

THE IDEOLOGY OF DONALD TRUMP ON HIS SPEECH AT THE ISRAEL MUSEUM: FAIRCLOUGH'S THREE MODELS OF CDA

Ahmad Faiz¹, Nurul Chojimah², Ismatul Khasanah³
¹⁻³Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

DOI: 10.23917/humaniora.v20i2.9591

Received: December 19th, 2019. Revised: Juni 10th, 2020. Accepted: Juni 23rd, 2020

Available Online: August 29th, 2020. Published Regularly: August, 2020

Keywords	Abstract
empowerment program, improvement revenue, critical discourse analysis (CDA)	<i>This research investigated the ideology of Donald Trump on his speech at the Israel museum. This research focused on analysing illocutionary acts to discover the ideology of Trump on his speech. This research used qualitative approach. The design of this research is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). This research used Fairclough's three models of CDA, namely: textual analysis, discursive practice and social practice. The result that showed there were five types of illocutionary acts expressed, those are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. Representatives was mostly expressed by Trump. Therefore, the result showed that Trump expressed all types of illocutionary act. The ideology on the speech at the Israel museum showed that Trump intended to use his power to create peace in Jerusalem.</i>
Corresponding Author Ahmad Faiz Universitas Brawijaya Indonesia Email: faizelf13@gmail.com	

INTRODUCTION

The conflict between Israel and Palestine has become an old war which has been occurring since 1948 (Margolick, 2008). Israel's motive of the invasion is to seize Palestinian's territory, Gaza which was well-known as Jerusalem. However, the explicit motive of their invasion is such religious conflict. Israel is well-known as Jewish country which means that they have certain motive toward Islam in Palestinian invasion. There is a long standing rivalry between Jewish people and Muslim people. Jewish people, Israel intended to seize Al Quds in Jerusalem, which was confessed as their holy place.

Donald Trump gave his remarks through his speech in Jerusalem on 23rd May 2017. Through his speech, he showed his sympathy toward the conflict in Jerusalem. Jerusalem is a popular city between Israel and Palestine. Simon (2011) stated that Jerusalem is a holy place, a home of many beliefs or religion, especially Islam, Jews and Christ, and each of them claims that the place only belongs to them. As holy place, this place is believed as an important place on earth for the interaction between human and God. Current status of Jerusalem is both Israel and Palestine recognize the place as their capital city (Xinhuanet, 2017). However, Israel has compounded the problem by staying on East Jerusalem as that is not their territory. The International community does not recognize East Jerusalem as Israel's capital and their settlement is illegal. The solution of its status can be solved through negotiations from both countries.

He expected that the three religions those are Muslims, Jews and Christians in Jerusalem must be able to actualize Trump's dream on creating peace. As we know that

Trump is such the most influential person in the world. His position as President of USA who was chosen in 2016 causing him becomes a powerful person. The president of USA is always viewed as number one person in the world. Therefore, his movement and policy always become the number one topic to concern in the worldwide. His speech then spread rapidly and became the hottest issue at that time.

This research investigates illocutionary act on Donald Trump's speech at the Israel museum by using critical discourse analysis. The main purpose of this research is to find the illocutionary act and ideology in Donald Trump's speech at the Israel museum. Every the use of language always has ideology. The Ideology of a speech can be understood from the background of the speaker and another contextual aspect. As what Van Dijk (1993) stated that critical discourse analysis (CDA) is an analysis investigating discourse, power, social, dominance and inequality expressed and the relationship. CDA has an important role to investigate the language and beyond language in a speech.

This research analyzed Donald Trump's speech through Fairclough's (1992) models of CDA. This model consists of text, discursive practice and social practice. Through those models, this research investigated the discourse and the social aspect to discover the ideology of Donald Trump on his speech at the Israel museum. In linguistic features, the analysis is to find illocutionary act and persuasive strategies. It is used to find the intended meaning of Trump on his speech at the Israel museum.

