

**COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACTS ON DONALD TRUMP AND  
HILLARY CLINTON AT US PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE**

**SKRIPSI**

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## ABSTRACT

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The study is about the use of commissive speech acts used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the US Presidential debate. The aim of the study is to identify and analyze the use of commissive speech acts in the first session of US Presidential debate based on Searle's speech act classification. The researcher used the qualitative study. The result of the study showed that there are 78 utterances containing the commissive speech acts. The researcher found 17 utterances or 21,8% from the total data for commissive speech act promise. Then followed by guarantee with 23 utterances or 29,3% data. Refusal act used in 27 utterances or 34,6% data. Meanwhile, volunteer speech act used in 2 utterances or 2,6% data. The last is offer speech act with only 9 utterances or 11,5% data found. The commissive speech act threat was not occurring or not used by the candidates at all. It is because threatening is not suitable for such presidential debate context. They are prefer used utterances that indicate persuading to get the votes from citizens of America.

Based on the result above, the researcher suggests the readers especially those who are concerned with the pragmatic study to read this final project before making a final project with other explore topics in pragmatics studies, such as deixis, maxims, implicature, etc. It is better to give pragmatics study deeper since it is not given to the education program students in UMSU. This study is also useful in teaching learning process such as in teaching speaking because the students will get better knowledge about how to use language or utter something in a certain situation.

**Key Words:** Speech Act, Commissive Speech Acts, US Presidential Debate.

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The Researcher

Mhd. Zeinussiddiqi

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the study

On November 8, 2016, American people had to choose their president for the 2016-2021 period. The US presidential elections 2016 is the presidential election of United States that is organized for the 58th times. The nomination process is the indirect elections. Voters were choosing for delegates who will represent them at the nominating convention. The delegates will choose the presidential candidate of their party.

Businessman and TV figure Donald Trump became the presidential candidate of the Republican Party on July 19, 2016, after defeated U.S. senator Ted Cruz from Texas, Ohio Governor John Kasich, U.S. Senator Marco Rubio from Florida and the other candidates in the Republican primaries election. The Former Foreign Minister and U.S. senator from New York, Hillary Clinton, became the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party on July 26, 2016, after defeated U.S. senator Bernie Sanders from Vermont.

Donald Trump from Republican and Hillary Clinton from Democrat were finally won as the candidates for president. Then for the next, a debate was held for both the presidential candidates. Debate is one part of the campaign besides to demonstrate their knowledge, insight and intellectuality, as well as the quality of the presidential candidates.

US Presidential Debate held in three sessions and three different places. The first US Presidential debate held on September 26, 2016, at Hofstra University,

Hempstead, New York. The second session was held on October 9, 2016, at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. And the last session of US Presidential Debate held on October 19, 2016, at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The topic was about economic and coloured an intense debate about jobs, trade agreements and tax. And also they discussed some topics, such as the national debt as well as social benefits and health care, immigration, the economy, the Supreme Court, foreign affairs, and fitness to be president.

Debate is an activity of a competing argument between two or more parties, either individually or in groups, in discussing and deciding issues and differences. Formally, the debate is mostly done in the legislative institutions such as parliaments, especially in countries that use the system the opposition. In this case, the debate held according to the clear rules and the results of the debate can be generated through voting or decisions of the judges.

A debate may be examined in a variety of points of disciplines, including pragmatics. Jean Stilwell Peccei (2000) mentioned that pragmatics concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge about the physical and social world. Pragmatics is a study of language use and linguistic communication, which centrally concerned with the study of speech act. Within pragmatics, a debate may also be examined from different points of view, including the theory of speech acts, which was originally developed by Austin (1962).

The theory explains how speakers use utterances to perform intended actions and how hearers interpret intended meaning from what is said. As Searle

(1969) puts it, “all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts”. This is to say that there is an act of every communication that people perform. In general, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. For example, a statement expresses a belief, a request expresses a desire, and an apology expresses a regret. As an act of communication, a speech act succeeds if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude being expressed.

In the US presidential debate 2016, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton speak up each other, according to the necessity of campaign, sometimes they use some commissive speech act to gain the sympathy of the people and gaining more and more vote and also to win their arguments. In the political field, such as presidential, the candidates generally use commissive speech act where they use it to commit themselves to some future action such as promising, guaranteeing, refusal, threatening, volunteering and offering (Yule, 2000). It defines the notion in terms of commitment (see Searle, 1979). It is done to gain people support and attract the sympathy of the people to gain a majority vote of the people. By doing this research, the researcher wants to know what type of commissive speech acts are used by Donald trump and also Hillary Clinton as presidential candidates to debate, such as promising, guaranteeing, refusal, threatening, volunteering or offering, based on the context of what they discussed in the debate not only from literal meaning but also from different way through pragmatics view. And also the researcher wants to apply what he has learned in lectures by doing this research,

especially in the field of pragmatics, namely speech acts. Thus, the present study investigates the realization of commissive speech acts especially in Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton debate at the US President election.

### **B. The Identification of the Problem**

The problem of this present study was identified as follow:

1. Many people have not known what exactly speech act used by the candidates in the US Presidential Debate 2016.
2. Many students of English language have not known more about speech acts.

### **C. The Scope and Limitation**

This study focused on the illocutionary speech acts and limited on what commissive speech used by the candidates, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first session of US Presidential Debate 2016 based on Yule's IFID (Illocutionary Act Indicating Device) because it gave more detail commissive speech act classification, they are promising, guaranteeing, refusal, threatening, volunteering, and offering.

#### **D. The Formulation of the Problem**

The problems of the present study were formulated in the following research questions:

1. What kinds of commissive speech acts are used by the candidates in the debate?
2. How do these kinds of commissive speech acts used by the candidates?

#### **E. The Objectives of the Study**

In relation to the research problems above, the objectives of the study were stated below :

1. To describe the kind of commissive speech acts performed by the candidates in the debate.
2. To investigate how the kinds of commissive speech acts are used by the candidates.

#### **F. The Significance of the Study**

##### **1. Theoretically**

The finding of this study was expected to be useful for those who study speech acts, moreover, when it was seen from a political side, speech acts are so affecting the people to believe and give a vote for the candidates. They usually use commissive speech act and commit themselves to perform some future action. This finding study was also expected to be useful for those who interested in vocabulary and speaking may enrich their proficiency in speech acts.



## **2. Practically**

The findings of this research were also expected to provide more information about the types of speech act, especially commissive speech act, for those who are interested in studying related to the fields. Moreover, the ideas and the point of views of the finding can significantly be useful to be used for:

- a. Researchers as their review of literature in analyzing commissive speech act with a different object.
- b. Students as their material references in understanding speech act and its types, especially the commissive speech act.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

##### **1. Pragmatics**

People cannot really understand the nature of a language unless they understand how it is used in communication. It is important for people to understand language because it always expresses ideas, thoughts, feeling, and the speaker's intention. One branch of linguistics which studies language as being used is called pragmatics.

There are some points of view on pragmatics. According to Yule (1996), firstly, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances. The last, pragmatics is the study of the expression of a relative distance. It is assumed as the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms.

In addition, Thomas (1995) states that pragmatics relates to meaning in interaction since this takes into account of the different contributions of both speaker and hearer as well as that of utterance and context to the making of meaning. Further he explains that pragmatics can be seen as a way to solve problems which can arise, both from the perspective of a speaker and a hearer. For

example from the speaker's point of view, the problem is the planning about how to produce an utterance. On the other hand, from the hearer's point of view, the problem is related to the interpretation, which forces the hearer to be able to interpret the possible reason that makes the speaker saying the utterance. Meanwhile, Mey (1994) considers pragmatics as the study of human language users' condition, which has a close relationship with the context of society.

Peccei (2000) stated that pragmatics concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account knowledge about physical and social world. Peccei compare the pragmatics with semantics which concentrates on meanings that comes from purely linguistics knowledge. In conclusion, pragmatics is the study of meaning of utterances in relation to the contexts which involves how a speaker produces an utterance to deliver his or her intention and how the listener interprets it.

## **2. Speech Act**

### **2.1 Definition of Speech Act**

People do not only produce utterances which contain grammatical structure and words when they speak, but also perform action through those utterances. Utterances that perform an action is generally called as speech act (Yule, 1996). Similarly, Austin (in Tsui, 1994) states that speech act is an act refers to the action that is performed in making an utterance. Based on those opinions above, it can be concluded that speech act is the act performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. The functions of the speech act itself is to state the speaker's intention to the hearer. The discussion of speech act cannot be separated from the other aspects of

speaking activities, such as speech situation and speech event. Speech situation is a speech which is associated with the situation and an event may consist of one or more speech acts (Hymes in Fasold, 1999).

## **2.2 Speech Act Classification**

Austin (in Nabilah, 2013) divides three basic senses in which when someone says something, he or she is also doing something in the same time. For this reason, he or she proposes three kinds of acts, they are:

### **2.2.1 Locutionary**

Locutionary act is the real word that is uttered by the speaker and it contains the speaker's verbalized message. Locutionary act, according to Austin, are acts of speaking, acts involved in the construction of speech, such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using them in conformity the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain senses and certain references as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn. Locution is the actual words that are uttered. Some examples of locutionary acts:

(1) China has many people

(a statement about the population in China)

(2) Batik is a traditional cloth of Indonesia

(a statement to inform traditional clothes of Indonesia)

### **2.2.2 Illocutionary**

Illocutionary act is the power or intention behind the words that is uttered by the speaker. It indicates the speaker's purpose in saying something because illocutionary acts is an acts performed in saying something. It is something the speaker intend to do in making the utterance. Illocutionary act is performed within the full control of the speaker and it is evident after the utterance is made. Illocutionary act is very important. It is more important that to others past of speech acts because the illocutionary act itself is a central to linguistic communication and defined by social convention, such as acts of accusing, admitting, challenging, complaining, statement, offer, promise, and etc.

Searle posits the notion of "illocutionary point" which is the point or purpose of its being act of that type. Searle (1977) as quoted by Peccei (2000) proceeds to a classification of illocutionary acts. The classes of acts are the following:

#### ***a. Representative***

Representative speech act or assertive speech act is a speech act that commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. It has a truth-value, show words – to world fit, and express speaker's belief toward something.

Representative speech act uses language to tell people how things are, as in concluding, telling, asserting, hypothesizing, etc. for instance: "Nicole Kidman is a beautiful woman." The sentence is a form of a statement. The speaker can state the sentence based on the fact or just gives his or her own opinion about the physical condition of a person. It can be his or her subjective opinion.

**b. Directive**

Directive speech act attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. The point of which is to direct the hearer towards doing something; which have a world – to – word direction of fit; in which a wish is expressed; in which the proposition is a future act done by the hearer. In other word, directives use language to try to get someone to do a thing as in demanding, commanding, requesting, advising, suggesting, etc.

