waiting for that exact final endpoint.

What about that, Stephen? We have all of these seemingly great answers that are ready to come out, but because of the process, it takes a little- Can we use some of this early under Right to Try? Please.

Dr. Hahn: (16:18)

So it's a really good question.

Of course, it all depends on the clinical circumstances and what a doctor and a patient together decide with respect to the administration of any agent.

Dr. Hahn: (16:29)

But if you think about what happened with convelescent plasma and the expanded access program, this is exactly what happened.

We have ongoing clinical trials that are randomized between placebo or an inactive substance and the convalescent plasma.

While that was going on, we knew that there was great demand from patients and doctors.

The expanded access program is a way of actually doing that and fits perfectly with what the President just said about allowing people to be able to use something that we have now determined to be very safe.

Donald Trump: (16:57)

I think it was something we have to really consider very strongly.

Dr. Hahn: (17:00)

Yes, sir.

Donald Trump: (17:00)

I think it's fantastic.

You should get credit for that.

Speaker 7: (17:04)

Thanks, Mr. President.

Donald Trump: (17:04)

Thank you. That's very good.

Speaker 8: (17:04)

Mr. President?

Donald Trump: (17:04)

Please, in the back. [OEN 00:17:08]?

Speaker 9: (17:10)

Thank you Mr. President.

Convalescent plasma as a treatment has been around for nearly a hundred years.

You mentioned Operation Warp Speed, which enabled this process to move along a lot faster.

What went into the effort for this to be approved for COVID-19? And was that holdup political in nature?

Donald Trump: (17:30)

Well, I think that there might have been a holdup, but we broke the logjam over the last week, to be honest.

I think that there are people in the FDA and actually in your larger department that can see things being held up and wouldn't mind so much.

That's my opinion, a very strong opinion.

And that's for political reasons.

This has nothing to do with politics.

This has to do with life or death.

So we are being very strong, and we are being very forthright.

We have got some incredible answers, and we're not going to let them be held up because every day is lives, and we're not going to let that happen.

Okay? Very good, thank you.

Speaker 10: (18:06)

Mr. President?

Donald Trump: (18:06)

Please, go ahead.

Speaker 11: (18:10)

Mr. President, in announcing this today, you said that the FDA has made the independent determination that the treatment is safe and very effective.

Yet Dr Hahn just said it was showing promising efficacy.

Which of the two is correct?

Donald Trump: (18:25)

Well, I think I'll let Dr. Hahn answer that question.

Dr. Hahn: (18:29)

Under our legal authority for Emergency Use Authorization, this is not the same as an approval, but it's an authorization, and it allows us to expand the access to this.

We know we're going to continue to collect data.

We knew that for all of our Emergency Use Authorizations.

Dr. Hahn: (18:44)

So, for example, remdesivir, which was approved or authorized on May 1st, we're still collecting data, and we will continue to do that with plasma as well.

So it's the nuances of the language around the authorization that we use and the legal aspect too.

Speaker 11: (18:57)

It's a promising treatment.

You couldn't say it's very effective just yet.

Dr. Hahn: (19:02)

If you're one of those 35 out of 100 people who these data suggest or show survive as a result of it, this is pretty significant for that person and their family.

Donald Trump: (19:12)

Okay, this is a very big day.

It's a day we've been looking forward to.

Thank you very much.

Great questions.

Speaker 12: (19:18)

Was there pressure on you, Dr. Hahn, to authorize this?

Speaker 13: (19:18)

Dr. Hahn?

Speaker 14: (19:18)

Mr. President [crosstalk 00:19:19]

Speaker 12: (19:19)

Dr. Hahn. Could you answer that question? [crosstalk 00:19:19] Dr. Hahn, to authorize this.