Illocutionary acts reflected in Trump's speech at the Israel museum is the focus of linguistic features in this research. Illocutionary act is the second class of speech act. Speech act is an utterance showing what speaker means (illocutionary act) and resulting the effect (perlocutionary act) which possibly provokes hearer. However, this research focused on investigating illocutionary act in Trump's speech. Therefore, perlocutionary act as the effect or hearer's response is not included to be analyzed. Through illocutionary act, the intention of Trump said in his speech can be discovered whether representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

Mufiah and Rahman (2018) analyzed speech act on Donald Trump's inaugural speech. The research focused on analyzing locutionary act, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary act. The result showed that representatives were reflected to express assertion, state the fact, give description and conclusion. Expressives were reflected to express joy, sorrow, pain and like. Directives were reflected to give command, orders and suggestion. Commissives were reflected to give promise and pledge. The result showed that Trump stated his promises by saying "will". It shows that he convinced audiences that he will do something. Expressives were found when Trump showed his gratitude by thanking. The another result showed that he also expressed praising and showed his sympathy. And, declaratives were reflected to give declaration. Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih and Rusiana (2018) analyzed speech act used in London has fallen movie. The result showed that representatives were found while speaker claimed something. It was found while speaker judged or recognized something. Wulansari and Suhartini (2015) has analyzed directive speech act of Indonesian EFL teacher. The result showed that there are three types of directive speech act, those are giving request, command and opinion or advice. In giving command, the speaker used modal such as "will" and "must" that uses his authority to ask people to do something. Speaker used imperative sentence to request. It means speaker ask people to do something if they want. And speaker also used modal "must" to give suggestion. It showed that speaker offered an action by giving opinion or advice. Garda (2018) analyzed one of illocutionary acts, that is declarative act my lawyer, Mr. Jo. The result showed declarative was found when Mr. Jo declared a policy and a decision in a court. His statement has a power which can give a big implication.

In the previous research of CDA, Mahshid (2014) analyzed critical discourse analysis of political speech of four candidates of Rasht city council elections in 2013, with a view to Fairclough's three models. The linguistics finding of the research focused on discursive structures, power relations and persuasive strategies. Hamood (2019) analyzed

Trump’s discourse while recognizing Jerusalem as Israel’s capital city by using Van Dijk’s CDA. The research focused on analyzing political discourse and thematic theory in CDA.

Linguistic features of those previous research focused on stylistic and persuasive strategies in speech. It means that previous research above has not analyzed illocutionary act yet. As a matter of fact, illocutionary act and language are inseparable. What speaker says in a speech certainly contains implicit meaning. As this research analyzed illocutionary act, in order to know the implicit meaning of what Trump said in his speech at the Israel museum. Therefore, through CDA, this research analyzed illocutionary act, persuasive strategies and the ideology. In analyzing the ideology, the alignment of Donald Trump was discovered.

METHOD

This research used qualitative approach to get a deeper understanding. As qualitative research, the design of this research is descriptive that analyzed the data in the form of words. The data of this research is the utterance of Donald Trump’s speech at the Israel museum containing illocutionary act. The speech was delivered by Trump on 23rd March 2017 with the title “Remarks by President Trump at Israel Museum”. The full text of the speech was obtained from www.whitehouse.gov.com.

The instrument of this research is human instrument as the writer of this research as the main instrument. In investigating the data, this research used additional supplementary information as the parameter to categorize the characteristic of illocutionary act, as shown in a table below :

Table 1. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary Act	Characteristic
Representatives	stating, suggesting, claiming, reporting, boasting and complaining
Directives	request, command and opinion or suggestion
Commissives	promise, guarantee, threats and refusals
Expressives	apologizing, giving congratulations, blaming, praising, thanking and welcoming
Declaratives	provoking someone guilty, declaring war or a policy and influencing people to make a big movement

In collecting the data, several steps were conducted. Firstly, The researcher read the text. Secondly, the data were obtained by note-taking Donald Trump’s utterance in his speech categorized as illocutionary act. Then, illocutionary acts were classified into the types of illocutionary act, those are Representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. Finally, the data were analyzed and discussed

RESULT

The result showed that there are five types of illocutionary acts, those are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives were expressed.

Representatives

Datum 1

Dozens of innocent people, beautiful young children savagely murdered in this heinous attack upon humanity.