One example of this kind of speech act is when a father speaks to his son, “Close the door” the sentence contains directive speech act. The speaker in this case "father" gives a command to the hearer which is symbolized by "his son" to close the door.

**c. Commissive**

commissive is speechacts, which commits the speaker. It includes promise, offer, swear, plague, etc. See the following example of commissive speech act: ‘I will marry you as soon as possible.’ Here, the sentence contains a promise from the speaker to the hearer. It shows that the promise has not been realized yet. The speaker promises that he will marry the hearer as soon as possible.

**d. Expressive**

The main point of expressive is that a certain psychological state is expressed. It is to express the speaker’s inner state toward a certain thing. It is in which have no direction of fit; in which the proposition ascribes a property or act to the speaker or the hearer. In other word expressive uses language to express the feelings and attitudes as in apologizing, thanking, welcoming, etc.

*e. Declarative*

This speech act is made by someone who is especially authorized to do so within some institutional framework. It is to bring something about in the world, which has both a world – to – word direction of fit; in which no psychological state is expressed; in which any proposition can occur. Declarations are typically broadcast within a social group to perform such acts stipulated conditions. We can also say that declarations use language to bring about changes in the world through utterances, as in declaring war, nominating a candidate, etc. For example “I declare this national park to be opened.” This sentence may be uttered by a president of a certain country who has the authority or duty to do so.

**2.2.3 Perlocutionary**

Perlocutionary act is speech act that carried out by a speaker making an utterance as the act of causing a certain effect on the hearer and others. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the illocution on the hearer, such as the effect on the feelings, thoughts, or action of hearers. In the other word, locutionary act is the simple act of saying words and the meaning of those words which are spoken by the speaker. While, illocutionary act is what is done by the speaker in saying something, and finally perlocutionary act is the effect that arises when the speaker is saying something.

## **2.3 Direct and Indirect Speech Act**

A different approach to distinguishing types of speech acts can be made on the basis structure. A fairly simple structural distinction between three general types of speech acts is provided, in English, by the three of basic sentence types. There is an easily recognized relationship between the three structural forms (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) and the three general communicative functions (statement, question, and command/request). Whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function we have a direct speech act and indirect speech act (Yule, 1996).

### **2.3.1 Direct Speech Act**

A direct speech act occurs when there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function. Thus, to make a statement people have to use a declarative form, to make questions they formulate it in the interrogative form, and to make commands they will use an imperative form. For example:

(3) You wear seatbelt (declarative)

(4) Do you wear your seatbelt (interrogative)

(5) Wear your seatbelt! (imperative)

In (3), the speaker states that the hearer wears a seatbelt. In (4), the speaker asks a question to the hearer whether the hearer wears the seatbelt or not. In (5), the speaker commands the hearer to wear the seatbelt (Taken from Yule, 1996).



### **2.3.2 Indirect Speech Act**

An indirect speech act occurs when there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function. For example, a declarative and an interrogative forms are used to make commands in an indirect speech act. Allan states that in an indirect speech act, there is an implicit meaning behind what the speaker actually says (1986). When people use indirect speech act, they will be able to create a polite statement. As stated by Yule, indirect commands or request are simply considered as more gentle or more polite way to express commands better than direct commands (1996). That is why people tend to use indirect speech act better than direct speech act.

### **2.4 Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)**

The most obvious device for indicating the illocutionary force (the Illocutionary Force Indicating Device, or IFID) is an expression where is a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed. Such a verb can be called a performative verb (Vp). For example:

(6) I promise you that...

(7) I warn you that...

In the sentences above, 'promise' and 'warn' would be the performative verbs and, if stated, would be very clear IFIDs. Speaker does not always 'perform' their speech acts so explicitly, but they sometimes describe the speech act being performed. Imagine the following telephone conversation between a man trying to contact Mary and Mary's friend.

(8) Him: can I talk to Mary?

Her : no, she's not here.

Him: I'm asking you, can I talk to her?

Her : and I'm telling you – SHE'S NOT HERE!

In this scenario, each speaker has described and drawn attention to the illocutionary force ('ask' and 'tell') of their utterances.

Most of the time, however, there is no performative verb mentioned. Other IFIDs which can be identified are word order, stress, and intonation, as shown in the different versions of the same basis elements (Y-G) as follows:

(9) You're going! (I tell you Y-G)

(10) You're going? (I request confirmation about Y-G)

(11) Are you going? (I ask you if Y-G)

While other devices, such as a lowered voice quality for a warning or a threat, might be used to indicate illocutionary force, the utterance also has to be produced under certain conventional conditions to count as having the intended illocutionary force.

## **2.5 Felicity Conditions**

There are certain expected or appropriate circumstances, technically known as Felicity Conditions, for the performance of a speech act to be recognized as intended. For some clear cases, the performance will be infelicitous (inappropriate) if the speaker is not a specific person in a special context. Example as follows ( in this case, a judge in a courtroom):

(12) *I sentence you to six months in prison.*

In everyday contexts among ordinary people, there are also pre-conditions on speech acts. There are 'general conditions' on the participants, for example, that they can understand the language being used and that they are not play-acting or be nonsensical. Then, there are *content conditions*. For example, for both a promise requires that the future event will be a future act of the speaker.

The *preparatory conditions* for a promise are significantly different from those for a warning. When I promise to do something, there are two preparatory conditions: first, the event will not happen by itself, and second, the event will have a beneficial effect. When I utter warning, there are the following preparatory conditions: it isn't clear that the hearer knows the event will occur, the speaker does think the event will occur, and the event will not have a beneficial effect. Related to these conditions is the *sincerity conditions* that, for a promise, the speaker genuinely intends to carry out the future action, and, for a warning, the speaker genuinely believes that the future event will not have a beneficial effect.

Finally, there is the *essential conditions*, which covers the fact that by the act of uttering a promise, I thereby intend to create an obligation to carry out the action as promised. In other words, the utterance changes my state from non-obligation to obligation. Similarly, with a warning, under the essential condition, the utterance changes my state from non-informing of a bad furniture event to informing. This essential condition thus combines with a specification of what must be in the utterance content, the context, and speaker's intentions, in order for

a specific speech act to be appropriately (felicitously) performed. (Yule, 1996: 50-51).

### **3. Commissive Speech Act**

Similar to directives, commissive operates a change in the world by means of creating an obligation; in this case, the speaker creates the obligation. In other words, commissive is act, which commits the speaker. It includes promise, offer, swear, plague, etc. See the following example of commissive speech act: 'I will marry you as soon as possible.' Here, the sentence contains a promise from the speaker to the hearer. It shows that the promise has been realized yet. The speaker promises that he will marry the hearer as soon as possible.

Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that the speaker uses to commit themselves to some future action. They express speaker's intention. They are promises, threats, refusals, and pledges, and they can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. "In using a commissives, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker)" (Yule,1996). When people perform commissives, they may say their speech by using the performative verbs such as promise, guarantee, refuse or reject, vow, and etc. Commissives are differentiated into some types, i.e. promise, guarantee, refusal, threat, volunteer, and offer.

### **3.1 Promise**

Promise is a statement of telling someone that someone definitely do or not do something in the future. Searle (1975 in Nadar, 2009) proposes five requirements to make a valid promise speech act. First, the speaker has to intend to do what he promises, then the speaker must believe ( that the hearer believes) that the action is in the hearer's best interest, the speaker has to believe that he/she can perform the action; the speaker must predicate a future action, and the speaker has to predicate an act of him/herself.

(13) *“I’ll tell you the truth later”*

### **3.2 Guarantee**

A guarantee is a firm promise that someone will do something will happen. It is a pledge that something will happen or that something is true. The degree of affirmation is the tool to differentiate guarantee from promises.

(14) *“I’m sure you’ll never disappointed to choose this way”*

### **3.3 Refusal**

Refusal is negative responses to invitations, requests, offers, suggestions and the like which are frequently used in our daily lives (Sadler & Eroz,2001 in Ghazanfari, 2012). Saying "no" is somehow more vital than the answer itself. Both speaker and interlocutors are expected to understand the context as well as form and function of refusal, depending on the cultural linguistic and ethnicity. For example:

(15) *“I will not come to David’s party”*

### **3.4 Threat**

Threat is a statement of an intention to punish or harm somebody. It means to give intimidation to the hearer if the hearer does not want to do the speaker's command. Threat is commonly motivated by hatred and distrustful of the speaker feels that someone has higher power to intimidate the hearer via his utterance. For example:

(16) *"If you don't finish your task this noon, I'll cut your salary off"*

### **3.5 Volunteer**

Volunteer is defined as offer to do something without being forced or paid to do it. It is to perform or offer to perform service of someone's own free will. It means choosing to offer or give freely without being asked or obliged. For example:

(17) *"Let me do this apple for you to make the apple pie"*

### **3.6 Offer**

Offer means saying that you are willing to do something for somebody or give something to somebody. Offer is the speaker's expression to offer an act for the hearer's or addressee's interest. For example:

(18) *"Do you want to join us for party tonight?"*

The table following will show types of commissive speech act and each of the Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID).

No.	Commissive Speech Acts	IFID
1	Promise	Performative verb: promising Force : there is an intention which gives benefit to the hearer
2	Guarantee	Performative verb : Guaranteeing Force : the speaker affirms constative the quality of something
3	Refusal	Performative verb : refusing Force : there is a negotiation
4	Threat	Performative verb : threatening Force : there is an intention from the speaker to give harm or gives no benefit to the hearer
5	Volunteer	Performative verb : volunteering Force : when speaker offer his/her services
6	Offer	Performative verb : offering Force : when the speaker offer something to the hearer.

Table 2.1. Types of Commissive Speech Act and each IFID (Illocutionary Force Indicating Device).

#### 4. US Presidential Elections

United States presidential election, Tuesday, November 8, 2016, is the U.S. presidential election that is organized for the 58th time. The Republican candidate, Donald Trump, defeated the candidate of the Democratic Party, Hillary Clinton. Trump will be sworn in as the 45th President on January 20, 2017. His partner, the Governor of Indiana, Mike Pence, will be sworn in as Vice President of the 48th.

The owners of the voting rights (people) choose president elector. President elector will cast his vote to elect the president and vice president based on the results in the constituency. The president elector is known as the Electoral College. Term limits amendment 22 according to the US Constitution prevents

incumbent president, Barack Obama of the Democratic Party, was re-elected for a third term.

The series of presidential primaries and caucuses held from February to June 2016 in 50 states, the District of Columbia, United States of America and other administrative areas. The nomination process is the indirect elections. Voters for choosing delegates who will represent them at the nominating convention. The delegates will choose the presidential candidate of his party.