Speaker 12: (19:21)

(silence)

Appendix 2

The Speech Function Analysis

	Speech	The Types of Speech Funtions			
		Statement	Question	Command	Offer
1.	Thank you very much, and it's good to see you all.	✓			
2.	Hope you had a great weekend at your convention.	✓			
3.	We're going to have a great convention coming up, and I look forward to it.	✓			
4.	But before I discuss a very historic breakthrough in our fight against the China virus, I'd like to provide an update on the recent wildfires in California and the storms in the Gulf of Mexico.	✓			
5.	Yesterday, I approved a major disaster declaration for California, spoke to Governor Newsom as they battled two of the	✓			

	worst wildfires in the history of their state.				
6.	That continues.	✓			
7.	The federal government has already deployed over 26,000 first responders and personnel to battle the wildfires.	✓			
8.	We're working very closely with the Governor and very closely with a lot of great state representatives and local representatives.	✓			
9.	We'll take care of the situation, but we have 26,000 first responders already.	✓			
10.	Our hearts go out to the thousands of families who have lost their homes, as we grieve for the families of two first responders and five residents who have tragically lost their lives in a very horrific fire, one of the biggest we've ever seen.	✓			

11.	My administration is also closely monitoring Hurricane Marco and Tropical Storm Laura, which are coming in rapidly.	✓			
12.	Hurricane Marco is expected to make landfall in Louisiana tomorrow, and Tropical Storm Laura is expected to hit Louisiana two days later.	✓			
13.	This is somewhat unprecedented, the scope of the storms, and also the fact that they come so quickly after one another.	✓			
14.	Both storms have the potential of gathering strength before they make landfall and could cause significant damage across the Gulf Coast and also in Puerto Rico.	✓			
15.	We have everybody stationed and ready to go in Puerto Rico and the Gulf Coast.	✓			

16.	We have tremendous, tremendous people.	✓			
17.	FEMA is lined up.	✓			
18.	We have the Coast Guard ready.	✓			
19.	The Coast Guard has done a fantastic job.	✓			
20.	They do such good work, and we want to thank our great Coast Guard.	✓			
21.	I'm asking all Americans in the storm's path to follow the instructions of your state and local governments very closely.	✓			
22.	I've approved emergency declarations for Puerto Rico and for Louisiana.	✓			
23.	FEMA is mobilized on the ground and is ready to help.	✓			
24.	They will be in there very quickly, very, very quickly.	✓			
25.	I spoke to	✓			

	Governor John Bel Edwards also of Louisiana, and I've informed him, and at his request also, a major disaster declaration is signed and ready to go.				
26.	We have everybody ready in Puerto Rico, the Gulf Coast, Louisiana, and also on the forest fires in California.	✓			
27.	We have a great team.	✓			
28.	Unfortunately, we have some very, very powerful natural disasters.	✓			
29.	On the therapeutics front, this is what I've been looking to do for a long time.	✓			
30.	This is a great thing.	✓			
31.	Today, I'm pleased to make a truly historic announcement in our battle against the China virus that will save countless lives.	✓			
32.	The FDA has	✓			

		✓			
	issued an Emergency Use Authorization, and a that's such a powerful term, Emergency Use Authorization, for a treatment known as convalescent plasma.				
33.	This is a powerful therapy that transfuses very, very strong antibodies from the blood of recovered patients to help treat patients battling a current infection.	✓			
34.	It's had an incredible rate of success.	✓			
35.	Today's action will dramatically expand access to this treatment.	✓			
36.	I want to thank Dr. Hahn and Secretary Azar.	✓			
37.	I want to thank the FDA, all of the people that have been working very hard on this.	✓			
38.	It showed tremendous potential.	✓			
39.	It's only made	✓			

	possible because of Operation Warp Speed.				
40.	That is everybody working together.	✓			
41.	We're years ahead of approvals that we would be if we went by the speed levels of past administration.	✓			
42.	We'd be two years, three years behind where we are today, and that includes on vaccines that you'll be hearing about very soon, very shortly.	✓			
43.	To deliver treatments and vaccine to save lives, we're removing unnecessary barriers and delays, not by cutting corners, but by marshaling the full power of the federal government.	✓			
44.	We provided $48 million to fund the Mayo Clinic study that tested the efficacy of convalescent plasma for patients with the virus.	✓			