Datum 1 indicates representatives because Trump told his belief. He stated a report to the audiences. He talked about the victims of an attack upon humanity. By telling the event as fact, representatives above is categorized as report.

Datum 2

Jerusalem is a sacred city. Its beauty, splendor, and heritage are like no other place on Earth. (Applause.) What a heritage. What a heritage. The ties of the Jewish people to this Holy Land are ancient and eternal. (Applause.) They date back thousands of years, including the reign of King David whose star now flies proudly on Israel's white and blue flag.

Datum 2 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker told his argument. Representatives was expressed because Trump told what his belief about Jerusalem. He talked about the characteristics of Jerusalem. He described about his admiration toward Jerusalem. At the second sentence, he emphasized that Jerusalem is a sacred city by saying "its beauty, splendor and heritage are like no other place on earth". He even also emphasized it by saying "heritage" twice. It shows that Trump intended to strengthen what he said is true, that Jerusalem is a sacred city. Therefore, representatives above is categorized as description.

Datum 3

Yesterday, I visited the Western Wall, and marveled at the monument to God's presence and man's perseverance. I was humbled to place my hand upon the wall and to pray in that holy space for wisdom from God. I also visited and prayed at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, a site revered by Christians throughout the world. I laid a wreath at Yad Vashem, honoring, remembering, and mourning the six million Jews who were murdered in the Holocaust.

Datum 3 indicates representatives because Trump told a fact. He talked about his visit to Western Wall and Church of the Holy Sepulchre. He strengthened his report by stating the time signal "yesterday". It showed that the time signal was stated to emphasize what he said is the true event. The use of past tense shows that the event was done before the speech delivered. It means that he intended to state a true event to the audiences. By telling the event as fact, representatives above is categorized as report.

Datum 4

Down through the ages, the Jewish people have suffered persecution, oppression, and even those who have sought their destruction. But, through it all, they have endured and, in fact, they have thrived.

Datum 4 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker talked about fact. Representatives was expressed because Trump a fact of Jewish. He told the sorrows experienced by Jewish people. In the first part of the sentence, he stated "down through the ages" to strengthen that Jewish people has suffered for so long time. It shows that he intended to emphasize what he said is true. By telling the event as fact, representatives above is categorized as report

Datum 5

In Israel, not only Jews are free to till the soil, teach their children, and pray to God in the ancient land of their fathers — and they love this land, and they love God — but

Muslims, Christians, and people of all faiths are free to live and worship according to their conscience, and to follow their dreams, right here.

Datum 5 indicates representatives because Trump talked about his belief. He talked about the characteristics of Israel Through his statement above. He described that Israel is a place where Muslim, Christians and people of all faith can freely worship. Therefore, representatives above is categorized as description.

Datum 6

We must build a coalition of partners who share the aim of stamping out extremists and violence, and providing our children a peaceful and hopeful future. But a hopeful future for children in the Middle East requires the world to fully recognize the vital role of the State of Israel. (Applause.)

Datum 6 indicates representatives because speaker told his arguments by talking about what he believed to convince hearers. He stated that coalition must be built as the solution for several goals mentioned above. By stating “must”, he intended to strengthen that what he said is such an obligatory. Therefore, representatives above is categorized as assertion.

Datum 7

Israelis have experienced firsthand the hatred and terror of radical violence. Israelis are murdered by terrorists wielding knives and bombs. Hamas and Hezbollah launch rockets into Israeli communities where schoolchildren have to be trained to hear the sirens and run to the bomb shelters — with fear, but with speed. ISIS targets Jewish neighborhoods, synagogues, and storefronts. And Iran’s leaders routinely call for Israel’s destruction.

Datum 7 is categorized as representatives. The text above is in the form of declarative sentence as speaker talked about fact. Representatives was expressed because Trump stated fact of Israel. Trump gave information by stating a report of what has been experienced by Israel. He told that several challenges have been faced by Israel. The attack of Hamas, Hezbollah and ISIS have made Israel suffer. By telling the event as fact, representatives above is categorized as report.