Businessman and television personality Donald Trump became the presidential candidate of the Republican Party on July 19, 2016 after defeated Senator U.S. Ted Cruz of Texas, Ohio Governor John Kasich, U.S. Senator Marco Rubio of Florida and the other candidates in the Republican primaries Former Foreign Minister and Senator U.S. from New York Hillary Clinton as presidential candidate of the Democratic Party on July 26, 2016 after defeated Senator U.S. Bernie Sanders of Vermont. Clinton is predicted to be the first female president of the United States.

On November 9, 2016, at 03:00 ET (15:00 GMT), Donald Trump holds 270 of the 538 electoral votes and automatically be elected as the president of United States. At the age of 70, Trump became the oldest person elected president for the first time, surpassed Ronald Reagan, who won election in 1980 at the age of 69. Trump will be the fifth president who was born in the state of New York after Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin D. Roosevelt; and the second president, who was born in New York City after Theodore Roosevelt. Trump will be the fourth president of the state of residence



choose another candidate after James K. Polk in 1844, Woodrow Wilson in 1916, and Richard Nixon in 1968.

In Article Two of the United States Constitution states that the President and Vice President of the United States to be born in the United States, at least 35 years old and a US citizen for at least 14 years. Presidential candidates usually ask to be nominated by a political party in the United States. Each party has its own way (primaries) to vote for a candidate who is judged suitable for the presidency. Typically, primary elections are indirect elections; voter select party delegates are bound by one of the candidates. Party delegates formally nominate a person to represent the party. The general election in November is also the indirect elections because the voter chose members of the Electoral College. The Elektor then elect the President and Vice President of the United States directly.

President Barack Obama, a Democrat and former US Senator of Illinois, can not run for a third term because it is limited by the 22nd Amendment and Article I of the 20th Amendment. His term ends at 00:00 ET January 20, 2017.

## **5. The US Presidential Debate**

Commission on Presidential Debates (CPD), a non-profit organization, held a debate between candidates for president and vice president. This must be done to explore the candidates' intellectual capacity and their vision and mission. According to the site of the CPD, in registering to participate in the debate, "... beside they have to be able to follow a constitutionally, candidates' name must appear on the ballot in some states to have a chance of winning a majority ballot in the Electoral College, and have the support of at least 15 percent of the national

electorate that is specified in the five polls, using the average of the results of the polls that is announced to the public at the time of the determination. "

US Presidential Debate held in three sessions and three different places. The first US Presidential debate held on September 26, 2016, at Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York with Lester Holt as the moderator. The second session, with Anderson Cooper Martha Raddatz as the moderator, was held on October 9, 2016, at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. And the last session of US Presidential Debate held on October 19, 2016, at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas with Chris Wallace as the moderator. Donald Trump from Republican and Hillary Clinton from Democrat take the topic of economic and coloured an intense debate about jobs, trade agreements and tax. And also they discussed some topics, such as the national debt as well as social benefits and health care, immigration, the economy, the Supreme Court, foreign affairs, and fitness to be president. Below is the table of the time, place, and the moderator of the debate:

The Debate of US Presidential Candidate						
No.	Date	Time	Place	City	Moderator	Debaters
P1	September 26, 2016	9 p.m. EDT	<u>Hofstra University</u>	<u>Hempstead, New York</u>	<u>Lester Holt</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton</u> <u>Donald Trump</u>
P2	October 9, 2016	8 p.m. CDT	<u>Washington University in St. Louis</u>	<u>St. Louis, Missouri</u>	<u>Anderson Cooper</u> <u>Martha Raddatz</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton</u> <u>Donald Trump</u>

<b>P3</b>	October 19, 2016	6 p.m. PDT	<u>University of Nevada, Las Vegas</u>	<u>Las Vegas, Nevada</u>	<u>Chris Wallace</u>	<u>Hillary Clinton Donald Trump</u>
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Table 2.2. List of the time, place and the moderator of the debate

## **6. Format of the Presidential Debates 2016**

The nonpartisan, nonprofit Commission on Presidential Debates (CPD) announced the formats for the three presidential and one vice presidential general election debates it. The formats for the 90-minute debates are designed to facilitate in-depth discussion of the leading issues facing the nation.

### **6.1 First Presidential Debate**

The first presidential debate was held on September 26, 2016, Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY. The debate was divided into six-time segments of approximately 15 minutes each on major topics to be selected by the moderator and announced at least one week before the debate.

The moderator opened each segment with a question, after which each candidate would have two minutes to respond. Candidates then have an opportunity to respond to each other. The moderator used the balance of the time in the segment for a deeper discussion of the topic.

### **6.2 Second Presidential Debate**

The second presidential debate held on October 9, 2016, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO. The second presidential debate took the form of a town meeting, in which half of the questions would be posed directly by citizen participants and the other half would be posed by the moderator based on

topics of broad public interest as reflected in social media and other sources. The candidates will have two minutes to respond and there will be an additional minute for the moderator to facilitate further discussion. The town meeting participants would be uncommitted voters selected by the Gallup Organization.

### **6.3 Third Presidential Debate**

The third presidential debate held on October 19, 2016, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV. The format for the debate had been identical to the first presidential debate. The debate was divided into six-time segments of approximately 15 minutes each on major topics. The moderator open each segment with a question, after which each candidates have two minutes to respond. Candidates then have an opportunity to respond to each other.

All debates had been moderated by a single individual and run from 9:00-10:30 p.m. Eastern Time without commercial breaks. As always, the moderators alone will select the questions to be asked, which are not known to the CPD or to the candidates. The CPD is in discussion with technology and civic groups that provided data to the moderators to assist them in identifying the subjects that are most important to the public.

This year's debates had built on the successful 2012 debate formats which introduced longer segments, allowing the candidates to focus on critical issues. "The CPD has a simple mission, to ensure that presidential debates help the public learn about the positions of the leading candidates for president and vice president," CPD Co-Chairs Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr. and Michael D. McCurry

said. "These formats allow an in-depth exploration of the major topics in this year's election."

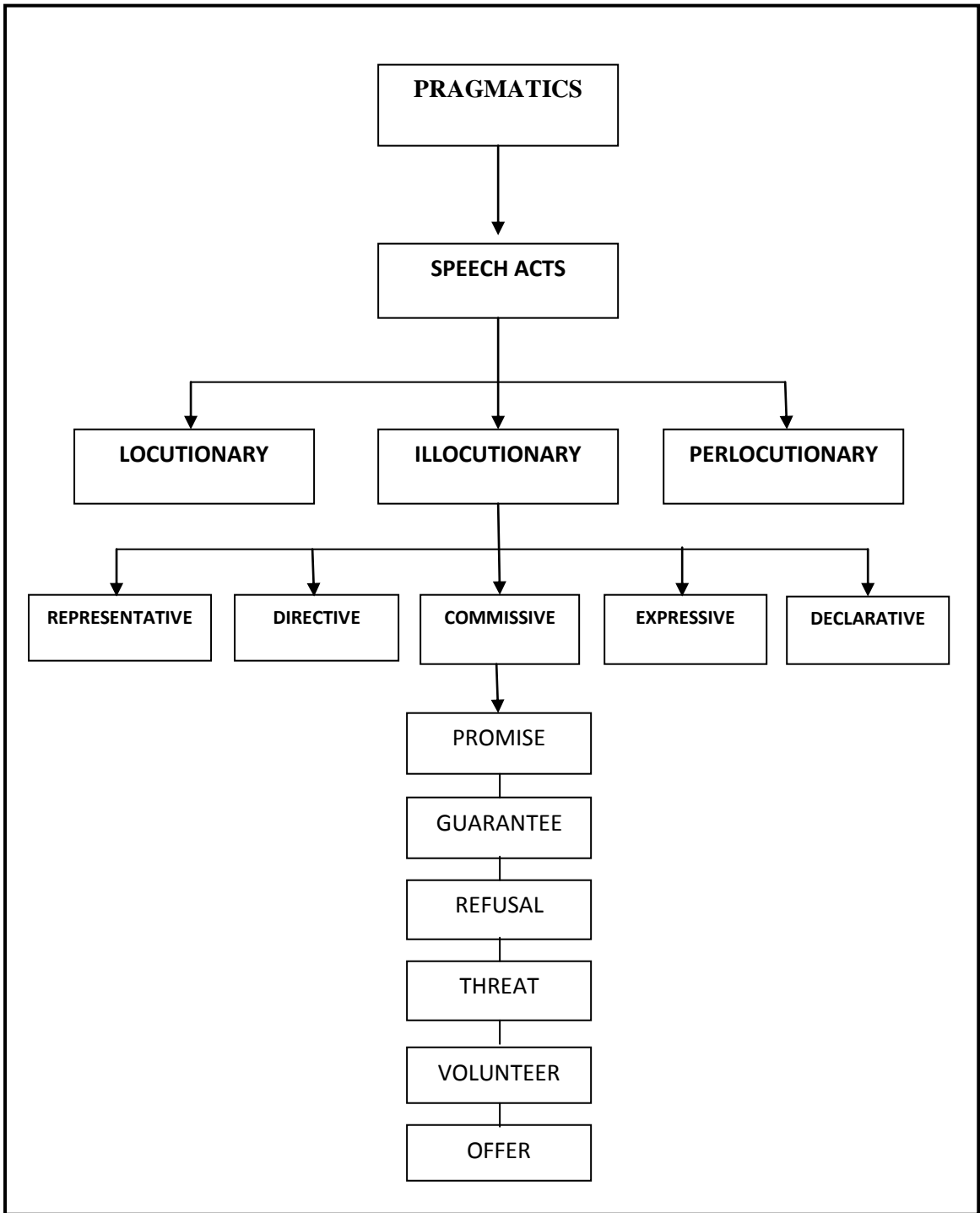
In the fall of 2015, the CPD announced the dates and venues and its 2016 Nonpartisan Candidate Selection Criteria. Under the criteria, in addition to being constitutionally eligible, candidates must:

1. Appear on a sufficient number of state ballots to have a mathematical chance of winning a majority vote in the Electoral College.
2. Have a level of support of at least 15 percent of the national electorate as determined by five selected national public opinion polling organizations, using the average of those organizations' most recently publicly-reported results at the time of the determination.

## **B. Conceptual Framework**

Pragmatic is study of language use and linguistic communication, which centrally concerned with the study of speech acts, that is the study of how we perform something by using sentences under certain condition. This study tries to discover whether this investigation will support for realizing the commissive speech act appeared through the debate of the Presidential candidates in the US Presidential Election 2016.

The conceptual framework based on Miles, et.al. (2014) for present study will be graphical as follows:



**Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton at  
US Presidential debate**

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

The present study was largely qualitative, which was commonly used in exploring issues, understanding phenomena, and answering questions in order to comprehend a social phenomenon from the participant point of view (see Cresswell 1994 in Nurhasanah 2008). Accordingly, a qualitative research focuses on situations or people and its emphasis on words rather than number.