		✓			
45.	Through this study over 100,000 Americans have already enrolled to receive this treatment, and it is proven to reduce mortality by 35%.	✓			
46.	It's a tremendous number.	✓			
47.	The FDA, MIT, Harvard, and Mount Sinai Hospital have also found convalescent plasma to be a very effective method of fighting this horrible disease.	✓			
48.	Based on the science and the data, the FDA has made the independent determination that the treatment is safe and very effective.	✓			
49.	Recently, we provided up to $270 million to the American Red Cross and America's blood centers to support the collection of up to 360,000 units of plasma.	✓			

		✓			
50.	In late July, we launched a nationwide campaign to ask patients who have recovered, and these are patients that have been incredible the way they've donated.	✓			
51.	But these are people recovered from the virus to donate plasma.	✓			
52.	Since then, weekly plasma donations have doubled.	✓			
53.	Today, I once again urge all Americans who have recovered from the virus to go to coronavirus.gov and sign up and donate plasma today, please.			✓	
54.	It's been really an incredible … Just incredible people.	✓			
55.	The country has united so strongly behind this.	✓			
56.	I'll go over the numbers, but if you look at what's happened and the	✓			

	success that we've had that people don't talk about, the United States has experienced the lowest case fatality rate of any major country in the world.				
57.	You don't hear that. The European Union's case fatality rate is estimated to be three times higher than that in the United States.	✓			
58.	Europe has seen 33% more fatalities compared to a typical non-pandemic year than the United States.	✓			
59.	I just want to ask two of our people that have done such a fantastic job, Alex Azar and Stephen Hahn to say a few words.			✓	
60.	Stephen, I want to thank you because the FDA really stepped up and especially over the last few days in getting this done.	✓			

61.	The results have been incredible, and I think you'll see the results even go up very substantially.	✓			
62.	So we appreciate it.	✓			
63.	And maybe I'll ask Alex to go first, and then Stephen.			✓	
64.	Thank you very much, Alex.	✓			
65.	thank you very much. Please, Doctor?	✓			
66.	Thank you very much, Stephen.	✓			
67.	I appreciate it.	✓			
68.	Okay, any questions?		✓		
69.	Right.	✓			
70.	That's a great question, and I'm not sure a lot of people have been thinking about right to try.	✓			
71.	We're all waiting for the final answer.	✓			
72.	Maybe I could ask Stephen, but I	✓			

	would say that right to try is exactly … If somebody is virtually terminal, in other words they're not going to make it, and if we have these incredible therapies and drugs that are happening, Alex, I think it's a very interesting question.				
73.	congratulate you for that question because I think we're all waiting for that exact final endpoint.	✓			
74.	What about that, Stephen? We have all of these seemingly great answers that are ready to come out, but because of the process, it takes a little- Can we use some of this early under Right to Try? Please.		✓		
75.	I think it was something we have to really consider very strongly.	✓			
76.	I think it's fantastic.	✓			

77.	You should get credit for that.	✓			
78.	Thank you. That's very good.	✓			
79.	Please, in the back.			✓	
80.	Well, I think that there might have been a holdup, but we broke the logjam over the last week, to be honest.	✓			
81.	I think that there are people in the FDA and actually in your larger department that can see things being held up and wouldn't mind so much.	✓			
82.	That's my opinion, a very strong opinion.	✓			
83.	And that's for political reasons.	✓			
84.	This has nothing to do with politics. This has to do with life or death.	✓			
85.	So we are being very strong, and we are being very forthright.	✓			
86.	We have got some incredible	✓			

	answers, and we're not going to let them be held up because every day is lives, and we're not going to let that happen.				
87.	Okay? Very good, thank you.	✓			
88.	Please, go ahead.			✓	
89.	Well, I think I'll let Dr. Hahn answer that question.			✓	
90.	Okay, this is a very big day.	✓			
91.	It's a day we've been looking forward to.	✓			
92.	Thank you very much.	✓			
93.	Great questions.	✓			