Datum 8

As we stand in Jerusalem, we see pilgrims of all faiths coming to this land to walk on this hallowed ground. Jews place the prayers from their hearts in the stone blocks of the beautiful Western Wall. Christians pray in the pews of an ancient church. Muslims answer the call to prayer at their holy sites. This city, like no other place in the world, reveals the longing of human hearts to know and to worship God.

Datum 8 is categorized as representatives because Trump told fact and his belief toward Jerusalem. He told the fact of Jerusalem by describing Jerusalem. He told that Jerusalem is a holy place for Jews, Christians and Muslims. He intended to strengthen that Jerusalem is a city which deserves to be protected. And then, in the last sentence, he judged or recognized Jerusalem is the only place in the world, engaging several religions. By expressing his judgement or recognition toward Jerusalem, representatives above is categorized as claim.

Directives

Datum 9

Today, gathered with friends, I call upon all people — Jews, Christians, Muslims, and every faith, every tribe, every creed — to draw inspiration from this ancient city, to set aside our sectarian differences, to overcome oppression and hatred, and to give all children the freedom and hope and dignity written into our souls.

Datum 9 indicates directives because Trump asked people to do something. He asked every tribe, faith and religion especially Jews, Christians and Muslims by stating “— to draw inspiration from this ancient city, to set aside our sectarian differences, to overcome oppression and hatred, and to give all children the freedom and hope and dignity written into our souls. The unity was expected to be able to create children’s freedom, hope and dignity. He intended to ask for help if people could help. Therefore, directives above is categorized request.

Datum 10

There, I urged our friends in the Muslim world to join us in creating stability, safety and security. And I was deeply encouraged by the desire of many leaders to join us in cooperation toward these shared and vital goals.

Datum 10 indicates directives because Trump asked people to do something. In the first sentence, he asked Muslim by stating “I urged our friends in the Muslim world to join us” to bring peace by creating stability, safety and security. And then, in the next sentence, he deeply asked many leaders in the words by stating “I was deeply encouraged by the desire of many leaders to join us” to reach the goals. The word “us” might refers to USA. It showed that he invited Muslim and leaders to do something if they wanted. Therefore, directives above is categorized as request.

Datum 11

Today, let us pray for that peace and for a more hopeful future across the Middle East.

Datum 11 indicates directives because Trump asked people to do something that also reflected directives. By stating “let us”, he intended to invite people to do something. He asked people to pray for a peace and a more hopeful future across the Middle East. It showed that he asked people to do something if they want. Therefore, directives above is categorized as request.

Datum 12

But even as we strengthen our partnership in practice, let us always remember our highest ideals. Let us never forget that the bond between our two nations is woven together in the hearts of our people, and their love of freedom, hope, and dignity for every man and every woman. Let us dream of a future where Jewish, Muslim, and Christian children can grow up together and live together in trust, harmony, tolerance, and respect.

Datum 12 indicates directives because Trump requested people to do something that also reflected directives. By stating “let us” three times in each sentences above, he intended to give request. He asked everyone to always hold the highest ideals, creating peace. He strengthened to never forget that the freedom, hope and dignity can be reached

through unity. It showed that he asked people to something if they want. Therefore, directives above is categorized as request.

Commissives
Datum 13

I pledged right then and there what I pledge again today: the words “never again!”

Datum 13 indicates commissive because Trump assured something. Previously, in datum 3, he talked about the tragedy in Jerusalem by saying “... mourning the six million Jews who were murdered in the Holocaust”. Then, in this datum, he committed to do something by stating “I pledged”. He mentioned it twice to strengthen his commitment to pay something what he has promised. And then, he stated “never again” which means the tragedy would never happen again. It showed that he made an oath that it would never happen again toward Jews in Jerusalem. By committing to pay something, commissives above is categorized as pledged.

Datum 14

I stand in awe of the accomplishments of the Jewish people, and I make this promise to you: My administration will always stand with Israel.

Datum 14 indicates commissives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Commissives was expressed because Trump assured something. Firstly, he showed his commitment by saying that he will stand for Jewish people. Then, he made an oath that his administration, USA will always stand with Israel. By telling his commitment, commissives above is categorized as promise.