The qualitative concern of this study was apparent in the process of data collection, which attempted to obtain the commissive speech acts in their real, natural context of occurrence. The results of this quantification were used to make further interpretation regarding the use of the commissive speech acts.

#### **B. Source of Data**

The source of data in this research was obtained from the script text and video “the first session of the US Presidential Debate”. Actually the debate held in 3 sessions, the first (September 26, 2016 at Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York), the second (October 9, 2016 at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri), and the third (October 19, 2016 at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas) between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

A documentary method was applied in collecting the data. This method was used because the source of the data in this research was written source. This method is a technique of collecting data through a written document, especially archives and also books about opinion, theory, argument, ect.which are related to the research problem.

Ralf in Flick (2014) “documentary method is a kind of technique of collecting data by categorizing and classifying the written document that has relation with the problem discussed, wether from document or books, newspaper, magazine, etc." In this method, the underlying was done to write down the variable was obtained. If there was any variable found, it had to be marked with a check mark.

There were some steps in collecting data:

- a. Transcribing the data
- b. Reading the script text of the US Presidential Debate 2016 and understanding the content.
- c. Underlining commissive speech acts that appear in the script text.

### **D. Technique of Data Analysis**

The data of the present study were analyzed by using interactive model arranged by Miles, et.al. (2014). The data analysis with interactive model consists of four components. The components are; data collection, data condensation, data display, conclusion/verification



These four streams can also represent as shown in figure 3.1 below.

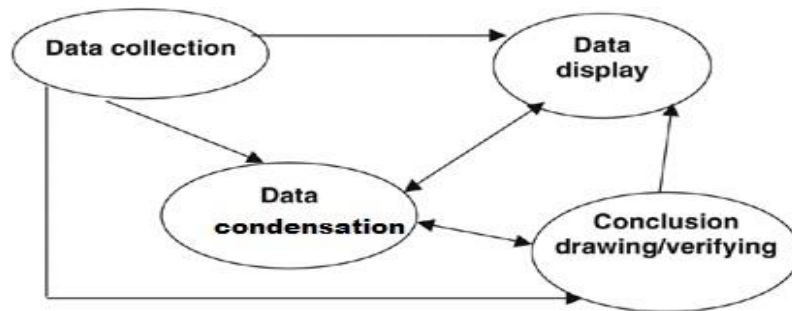


Figure 3.1. Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model taken from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014)

## 1. Data Collection

Data collection refers to the process of collecting all the data. In this research, the researcher collected the data, firstly by watching the video of the US Presidential Debate which had been downloaded and also read the transcript, and secondly collecting the data, all the data related to commissive speech acts.

## 2. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the raw data that appear in written-up field notes.

### a. Selecting

The researcher selected the utterances which contained the commissive speech act in the video/transcript of US Presidential Debate.

### b. Focusing

The researcher concerned the attention to the appropriate data. In this study, the researcher only focused on the kinds or categories of commissive speech act used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first session of the debate.

c. Simplifying

Simplifying helped the researcher to simplify the data. The data that had been collected was simplified so the researcher was easy to analyze it.

d. Abstracting

Abstracting means summarize the data. In this research, the researcher summarized the data related to commissive speech act used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton.

e. Transforming

All the data that had been selected and categorized had been transformed into a table because data display of this research was the table.

### **3. Data Display**

Data display provides an organized compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing. A display can be an extended piece of text or a diagram, chart or matrix that provides a new way of arranging and thinking about the more textually embedded data. Data display permits the researcher to extrapolate from the data enough to begin to identify systematic patterns and interrelationship. At the display stage, additional, higher order categories or themes maybe emerge from the data that go beyond those first discovered during the initial process of data reduction.

Data display can be extremely helpful in identifying whether a system of working effectively and how to change it. The qualitative researcher needs to discern patterns among various concepts so as to gain a clear understanding of the topic at hand. Data are displayed using a series of flow charts that map out any

critical paths, decision points, and supporting evidence that emerge from establishing the data for each site. Looking at the displays helps us to understand what is happening and to do something based on that understanding. In this step, the data have been organized to answer the research problems. Related to this study, data display answered the first problem of the study, what types of commissive speech act used by the candidates in the debate (Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton). Then answered the second one, how the kinds of commissive speech acts are used by the candidates.

#### **4. Conclusion : Drawing/verifying**

As drawing requires a researcher begins to decide what things mean. The data was noticed regularities, patterns (differences/similarities), explanations possible configurations, casual flows and propositions. This process involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to access their implications for the questions at hand. Verification, integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verifying these emergent conclusions.

It was the last steps to draw the conclusion from the data shown in data display. Here the researcher showed and described the findings after displaying the data. The conclusions of this research consisted of the commissive speech act used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton at US Presidential Debate.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Description of Data

The data of the research were the total occurrences of commissive speech act used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton based on the first session of *The US Presidential Debate*. Commissive speech acts were included promise, guarantee, refusal, threat, volunteer and offer.

#### B. Discussion

In analyzing the data, the researcher answered two main points of formulations as following.

##### 1. The kinds of commissive speech act used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton

The commissive speech acts were classified into six, namely: promise, guarantee, refusal, threat, volunteer, and offer. It was found that the description below shows the detail explanation of commissive speech act used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the first session of US Presidential Debate. It also was found that all of the kinds of commissive speech act appeared except the *threat*.

##### a. Promise

The promise is a statement of telling someone that someone definitely do or not do something in the future. There were 17 data indicated promises found as following:

- (1) Trump : “we probably disagree a little bit as to numbers and amounts and what we’re going to do, but perhaps *we’ll be talking about that later*”.

**Data 3**

(The utterance of Donald Trump above state that he committed himself to the speaker that he will be talking about something in another time. The sentence “*we will be talking about that later*” show that this utterance is such a promise of the speaker to the hearer because the adverb “*later*” is used in, make it more clear and means speaker will do it in the future. So this utterance is commissive speech act promise.)

- (2) Trump : “under my plan, *I’ll be reducing taxes tremendously, from 35% to 15% for companies, small and big business*”. **Data 5**

( The italic sentence in the utterance above explain the speaker's statement to the hearer that he will be reducing taxes tremendously. It's from 35% to 15% and for all kind of the business. The speaker commits himself to do it in the future. He emphasizes that by the words “*I’ll be reducing taxes*”. The speaker tells his plan as a promise to the speaker. Make it clearly this utterance is commissive speech act promise.)

- (3) Trump : “*I will tell you this*, we have to do a much better job at keeping our jobs.” **Data 17**

(In the utterance above Trump as the speaker state that he will tell the speaker about something in the next moment. He says “*tell*” with auxiliary “*will*” before. So this utterance is a commissive speech act promise.)

- (4) Trump : "I will bring... excuse me. *I will bring back jobs*. You can't bring back jobs.” **Data 18**

(The utterance above contains the speaker’s promise to the hearer. From the italic sentence, we can see the speaker commit himself to bring back jobs and it is preceded by auxiliary “*will*”, indicating it is an activity in the future. This utterance is commissive speech act promise.)

- (5) Hillary : "but let's not assume that trade is the only challenge we have in the economy. I think it is a part of it, and I've said what I'm going to do.

I'm going to have a special prosecutor. *We're going to enforce the trade deals we have, and we're going to hold people accountable.*" **Data 19**

(In the italic utterance above the speaker tells to the hearer that she's going to enforce the trade deals they have, and going to hold people accountable. Hillary uses indirect utterance by the word "we" refers to her plan will be done by her, her teammate, and the American citizen's support. She promises to the hearer by this utterance. She uses a phrase "going to" means it'll do in the future. This utterance is commissive speech act promise.)

(6) Trump : "Well, I told you, *I will release them as soon as the audit*".

### **Data 33**

(7) Trump : "*I will release my tax returns...against my lawyer' wishes...when she releases her 33,000 e-mails that have been deleted.*" **Data 34**

(The utterance (6) above contain a promise speech act. In utterance (6) Trump stated that he will release his tax returns as soon as the audit. In utterance (7) he repeats and emphasizes that he will release his tax returns even though it against his lawyer' wishes. He uses auxiliary "will" means that is the activity that is done in the future. That is a commissive speech act promise.)

(8) Hillary : "*I'm not going to make any excuse.* It was a mistake, and I take responsibility for that." **Data 39**

(This utterance contains the speaker's promise. Hillary promises she's not going to make any excuse for her mistake she ever made. The italic words show this clearly by using the phrase "*I'm not going to*".)

(9) Trump : "but I think we have to look very strongly at no-fly lists and watch lists. And when people are on there, even if they shouldn't be on there, *we'll help them, we'll help them legally, we'll help them get off.*"

### **Data 44**

(In the utterance above Trump indicates a promise to the hearer. He uses verb act "help" and preceded by auxiliary "will" means the activity (helping) do in the future. He also uses indirect utterance by the word

“we” refer to himself, his teammate, and American’s support. This is commissive speech act promise.)

- (10) Trump : *”I will tell you why I’m satisfied with it. Because I want to get on defeating ISIS.”* **Data 48**

(The utterance contains a promise by the speaker. Trump uses the verb act or performative verb “tell” preceded by the auxiliary “will” means that activity do in another moment after, or future. This utterance is commissive speech act promise.)

- (11) Trump : *”I’ll take the admirals and I’ll take the generals any day over the political hacks that I see that have led our country so brilliantly over the last 10 years with their knowledge.”* **Data 54**

(In the utterance above, Trump promise to the hearer that he will take the admirals and the generals any day over political hacks. We can see that he uses the performative verb “take” preceded by the auxiliary “will” means the activity conducted in the next time or future. So the utterance is commissive speech act promise.)

- (12) Hillary : *”and I would also do everything possible to take out their leadership.”* **Data 59**

(The an above indicates a promise of the speaker to the hearer. Hillary state words “do everything possible” and preceded by auxiliary “would”. She uses auxiliary “would” beside “will” consider the word “would” sounds more polite. After all, that indicates the activity will conduct in the next time or future. So this utterance is commissive speech act promise.)

- (13) Trump : *”and I’ll ask the press if somebody would call up Sean Hannity, this was before the war started”.* **Data 67**

(We can see from the italic words of utterance above, it also indicates a promise by the speaker to the hearer. Trump uses the performative verb “ask” in the form of future tense. See the auxiliary “will”. So this utterance is commissive speech act promise.)

- (14) Hillary : *”I intend to be a leader of our country that people can count on, both here at home and around the world, to make decisions that will further peace and prosperity”* **Data 71**

(The italic utterance above pragmatically indicate the speaker's promise to the hearer. The utterance of Hillary pragmatically stated that she will be a leader of America that people count on if she wins the election. It supported by the second part of italic words "*make decisions that will further peace and prosperity*". It contains future tense form.)

- (15) Hillary : "well, I support our democracy. And sometimes you win, sometimes you lose. But *I certainly will support the outcome of this election.*" **Data 73**

(The italic utterance above indicate a promise by the speaker to the hearer. By the utterance, Hillary commits herself that she will certainly support the outcome of the election. This utterance is also commissive speech act promise.)

- (16) Trump : "*I want to make America great again*" **Data75**

(The utterance above pragmatically indicate a promise by the speaker, Donald Trump, to the hearer that he has a willing to make America great again and the utterance pragmatically means a promise for the hearer. He use the performative verb "*make*" preceded by the phrase "*I want to*". It means his willing haven't done yet and will be done in the next time or future. Precisely if he wins the election. So this utterance is commissive speech act promise.)

- (17) Trump : "if she (Hillary Clinton) win, *I will absolutely support her.*" **Data 77**

(The italic utterance is also indicates a promise by the speaker. Trump tells the hearer that if Hillary Clinton wins, he pragmatically promise will support her absolutely. It is pragmatically a promise by Trump. He uses performative verb "*support*" and uses a future tense form.)

From all the data of the commissive promise above, we can identify that utterances which indicate commissive speech act promise usually use auxiliary *will* and followed by performative verb indicates what they want to do in the



future time or what they are mentioned have not been realized yet. But sometimes the speaker use a directive utterance without the word *will* and performative verb but still indicates a promise, because the directive utterance pragmatically means what they intend to do, they commit themselves, and the activity has not been realized yet.

## b. Guarantee

A guarantee is a firm promise that someone will do something and ensure that it will happen. It is a pledge that something will happen or that something is true. The degree of affirmation is the tool to differentiate guarantee from promises. It was found 23 data indicated guarantee in the first session of the debate as following:

- (1) Trump : “That’s going to be a job creator like we haven’t seen since

Ronald Reagan. *It’s going to be a beautiful thing to watch.*” **Data 6**

(The italic utterance is indicating a guarantee for the speaker about his plan mentioned before the italic utterance above. He guarantees the plan is going to be a beautiful thing to watch. Trump is ensuring the hearer about his plan. That is surely a commissive speech act guarantee.)

- (2) Trump : "I'll be reducing taxes tremendously, from 35% to 15% for

companies, small and big business. *Companies will come. They will build,*

*they will expand. New companies will start. And I look very, very much to*

*doing it*” **Data 7**

(From the utterance above, Trump ensure the hearer if the taxes is reduced as amount he stated, he guarantee that companies will come, build, and expand. And also new companies will start. And also his pledge that he look very much doing it. This utterance is obviously a commissive speech act guarantee.)

(3) Hillary : “I call it Trumped-up trickle-down, *because that exactly that it would be*” **Data 9**

(The italic utterance indicate a guarantee for the speaker to the hearer. Hillary ensure what he said by the term Trumped-up trickle-down and she affirm that it’s true by the italic words “*because that exactly that it would be*”. So this utterance is also commissive speech act guarantee.)

(4) Hillary : “and so what I believe is the more we can do for middle class, the more we can invest in you, your education, your skills, your future, *the better we will be off and the better we'll grow. That's the kind of economy I want us to see again.*” **Data 11**

(The speaker, Hillary Clinton by the utterance above ensure the hearer what she believe about his plan. And she ensure that will make their economy become better, and also growing up better. That is a commissive speech act guarantee.)

(5) Hillary : “they’ve looked at my plans and they’ve said, OK, if we can do this, *I tend to get it done, we will have 10 million more new jobs because we will be making investments where we can grow the economy.*” **Data 14**

(The italic utterance above indicate a guarantee. She ensures the hearer that they (citizens of America) will have 10 million more new jobs because they will be making investments where they can grow the economy. And she give the hearer a pledge that she tends to get the plan done.)

(6) Hillary : “*I am determined that we’re going to get the economy really moving again, building on the progress we’ve made over last night years, but never going back to what got us in trouble in the first place.*” **Data 16**

(The utterance above indicate a guarantee from the speaker. This utterance is a pledge by Hillary that the economy of America really moving again and pragmatically really sure about it. She emphasized the pledge with words “*I am determined*”. So the utterance is clearly a commissive speech act guarantee.)

(7) Trump : “my tax cut is the biggest since Ronald Reagan. I’m very proud of it. *It will create tremendous numbers of new jobs.*” **Data 23**

(Trump stated that his plan of tax cut is the biggest since Ronald Reagan and guarantee his plan will create tremendous numbers of new jobs. He ensure the hearer by saying “*It will create tremendous numbers of new jobs.*”. So that utterance is clearly a commissive speech act guarantee.)

(8) Trump : “and take a look at mine (my website), also, *and you’ll see.*”

**Data 27**

(In the utterance above, the speaker guarantee to the hearer by the words “*and you’ll see*” after he said “*take a look at mine*” before. They talk about their own website and contain the economic graphics of America. So the utterance above contain commissive speech act guarantee.)

(9) Hillary : “*what I have proposed would cut regulations and streamline them for small business.*” **Data 28**

(From the utterance above, Hillary make a pledge and guarantee that the plan for economy she proposed will cut regulations and streamline them for small business. She guarantee that plan.)

(10) Hillary : “what I have proposed would cut regulations and streamline them for small business. *What I’ve proposed would be paid for by raising taxes on the wealthy, because they have made all the gains in the economy.*”

(In the utterance above, the speaker affirm that what she has proposed would be paid for by raising taxes on the wealthy because they have made all the gains in the economy. This utterance is a pledge that it will be happen. It is a commissive speech act guarantee.) **Data 29**

(11) Hillary : “I think building the middle class, investing in the middle class, making college debt-free *so more young people can get their education, helping people refinance their debt from college at a lower rate.*” **Data 31**

(in the utterance above, Hillary guarantee more young people can get their education, helping people refinance their debt from college at a lower rate throughout her plans, that is mentioned before the italic words; building the middle class, investing in the middle class and making college debt-free.)

- (12) Trump : “when she releases her 33,000 e-mails that have been deleted. *As soon as she releases them, I will release.*” **Data 35**

(In the utterance above, Trump ensure he will release his tax returns after Hillary releases her 33,000 e-mails that have been deleted. He guarantee that by saying “*As soon as she releases them, I will release.*”. In this context of utterance, Trump just calls the Hillary down upon her mistake. It is why he say “when she releases her 33,000 e-mails that have been deleted”.)

- (13) Trump : “almost every lawyer says, you don't release your returns until the audit's complete. *When the audit's complete, I'll do it.*”

(In this utterance, Trump also ensure the hearer when the audit complete, he guarantee will do release his tax returns.) **Data 36**

- (14) Hillary : “*and I believe strongly that commonsense gun safety measures would assist us.*” **Data 43**

(In this utterance, Hillary affirm that commonsense gun safety measures would assist them (American). She emphasize the guarantee by using performative verb “*believe*”.)

- (15) Trump : “ and I don't think, *I really don't think you disagree with me on this, if you want to know the truth.*” **Data 45**

(This utterance indicates a guarantee from the speaker to the hearer. Trump ensures the speaker that he really don't think the speaker disagree with him about his opinion. He uses words “*I really...*” to affirm his idea. This is a commissive speech act guarantee.)

- (16) Hillary : “and you know what else I prepared for? *I prepared to be president. And I think that's a good thing.*” **Data 46**

(The italic words above shows Hillary ensures the hearer that she has prepared to be president. The words “*I think that's a good think.*” Indicate her guarantee that she prepared to be president.)

(17) Hillary : “we don’t want to engage in a different kind of war fare.

*But we will defend the citizens of this country.” Data 53*

(By this utterance, Hillary guarantee the citizens of America will defended from war fare or even terrorism.)

(18) Hillary : “we’re making progress. Our military is assisting in Iraq.

And we’re hoping that *within the year we’ll be able to push ISIS out of Iraq and then, you know, really squeeze them in Syria.” Data 58*

(The utterance above contains a guarantee from the speaker to the hearer. Hillary ensure the hearer that America will be able to push ISIS out of Iraq. And also she uses the word “really” in the end part of the utterance above. Speaker can use this word when ensuring something to the hearer.)

(19) Trump : “as I’ve been saying for a long time, and *I think you’ll*

*agree*, because I said to you once, had we taken the oil –and we should have taken the oil- ISIS would not have been able to form either, because the oil was their primary source of income.” **Data 61**

(In the utterance above, the speaker ensure to the hearer by using the words “*I think you’ll agree*”. It is a pledge that the hearer will agree with opinion of the speaker that ISIS would not have been able to form either, because the oil was their primary source of income. So the utterance contains commissive speech act guarantee.)

(20) Trump : “and that was *–believe me- I’m sure I’m not going to get*

*credit for it-* but that was largely because of what I was saying and my criticism of NATO.” **Data 64**

(In the utterance above, the speaker tries to ensure the hearer by the italic utterance. The speaker uses the words “*believe*” and “*sure*” can be a note that the utterance contains commissive speech act guarantee.)

(21) Trump : “ I think we have to get NATO to go into the middle East

with us, in addition to surrounding nations, and we have to knock the hell out of ISIS, and we have to do it fast, when ISIS formed in this vacuum

created by Barack Obama and secretary Clinton, *and believe me you were the ones that took out the troops. Not only that, you named the day.*”

**Data 65**

(The utterance above also indicates a guarantee. The speaker ensures to the speaker that Hillary Clinton was the ones that took out the troops. The speaker also emphasizes his statement by the words “*believe me*”.)

- (22) Hillary : “*this election is really up to you. It’s not about us so much as it is about you and your families and the kind of country and future you want.*” **Data 74**

(In this utterance, Hillary tries to ensure the hearer that the election is not about the candidates at all, but for the citizens of America, their families and the kind of country and future they want. We can conclude by the words “*this election is really up to you*”. So this utterance is commissive speech act guarantee.)

- (23) Trump : “I want to make America great again. *I’m going to be able to do it.*” **Data 76**

(Donald Trump, by this utterance ensures the hearer that he going to be able to make America great again. The guarantee of speaker to the hearer is noted by the italic words of the utterance above.)

From all the data of commissive speech act guarantee above, we can see that the utterances which indicate guarantee usually use performative verb *believe* or the speaker emphasizes their utterance with the word *sure*. It means that they make a pledge that something will happen or that something is true. And also, the guarantee usually preceded by a promise. It shows that the speaker want to make sure something will really happen. The degree of affirmation is the tool to differentiate guarantee from promises.

**c. refusal**

Refusal is a negative response to invitations, requests, offers, suggestions and the like which are frequently used in our daily lives (Sadler & Eroz,2001 in Ghazanfari, 2012). In this research, there were 27 data indicated refusal found as following:

- (1) Trump : “*we cannot let it happen.* Under my plan I will reducing taxes tremendously, from 35% to 15% for companies, small and big business.”