Datum 15

And, on behalf of the United States, we pledge to stand by you and defend our shared values so that together we can defeat terrorism and create safety for all of God’s children.

Datum 15 indicates commissives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Commissives was found because he assured something. He committed in the first sentence by giving a statement that United States will stand by you, which means Israeli people, as the place where the speech delivered. And then, in the next sentence, he argued that the action can defeat terrorism and create safety for all of God’s children. By convincing that the action would bring good impact, commissives above is categorized as guarantee

Datum 16

ISIS targets Jewish neighborhoods, synagogues, and storefronts. And Iran’s leaders routinely call for Israel’s destruction. Not with Donald J. Trump, believe me. (Applause.) Thank you. I like you too. (Laughter.) Not with Donald J. Trump, believe me.

Datum 16 indicates commissives because Trump assure something. In the first part of the sentence, he told the tragedy of terrorism done by ISIS and Iran. And then, he stated “Not with Donald J. Trump, believe me”. His statement showed that he argued that he

guaranteed that it would not happen again under Trump’s administration. By convincing that his action will give good impact, commissives above is categorized as guarantee.

Datum 17

As I have repeatedly said, I am personally committed to helping Israelis and Palestinians achieve a peace agreement, and I had a meeting this morning with President Abbas and can tell you that the Palestinians are ready to reach for peace. I know you’ve heard it before. I am telling you — that’s what I do. They are ready to reach for peace.

Datum 17 indicates commissives because he showed his commitment. He made an oath to help Israel and Palestine to create peace. He stated that he has called President Abbas and argued that Palestinians are ready to reach peace. It showed that commissives above is categorized as promise.

Datum 18

But even as we work toward peace, we will build strength to defend our nations. The United States is firmly committed to keep Iran from developing a nuclear weapon and halting their support of terrorists and militias. (Applause.) So we are telling you right now that Iran will not have nuclear weapons. (Applause.)

Datum 18 indicates commissives because Trump told the commitment of United States. In the first sentence, he promised to build strength to defend the nations. And in the next sentence, he made an oath that United States will stop Iran in developing nuclear and supporting the terrorists and militias. It showed that commissives above is categorized as promise.

**Expensive
 Datum 19**

And I also want to thank Sara for hosting us last night in really a very unforgettable dinner. We had a great time. We talked about a lot of very, very important things.

Datum 19 indicates expressives because Trump involved hearers emotion. It was expressed while he showing his gratitude. He thanked to Sara for hosting in an unforgettable dinner by explicitly said “thank”. It showed that expressives above is categorized as thanking.

Datum 20

And thank you to Ambassador David Friedman and Mrs. Friedman for joining us, along with a number of very good friends who have come from our country to yours, as we reaffirm the unshakable bond between the United States of America and Israel.

Datum 20 indicates expressives because Trump involved hearer’s emotion. It was expressed while he showed his gratitude. He thanked to David Friedman and Mrs. Friedman for joining by explicitly said “thank you”. He used the world “...joining us” which refers to United States. It showed that expressive above is categorized as thanking.

Datum 21

Through your hardships, you have created one of the most abundant lands anywhere in the world — a land that is rich not only in history, culture, and opportunity, but especially in spirit.

Datum 21 indicates expressives because Trump involved hearer's emotion. He talked Israel on what they have done. By stating "Through your hardship", he intended to show his thankfulness toward Israel. It means that Israel has worked hard to do something as mentioned in the following sentence "you have created one of the most abundant lands anywhere in the world...". It means that Trump praised Israel which has worked hard to do something positive for Jerusalem. It showed that expressives above is categorized as praising.

Datum 22

That historic summit represents a new opportunity for people throughout the Middle East to overcome sectarian and religious divisions, to extinguish the fires of extremism, and to find common ground and shared responsibility in making the future of this region so much better than it is right now.

Datum 22 indicates expressives because Trump involved hearer's emotion. Previously, Trump talked about the conflict by saying "Conflict cannot continue forever." And then, in this datum, he made a hope through his statement "...people throughout the Middle East to overcome sectarian and religious divisions, to extinguish the fires of extremism, and to find common ground and shared responsibility in making the future of this region so much better than it is right now.". It showed that Trump gave a hope to motivate people in Middle East to make a better future. Therefore, expressives above is categorized as giving a hope.