**Data 4**

(The italic words above explain the speaker’s refusal to the hearer. Trump refuse the idea of Hillary about rising taxes so that many businessman and companies will go out of America to another country denying high taxes, then remains unstable economy of America. Trump is using directly refusal words in this utterance showed in italic words.)

- (2) Hillary : “*we also, though, need to have a tax system that rewards work and not just financial transactions. And the kind of plan that Donald has put forth would be trickle-down economies all over again.*” **Data 8**

(In this utterance, Hillary gives a negative response upon Trump's idea. Hillary states that the kind of plan that Trump has put forth would be trickle-down economies all over again. She refuse that America just need financial transactions.)

- (3) Hillary : “*that is not how we grow the economy. we just have a different view about what's best for growing the economy, how we make investments that will actually produce jobs and rising incomes.*” **Data 10**

(In this utterance, the speaker clearly explain her refusal to the hearer. The speaker give a negative response of view about the way of growing the economy. The refusal sign can be seen obviously from the words “*that is not how we grow the economy*” and “*we just have a different view*”. These are briefly show the speaker’s refusal.)

- (4) Trump : “we wish you a lot of luck. *But if you think you’re going to make your air conditioners or your cars or your cookies or whatever you make and bring them into our country without tax, you’re wrong.*” **Data 13**

(The utterance above explains the speaker’s refusal to the hearer. Trump mentions the idea of Hillary first, or what possibly the conclusion of the Hillary’s idea. Then in the last words Trump briefly refuse it. The words “*you are wrong*” is the notification his refusal.)

- (5) Hillary : “Donald thinks that climate change is a hoax perpetrated by the Chinese. *I think it's real.*” **Data 15**

(From the utterance above, Hillary shows the refusal term indirectly. She refuse the Idea of Donald Trump without saying “No”. She firstly mentions the Trump’s idea “*Donald thinks that climate change is a hoax perpetrated by the Chinese*”. Then she refuses it by saying “*I think it's real.*” We can see clearly the words “hoax” and “real” are opposite in their meaning.)

- (6) Trump : “*but you haven't done it in 30 years or 26 years or any number you want to...you haven't don't it.*” **Data 20**

(The utterance above contains a refusal from the speaker to the hearer. It is noted by the words “*but you haven't done it*” and obviously indicates a refusal.)

- (7) Hillary : “*well, that is just not accurate.* I was against it once it was finally negotiated and the terms were laid out.” **Data 21**

(Hillary, by thus utterance, gives a negative response about what the Trump said to. The refusal is noted in italic words above. She says that what Trump said is *just not accurate*. Obviously a commissive speech act refusal.)

- (8) Hillary : “well Donald, I know you live in your own reality, *but that is not the facts.*” **Data 22**

(The speaker states her refusal to the hearer. The words “*that is not the facts*” is the notification that the speaker is not in a deal with the Idea of Donald Trump.)

- (9) Trump : “my tax cut will create tremendous numbers of new jobs. *But regulations, you are going to regulate these businesses out of existence.*”

#### **Data 24**

(In this utterance, Trump use indirect speech to refuse the idea of Hillary Clinton. Trump firstly mentions his idea and its goodness. Then he refuses the Hillary's idea about regulations. He does not use the word "No", but he prefer comparing his idea followed by its goodnesses with Hillary’s idea and mention it as if saying that the idea will give bad impact.)



- (10) Trump : “I’m getting rid of the carried interest provision. *And if you really look, it’s not a tax, it’s really not a great thing for the wealthy.*”

**Data 30**

(In this utterance, the speaker shows his refusal to the hearer. Trump refuse the Hillary’s idea of rising the tax up for wealthy, then Trump clearly refuse this idea by utterance noted in italic above. He emphasize to refuse that rising the tax up not a great thing for the wealthy.)

- (11) Trump : “typical politician. *All talk, no action. Sounds good, doesn’t work. Never going to happen.*” **Data 32**

(This utterance shows the speaker’s refusal. The speaker, in this context of utterance refuses Hillary’s idea by states Hillary’s ideas are all talk, no action, sounds good, doesn’t work and never going to happen. Trump refuses indirectly, without saying the word “no” or alike to refuse.)

- (12) Trump : “*it’s not negotiable, no.* Let her release the e-mails.”

**Data 37**

(In this utterance, the speaker directly give a refusal. The words "it's not negotiable" briefly indicate a refusal from speaker to the hearer.)

- (13) Hillary : “*and I have no reason to believe that he’s ever going to release his tax returns, because there’s something he’s hiding.*” **Data 38**

(The utterance above indicates a refusal from the speaker to the hearer. It is noticed by the words “have no reason to believe”. Hillary mentions that she is very not sure that Trump is going to release his tax returns.)

- (14) Trump : “that was more than a mistake. *That was done purposely, That was not a mistake.*” **Data 40**

(The utterance above shows the speaker refusal. It is noticed in the italic words. Trump refuses that Hillary’s mistake was not on purpose but the mistake was done purposely.)

- (15) Trump : “*No, you’re wrong.* It went before a judge, who was a very against police judge.” **Data 41**

(The utterance above is clearly a refusal of the speaker upon the hearer's statement. The words "No" is obviously used in. Then followed by the words "you are wrong". Shows clearly a commissive speech act refusal.)

- (16) Trump : "*no, the argument is that we have to take the guns away from these people that have them and they are bad people that shouldn't have them.*" **Data 42**

(The utterance above is clearly refusal of the Trump upon the Hillary's idea. Trump directly give a refusal noticed by the word "no" and then give his idea that America has to take the guns away from the people that shouldn't have them.)

- (17) Trump : "Secretary Clinton also fought it. I mean, you know, now, everybody in mainstream is going to say, oh, that's not true. *Look, it's true.* Sidney Blumenthal sent a reporter, you just have to take a look at CNN, the last week, interview with your former campaign manager."

**Data 49**

(In the utterance the speaker give a refusal. It is noted by the italic words. Firstly he states about something that everybody in mainstream is going to say "not true". And then he refuses by saying the vice versa, "it's true".)

- (18) Trump : "I got to watch in preparing for this some of your debates against Barack Obama. You treated him with terrible disrespect. And I watched the way you talk now about how lovely everything is and how wonderful you are. *It doesn't work that way.*" **Data 51**

(The utterance above contains the speech act refusal. The speaker give a negative response noted in the italic words. In this context of utterance, Trump firstly explains about the attitude of Hillary in debate with Barack Obama and with him now, very different. The way she talks now about how lovely everything is and how wonderful she is. Then Trump refuse that by saying "it doesn't work that way".)

(19) Trump : “ but just last week, your campaign manager said it was true. So when you tried to act holier than thou, *it really doesn't work. It really doesn't.*” **Data 52**

(The utterance above also contains commissive speech act refusal. The speaker use negative response "it really doesn't work" means he gives directly refusal.)

(20) Trump : “ *I don't think anybody knows it was Russia that broke into the DNC. She's saying Russia, Russia, Russia, but I don't.* I mean, it could be Russia also be China, it could also be lots of other people.”

#### **Data 55**

(In this utterance, the speaker give a refusal to the hearer. Firstly Trump explain that Hillary always say that who broke into DNC was Russia. He then give a contradiction statement by saying “but i don't”. It means he has different view point about they've being talked.)

(21) Trump : “*you don't know who broke into DNC.*” **Data 56**

(The utterance above is still in the same context with the utterance (20). Hillary's argument remains she really know that Russia was broke into DNC. Trump gives a refusal for that argument noted by italic words above that Hillary don't know who broke into DNC.)

(22) Hillary : “they need to have close working cooperation with law enforcement in these communities, *not be alienated and pushed away as some of Donald's rhetoric*, unfortunately, has led to.” **Data 63**

(This statement is also a commissive speech act refusal. Hillary gives his negative response noted in italic words "*not be alienated and pushed away*". The word "not" is obviously indicates it is directly a refusal argument.)

(23) Trump : "now you're talking about taking out ISIS. But you were there, and you were secretary of state when it was a little infant. Now it's in over 30 countries. And you're going to stop them? *I don't think so.*”

#### **Data 66**

(In the utterance above, the speaker gives a refusal upon the idea of Hillary about taking out ISIS in Iraq and the other countries. Then trump refuse it. Noted in the italic words. He directly the using negative word "not".)

(24) Trump : *"it's not an accurate one at all. It's not an accurate one.*

So I just want to give a lot of things, and just to respond." **Data 69**

(The utterance above is obviously a refusal from the speaker. He directly use the negative word "not" in the refusal statement "it's not an accurate one at all.")

(25) Hillary : "but it's like his plan to defeat ISIS. He says it's a secret plan, *but the only secret is that he has no plan.*" **Data 70**

(In this utterance, Hillary give a negative response and indicates a refusal upon the plan of Trumps about defeating ISIS, he has a secret plan. Hillary doesn't refuse it directly by saying "no" or "disagree". But we can realize that it is a refusal utterance by words "*the only secret is that he has no plan.*")

(26) Trump : "she doesn't have a look, she doesn't have stamina. I said she doesn't have the stamina. *And I don't believe she does have the stamina, because to be a president of this country, you need tremendous stamina.*" **Data 72**

(This utterance is obviously a refusal from the speaker. Trump states that to be a president, the person has to have tremendous stamina. He refuses Hillary to be the president. We can see obviously the refusal by the words "I don't believe she does have.")

(27) Trump : "I want to make America great again. I'm going to be able to do it. *I don't believe Hillary will.*" **Data 78**

(The italic utterance above is also a refusal from Donald Trump. He states that he is going to be able to make America great again and give a negative statement that he doesn't believe Hillary will be able to do that.)

It was found that the utterance indicates a refusal form usully pointed out by the word *No*, *do not*, or auxiliary verb + *Not*. It shows a refusal from the speaker to the adreesee in direct refusal form. Sometimes the speaker is not using the direct form (with the word *no/not*). It is because saying "no" is somehow more

vital than the answer itself. Both speaker and interlocutors are expected to understand the context as well as form and function of refusal, depending on the cultural linguistic and ethnicity.

#### **d. volunteer**

A volunteer is defined as offer to do something without being forced or paid to do it. It is to perform or offer to perform service of someone's own free will. It means choosing to offer or give freely without being asked or obliged. The researcher found 2 data indicated volunteer in this research as follows:

- (1) Trump : *“let me give you the example of Mexico. They have a VAT tax.”*

##### **Data 12**

(In the utterance above also contain voluntary statement. The speaker, without being asked mentions he wants to give example of Mexico that they have a VAT tax.)

- (2) Trump : *“but let me just tell you. When you talk about healing, I think that*

*I've developed relationships over the last little while with the African-American community.”* **Data 50**

(In the utterances (1) and (2) indicate speaker's voluntary statements noted by italic words. In the statement (1) the speaker tells the hearer without being asked that Hillary has bad experience. And in the second (2) the speaker tells the hearer without being asked that he has developed very good relationships with the African-American community. The speaker uses the words "let me..." indicates these are the voluntary statements because the speaker doing something (tell) without being forced or paid to do it.

From all data of commissive speech act volunteer above, it was found that the utterance indicates volunteer usually use the word *let* and followed by a verb. It means that the speaker offer to do something without being forced or paid to do it. And also means choosing to offer or give freely without being asked or obliged

#### **f. Offer**

The offer means saying that you are willing to do something for somebody or give something to somebody. Offer is the speaker's expression to offer an act

for the hearer's or addressee's interest. In this research, it was found that there are 9 data indicated offer as follows:

- (1) Hillary : “the central question in this election is really *what kind of country*

*we want to be and what kind of future we'll build together.*” **Data 1**

(In the utterance above, the speaker offered to the speaker by using rhetorical question noted with italic words above, what kind of country they want to be and what kind of future they'll build together. The speaker offers the opinion to the hearer.)

- (2) Hillary : “*you have to judge us, who can shoulder the immense, awesome*

*responsibilities of the presidency, who can put into action the plans that will make your life better.*” **Data 2**

(The utterance above contains an offer by the speaker to the hearer. Hillary offered to the speaker to judge them as the candidate of the president who can shoulder the immense, awesome responsibilities of the presidency, who can put into action the plans that will make your life better.)

- (3) Hillary : “so we have taken the home page of my website,

HillaryClinton.com, and we've turned it into a fact checker. *So if you want to see in real-time what the facts are, please go and take a look.*” **Data 25**

(In this utterance the speaker offer the hearer to see her website. Her statements of offering noted in italic words. she offers if the hearer wants to see in real-time what the facts are, please go and take a look her website.)

- (4) Trump : “*and take a look at mine, also, you'll see.*” **Data 26**

(In the italic utterance above, the speaker offered to the hearer to look his website also. So this utterance is commissive speech act offer.)

- (5) Trump : “during the campaign, her campaign against President Obama,

fought very hard. *And you can go look it up, and you can check it out*”

**Data 47**

(This utterance contains offer by the speaker. He tells during Hillary's campaign against president Obama, fought very hard. Then he offers the hearer (audience) they can go look it up, and you can check it out.)

- (6) Hillary : *“I think we need to do much more with our tech companies to prevent ISIS and their operatives from being able to use the internet to radicalize, even direct people in our country and Europe and else where.”*

**Data 57**

(The italic utterance above contains offer by the speaker to the hearer. The speaker offers to do much more with their tech companies to prevent ISIS and their operatives from being able to use the internet to radicalize.)

- (7) Hillary : *“and I think we need to go after Baghdadi, as well, make that one of our organizing principles.”* **Data 60**

(In the utterance above, the speaker indicates an offer to the hearer. The speaker offers an idea that America needs to go after Baghdadi, as well, make that one of our organizing principles.)

- (8) Hillary : *“and I think we've got to have an intelligence surge, where we are looking for every scrap of information.”* **Data 62**

(In this utterance above, the speaker offers Her Idea to the hearer that America have got to have an intelligence surge, where we are looking for every scrap of information.)

- (9) Hillary : *“Let's talk about two important issues that were briefly mentioned by Donald, first NATO.”* **Data 68**

(In the utterance above also contains an offer. The speaker gives an offer to the hearer to talk about two important issues that were obviously mentioned by Donald Trump.)

From all the data of commissive speech offer act above, we can see that the utterance which indicates offer usually saying that the speaker is willing to do or give something to somebody. Offer is the speaker's expression to offer an act for the hearer's or addressee's interest. Sometimes the speaker uses the words *I think*, followed by the speaker's idea or what she or he want to offer. It means that the speaker is willing to do or give something to the addressee and the activity has not been realized yet.

## 2. How the kinds of commissive speech acts are used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton

Based on the data found in point 1 of data analysis above, there were some particular ways in which the commissive speech acts performed by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the US presidential debate such as:

### a. Using direct speech act

A direct speech act occurs when there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function. In a direct speech act, people deliver the aim or meaning of the speech act obviously. In other hand, the speaker uses a direct speech act deliver an explicit meaning, that is, what the speaker actually says. For instance, to make a statement people have to use a declarative form, to make questions they formulate it in the interrogative form, and to make commands they will use an imperative form. For example:

(1) Trump : “*I want to make America great again. I’m going to be able to do it*”. **Data 76**

(2) Hillary : “we don’t want to engage in a different kind of war fare. *But we will defend the citizens of this country.*” **Data 53**

### b. Using indirect speech act.

An indirect speech act occurs when there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function. In an indirect speech act, there is an implicit meaning behind what the speaker actually says. When people use indirect speech act, they will be able to create a polite statement. As stated by Yule, indirect commands or request are simply considered as more gentle or more polite way to express commands better than direct commands (1996). For example:

(1) Trump : “ and I don’t think, I really don’t think you disagree with me on this, if you want to know the truth.” **Data 45**

(2) Hillary : “this election is really up to you. It’s not about us so much as it is about you and your families and the kind of country and future you want.” **Data 74**



### c. Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)

Illocutionary Force Indicating Device or IFID is an expression where is a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed. Such a verb can be called a performative verb. But, Speaker do not always ‘perform’ their speech acts so explicitly, but they sometimes describe the speech act being performed. Most of the time, however, there is no performative verb mentioned. Other IFIDs which can be identified are word order, stress, and intonation.

1. With performative verb:

a) Trump : “*let me give you the example of Mexico. They have a VAT tax.*

**Data 12**

b) Trump : “*and that was –believe me– I’m sure I’m not going to get credit for it...*” **Data 64**

2. Without performative verb:

a) Hillary : “*we’re making progress. Our military is assisting in Iraq. And we’re hoping that *within the year we’ll be able to push ISIS out of Iraq and then, you know, really squeeze them in Syria.*” (I guarantee that...). **Data 58***

b) Hillary : “*I’m not going to make any excuse. It was a mistake, and I take responsibility for that. (I promise that...).* **Data 39**

### C. Research Findings

After analyzing the kinds of commissive speech act used by the candidates, (promise, guarantee, refusal, threat, volunteer, offer), the result of the analysis could be summed up in the following table. It was formulated to make the readers easier in getting information about the result of the study. The table 4.1 following shows summed up of finding of this research.

Table. 4.1

Result of the study

No.	Kinds of Commissive Speech Act	Total Data from Donald Trump	Total Data from Hillary Clinton
1	Promise	12	5
2	Guarantee	11	12
3	Refusal	19	8
4	Threat	-	-
5	Volunteer	2	-
6	Offer	2	7
Total Data		46	32
		78	

Based on the table of total data found in the debate, it can be identified that there are 80 data or utterances indicate commissive speech acts. The occurrences of promise by Trump were 12 and Hillary only 5, the occurrences of guarantee by Trump were 11 and Hillary 12 as well, the occurrences of refusal were 19 by trump and 8 by Hillary, the occurrences of volunteer were most rare, they were 2 and only uttered by Trump and the occurrences of offer were 2 by Trump and 7 by Hillary. There was no commissive speech act threat performed by the candidates. It could be because the utterance of threat is not suitable in the context of the debate. Therefore, the candidates had never used the threat utterance. And from the table, it could be seen that Donald Trump was the person who more often uses the commissive speech act, where there are 46 utterances or 58,9% he performed. While Hillary uttered 32 of commissive speech acts or 41,1%.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

After analyzing the utterances found in the US presidential debate, the researcher can draw some conclusions as follows:

1. Based on the results of this research, it was found that five of six kinds of commissive speech acts found in, they were promise 17 occurrences, guarantee 23 occurrences, refusal 27 occurrences, volunteer 2 occurrences, and offer 9 occurrences. There was no commissive speech act threat performed by the candidates. It could be because the utterance of threat is not suitable in the context of the debate. Therefore, the candidates had never used the threat utterance. Then, it could be seen that Donald Trump was the person who more often performed the commissive speech act, where there are 46 utterances or 58,9% data of commissive speech act he performed. While Hillary uttered 32 or 41,1% of commissive speech acts in the first session of US presidential debate.
2. Based on the data found in point 1 (The kinds of commissive speech act used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton) of data analysis, it was found that there were four ways in which the commissive speech acts performed by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the US presidential debate such as using direct speech act, using indirect speech act, delivered the utterances with performative verb and or delivered the utterances without performative verb.

## **B. Suggestions**

In relation to the conclusion above, some suggestions can be staged as in the following.

1. So far, the pragmatic study in English Department of UMSU is not given to the student as a particular lecture. It is only Semantics that given to the students as a particular lecture. While, as we have known that pragmatic is the most commonly used in our daily besides semantics although both are the study about meaning. Therefore it is better to give the pragmatic study deeper. Besides it is also useful in teaching learning process such as in teaching speaking because the students will get better knowledge about how to use language or utter something in a certain situation or context.
2. For the readers, especially English Department students, the researcher just took a kind of illocutionary speech act from one linguist that is commissive speech act by Searle in the context of the debate. There are many other kinds of speech acts and other linguists which should be explored further such as speech acts classification from Grundy.

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## APPENDICES

### Data description of the kinds of Commissive Speech Act Used by Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton at US Presidential Debate.