Datum 23

It is my hope that someday, very soon, Israeli children will never need to rush towards shelters again as sirens ring out loud and clear.

Datum 23 indicates expressives because Trump involved hearer's emotion by making a hope for Israeli children. He gave a hope by stating his expectation may Israeli children would be safe in future, without running away to look for protection. Therefore, expressives occurred while Trump gave a hope.

Datum 24

Finally, the United States is proud that Israeli Air Force pilots are flying the incredible, new American F-35 planes.

Datum 24 indicates expressives because Trump involved hearer's emotion. He talked about the success of Israeli pilots. Then, he congratulated them for successfully flying new American F-35 planes. It showed that expressives above is categorized giving congratulation.

Declarative

Datum 25

Change must come from within. It can only come from within.

Datum 25 indicates declaratives because Trump declared something which can change hearers attitude. Previously, he talked about the history of Jerusalem facing some conflicts. Then, in this datum, he intended to motivate all people to make a change for stopping the conflicts. It showed that declaratives above is expressed to influence people to make a big movement.

DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the results were investigated through Fairclough's three models of CDA, those are textual analysis, discursive practice and social practice.

1. Textual Analysis

The result showed that all types of illocutionary act were found, those representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. Representatives were mostly reflected. It was expressed while Trump gave assertion, claim, description and report. It confirmed Mufiah and Rahman (2018) that representatives occurred while speaker stated a fact, gave assertion and description. Stating a fact was shown in datum 4 and 7, Trump stated a fact by telling the report of several tragedies faced by Israeli people. Giving assertion was shown in datum 6, Trump gave assertion while he strengthened his statement that building a coalition is a must to reach several goals. Description was expressed in datum 2 while Trump described the beauty of Jerusalem. Representatives was expressed to claim confirming Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih and Rusiana (2018). It was shown in datum 8 while Trump acknowledged Jerusalem as a holy city.

Directives were expressed while Trump gave request. It confirmed Mufiah and Rahman (2018) and Yulianti and Cucu (2015) that directives were expressed to give request. Commissives were expressed while Trump to pledge, promise and guarantee. It confirmed Mufiah and Rahman (2018) that commissive was expressed to pledge and promise. Trump pledged in datum 13 while he committed to pay something by explicitly saying "pledged". Promise was expressed while Trump showed the commitment of his administration to support Israel in datum 14 and 17. Guarantee was expressed in datum 16 while Trump convinced that with himself, ISIS attacking Israel would be stopped.

Expressives were expressed by Trump to give thanking, hope and praising. It confirmed Mufiah and Rahman (2018) that expressives were expressed to give thanking and praising. Trump showed his gratitude by thanking to some people in datum 19 and 20. Giving a hope was shown in datum 23 and 23 while telling the beautiful of future for Israeli people. Trump praised Israeli people for their hard work in developing Jerusalem in datum 22. Declaratives were expressed by Trump to influence to make a big movement. It was shown in datum 26 when Trump motivated people to make a change by working together in creating peace.

2. Discursive Practise

In discursive practice, this research analyzed production, consumption and distribution of the text.

Production deals with who delivers the speech. In this research, the speech was delivered by Donald Trump. As the president of USA, he showed his power through his speech. He showed his power by expressing commissives. In datum 13, he expressed commissives by pledging that the tragedy of holocaust faced by Jewish people. It showed that under his power, he could do actions so the tragedy will never happen again. In datum 14 and 17, he promised to help Israel and also Palestine in creating peace. The conflict between Israel and Palestine has not found the solution yet. Trump showed his power by promising to create peace that has been a awaited for long time. In datum 16, he talked about the dangerous of ISIS threatening Jewish people and Irak who caused the destruction in Israel. He showed his power by giving guarantee that would never happen. From

the expression of commissives, he would like to build hearer's trustworthiness toward his power as the president of USA.