Number of Data	Utterances	Commissive Speech Act	Speaker
1	“the central question in this election is really <i>what kind of country we want to be and what kind of future we’ll build together.</i> ”	Offer	Hillary Clinton
2	<i>"you have to judge us, who can shoulder the immense, awesome responsibilities of the presidency, who can put into action the plans that will make your life better."</i>	Offer	Hillary Clinton
3	“we probably disagree a little bit as to numbers and amounts and what we’re going to do, but perhaps <i>we’ll be talking about that later</i> ”.	Promise	Trump
4	“ <i>we cannot let it happen.</i> Under my plan I will reducing taxes tremendously, from 35% to 15% for companies, small and big business.”	Refusal	Trump
5	“under my plan, <i>I’ll be reducing taxes tremendously, from 35% to 15% for companies, small and big business</i> ”.	Promise	Trump
6	“That’s going to be a job creator like we haven’t seen since Ronald Reagan. <i>It’s going to be a beautiful thing to watch.</i> ”	Guarantee	Trump
7	"I'll be reducing taxes tremendously, from 35% to 15% for companies, small and big business. <i>Companies will come. They will build, they will expand. New companies</i>	Guarantee	Trump

	<i>will start. And I look very, very much to doing it”</i>		
8	<i>“we also, though, need to have a tax system that rewards work and not just financial transactions. And the kind of plan that Donald has put forth would be trickle-down economies all over again.”</i>	Refusal	Hillary Clinton
9	<i>“I call it Trumped-up trickle-down, because that exactly that it would be”</i>	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton
10	<i>“that is not how we grow the economy. we just have a different view about what's best for growing the economy, how we make investments that will actually produce jobs and rising incomes.”</i>	Refusal	Hillary Clinton
11	<i>“and so what I believe is the more we can do for middle class, the more we can invest in you, your education, your skills, your future, the better we will be off and the better we'll grow. That's the kind of economy I want us to see again.”</i>	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton
12	<i>“let me give you the example of Mexico. They have a VAT tax.”</i>	Volunteer	Trump
13	<i>“we wish you a lot of luck. But if you think you're going to make your air conditioners or your cars or your cookies or whatever you make and bring them into our country without tax, you're wrong.”</i>	Refusal	Trump
14	<i>“they've looked at my plans and they've said, OK, if we can do this, I tend to get it done, we will have 10 million more new jobs because we will be making investments where we can grow the economy.”</i>	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton



15	“Donald thinks that climate change is a hoax perpetrated by the Chinese. <i>I think it's real.</i> ”	Refusal	Hillary Clinton
16	“ <i>I am determined that we're going to get the economy really moving again, building on the progress we've made over last night years, but never going back to what got us in trouble in the first place.</i> ”	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton
17	“ <i>I will tell you this, we have to do a much better job at keeping our jobs</i> ”.	Promise	Trump
18	" <i>I will bring... excuse me. I will bring back jobs. You can't bring back jobs.</i> "	Promise	Trump
19	"but let's not assume that trade is the only challenge we have in the economy. I think it is a part of it, and I've said what I'm going to do. I'm going to have a special prosecutor. <i>We're going to enforce the trade deals we have, and we're going to hold people accountable.</i> "	Promise	Hillary Clinton
20	“ <i>but you haven't done it in 30 years or 26 years or any number you want to...you haven't don't it.</i> ”	Refusal	Trump
21	“ <i>well, that is just not accurate. I was against it once it was finally negotiated and the terms were laid out.</i> "	Refusal	Hillary Clinton
22	“well Donald, I know you live in your own reality, <i>but that is not the facts.</i> ”	Refusal	Hillary Clinton
23	“my tax cut is the biggest since Ronald Reagan. I'm very proud of it. <i>It will create tremendous numbers of new jobs.</i> ”	Guarantee	Trump
24	“my tax cut will create tremendous numbers of new	Refusal	Hillary Clinton

	jobs. <i>But regulations, you are going to regulate these businesses out of existence.</i> ”		
25	“so we have taken the home page of my website, HillaryClinton.com, and we’ve turned it into a fact checker. <i>So if you want to see in real-time what the facts are, please go and take a look.</i> ”	Offer	Hillary Clinton
26	“ <i>and take a look at mine, also, you’ll see.</i> ”	Offer	Trump
27	“ and take a look at mine (my website), also, <i>and you’ll see.</i> ”	Guarantee	Trump
28	“ <i>what I have proposed would cut regulations and streamline them for small business</i> ”.	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton
29	"what I have proposed would cut regulations and streamline them for small business. <i>What I’ve proposed would be paid for by raising taxes on the wealthy, because they have made all the gains in the economy.</i> ”	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton
30	“ I’m getting rid of the carried interest provision. <i>And if you really look, it’s not a tax, it’s really not a great thing for the wealthy.</i> ”	Refusal	Trump
31	“I think building the middle class, investing in the middle class, making college debt-free <i>so more young people can get their education, helping people refinance their debt from college at a lower rate.</i> ”	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton
32	“typical politician. <i>All talk, no action. Sounds good, doesn’t work. Never going to happen.</i> ”	Refusal	Trump
33	"Well, I told you, <i>I will release them as soon as the audit</i> ”.	Promise	Trump
34	“ <i>I will release my tax</i>	Promise	Trump

	<i>returns...against my lawyer' wishes...when she releases her 33,000 e-mails that have been deleted."</i>		
35	<i>"when she releases her 33,000 e-mails that have been deleted. As soon as she releases them, I will release."</i>	Guarantee	Trump
36	<i>" almost every lawyer says, you don't release your returns until the audit's complete. When the audit's complete, I'll do it."</i>	Guarantee	Trump
37	<i>"it's not negotiable, no. Let her release the e-mails."</i>	Refusal	Trump
38	<i>"and I have no reason to believe that he's ever going to release his tax returns, because there's something he's hiding."</i>	Refusal	Hillary Clinton
39	<i>"I'm not going to make any excuse. It was a mistake, and I take responsibility for that."</i>	Promise	Hillary Clinton
40	<i>"that was more than a mistake. That was done purposely, That was not a mistake."</i>	Refusal	Trump
41	<i>"No, you're wrong. It went before a judge, who was a very against police judge."</i>	Refusal	Trump
42	<i>"no, the argument is that we have to take the guns away from these people that have them and they are bad people that shouldn't have them."</i>	Refusal	Trump
43	<i>"and I believe strongly that commonsense gun safety measures would assist us."</i>	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton
44	<i>"but I think we have to look very strongly at no-fly lists and watch lists. And when people are on there, even if they shouldn't be on there, we'll help them, we'll help them legally, we'll help them get off."</i>	Promise	Trump
45	<i>" and I don't think, I really</i>	Guarantee	Trump

	<i>don't think you disagree with me on this, if you want to know the truth."</i>		
46	"and you know what else I prepared for? <i>I prepared to be president. And I think that's a good thing."</i>	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton
47	"during the campaign, her campaign against President Obama, fought very hard. <i>And you can go look it up, and you can check it out"</i>	Offer	Trump
48	" <i>I will tell you why I'm satisfied with it. Because I want to get on defeating ISIS.</i> "	Promise	Trump
49	"Secretary Clinton also fought it. I mean, you know, now, everybody in mainstream is going to say, oh, that's not true. <i>Look, it's true.</i> Sidney Blumenthal sent a reporter, you just have to take a look at CNN, the last week, interview with your former campaign manager."	Refusal	Trump
50	" <i>but let me just tell you.</i> When you talk about healing, I think that I've developed relationships over the last little while with the African-American community."	Volunteer	Trump
51	" I got to watch in preparing for this some of your debates against Barack Obama. You treated him with terrible disrespect. And I watched the way you talk now about how lovely everything is and how wonderful you are. <i>It doesn't work that way.</i> "	Refusal	Trump
52	" but just last week, your campaign manager said it was true. So when you tried to act holier than thou, <i>it really doesn't work. It really</i>	Refusal	Trump

	<i>doesn't.</i> "		
53	"we don't want to engage in a different kind of war fare. <i>But we will defend the citizens of this country.</i> "	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton
54	" <i>I'll take the admirals and I'll take the generals any day over the political hacks that I see that have led our country so brilliantly over the last 10 years with their knowledge.</i> "	Promise	Trump
55	" <i>I don't think anybody knows it was Russia that broke into the DNC. She's saying Russia, Russia, Russia, but I don't. I mean, it could be Russia also be China, it could also be lots of other people.</i> "	Refusal	Trump
56	" <i>you don't know who broke into DNC.</i> "	Refusal	Trump
57	" <i>I think we need to do much more with our tech companies to prevent ISIS and their operatives from being able to use the internet to radicalize, even direct people in our country and Europe and else where.</i> "	Offer	Hillary Clinton
58	"we're making progress. Our military is assisting in Iraq. And we're hoping that <i>within the year we'll be able to push ISIS out of Iraq and then, you know, really squeeze them in Syria.</i> "	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton
59	" <i>and I would also do everything possible to take out their leadership.</i> "	Promise	Hillary Clinton
60	" <i>and I think we need to go after Baghdadi, as well, make that one of our organizing principles.</i> "	Offer	Hillary Clinton
61	"as I've been saying for a long time, and <i>I think you'll agree, because I said to you once, had we taken the oil –and we</i>	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton

	should have taken the oil- ISIS would not have been able to form either, because the oil was their primary source of income.”		
62	<i>"and I think we've got to have an intelligence surge, where we are looking for every scrap of information."</i>	Offer	Hillary Clinton
63	“they need to have close working cooperation with law enforcement in these communities, <i>not be alienated and pushed away as some of Donald’s rhetoric, unfortunately, has led to.</i> ”	Refuse	Hillary Clinton
64	“and that was – <i>believe me- I’m sure I’m not going to get credit for it-</i> but that was largely because of what I was saying and my criticism of NATO.”	Guarantee	Trump
65	“ I think we have to get NATO to go into the middle East with us, in addition to surrounding nations, and we have to knock the hell out of ISIS, and we have to do it fast, when ISIS formed in this vacuum created by Barack Obama and secretary Clinton, <i>and believe me you were the ones that took out the troops. Not only that, you named the day.</i> ”	Guarantee	Trump
66	"now you're talking about taking out ISIS. But you were there, and you were secretary of state when it was a little infant. Now it's in over 30 countries. And you're going to stop them? <i>I don't think so.</i> ”	Refusal	Trump
67	“ <i>and I'll ask the press if somebody would call up Sean Hannity, this was before the war started</i> ”.	Promise	Trump

68	<i>“Let’s talk about two important issues that were briefly mentioned by Donald, first NATO.”</i>	Offer	Hillary
69	<i>“it’s not an accurate one at all. It’s not an accurate one. So I just want to give a lot of things, and just to respond.”</i>	Refusal	Trump
70	<i>but it’s like his plan to defeat ISIS. He says it’s a secret plan, but the only secret is that he has no plan.”</i>	Refusal	Hillary Clinton
71	<i>“I intend to be a leader of our country that people can count on, both here at home and around the world, to make decisions that will further peace and prosperity”</i>	Promise	Hillary Clinton
72	<i>“she doesn’t have a look, she doesn’t have stamina. I said she doesn’t have the stamina. And I don’t believe she does have the stamina, because to be a president of this country, you need tremendous stamina.”</i>	Refusal	Trump
73	<i>“well, I support our democracy. And sometimes you win, sometimes you lose. But I certainly will support the outcome of this election.”</i>	Promise	Hillary Clinton
74	<i>“this election is really up to you. It’s not about us so much as it is about you and your families and the kind of country and future you want.”</i>	Guarantee	Hillary Clinton
75	<i>“I want to make America great again”</i>	Promise	Trump
76	<i>“I want to make America great again. I’m going to be able to do it.”</i>	Guarantee	Trump
77	<i>“if she (Hillary Clinton) win, I will absolutely support her.”</i>	Promise	Trump
78	<i>“I want to make America great again. I’m going to be able to do it. I don’t believe Hillary</i>	Refusal	Trump

	<i>will.</i> ”		
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