The speech was distributed through oral and internet. The speech was consumed by the audiences attending when the speech delivered by Donald Trump. Through this media, the audience can receive the message more clearly. Through internet, the speech is easily received by all people over the world. The message received by reader is limited. It might depend on what printed media and internet convey. The speech can be found in youtube and websites.

3. Social Practice

Social practice deals with the social condition reflected on Trump's speech about Jerusalem and beyond the speech. Jerusalem is a beautiful, sacred and heritage city. Simon (2011) stated that Jerusalem is a holy place for many beliefs especially Islam, Jews and Christ. In datum 2, Trump described the beauty of Jerusalem. He even praised it by saying "what a heritage" twice. It illustrated that Jerusalem is an important city, reminding the reign of King David whose proudly flies on Israel's blue flag. In datum 8, Trump also illustrated the condition of Jerusalem that Jews, Muslims and Christians also pray in the same place, that is Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is a place that has faced many obstacles. In Xinhuanet (2011) stated that both Israel and Palestine recognized Jerusalem as their capital city. In datum 4 and datum 7, he illustrated the condition by talking about several tragedies faced by Israeli people. Then, through his speech he intended to create freedom and peace in Jerusalem.

4. Ideology

Based on the explanation above, the ideology of Trump on his speech at the Israel museum can be discovered. He showed his sympathy on what has been experienced by Israel and Jerusalem. He illustrated the condition of Jerusalem by describing it and mentioned several tragedies such as the attack of terrorists and the murder faced by Israeli people.

Trump expressed commissives to show his promise. He intended to use his power and commitment through his speech. His promise was to show his commitment as the president of USA who has a strong power. Therefore, through his speech, he committed to erase any suffers and create peace in Jerusalem.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result and discussion above, all types of illocutionary act were expressed on Trump's speech at the Israel museum, those are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. Representatives were mostly reflected. In representatives, there four characteristics were found, those are report, description, assertion and report. Only one characteristics of directives found, that is request. In expressing commissives, there are three characteristics found, those are pledge, promise and guarantee. There are two characteristics of expressives were found, those are thanking and praising. Declaratives was expressed to influence people to do a big movement.

In discursive practice, Trump expressed commissives to show his power. He showed his support toward Israeli people in creating peace in Jerusalem. In social practice, Trump illustrated the social condition in Jerusalem by showing his sympathy toward Israel facing several tragedies. It showed that Trump intended to show his power by promising to create peace in Jerusalem

REFERENCES

- Fairclough. (1992). *Discourse and Social Change*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Garda. (2018). An Analysis of Declarative Speech Act in Mr. Lawyer, Mr. Jo : Pragmatic Speech. *Journal of English Language Studies*. 3(1), 91-100.

- Hamood. (2019). Critical Discourse Analysis of Trump's Discourse Recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's Capital. *University of Baghdad*. 31(1)B,57-64.
- Mahshid. (2014). A Critical Discourse Analysis of Political Speech of Four Candidates of Rasht City Council Elections in 2013, with A View to Fairclough Approach. *European Journal of Social Sciences, Education and Research*. 1(2), 8-18.
- Margolick. (2008, May 4). *Endless War*. Retrieved from The New York Times: <https://www.nytimes.com/2008/05/04/books/review/Margolick-t.html>
- Rahman, M. A. (2019). Speech Acts Analysis of Donald Trump's Speech. *Professional Journal of English Education*. 1(2), 125-132.
- Ramallah. (2017, December 8). *Backgrounder: History and current status of the holy city Jerusalem*. Retrieved from xinhuanet: http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-12/08/c_136811720.htm
- Simon. (2011). *Jerusalem Biography*. New York: Borzoi Book.
- Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih, & Rusiana. (2018). An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London has Fallen Movie. *Vision: Journal for language and foreign language learning*, 2(1),160-169.
- Van-Dijk, T. A. (1993). Principles of critical discourse analysis. *Discourse & Society*, 4(2), 249-283.
- Whitehouse.gov. (2017). *Remarks by President Trump at Israel Museum*. Retrieved from Whitehouse.gov: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-israel-museum/>
- Wulansari & Suhartini . (2015). Directive Speech Act Realization of Indonesian EFL Classroom. *Journal of English Education*. 3(2), 223-229.