THE IDEOLOGY OF TRUMP ON HIS SPEECH ABOUT JERUSALEM: FAIRCLOUGH'S MODELS OF CDA

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Abstract

This research investigates the ideology of Trump on his speech about Jerusalem. This research was aimed to analyze illocutionary acts and the ideology of Trump.. This research used qualitative approach. The design of this research is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). This research used Fairclough's three models of CDA, those are textual analysis, discursive practice and social practice The result that showed that there are 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 about Jerusalem showed that Trump intended to use his power to create peace in Jerusalem.

Keywords: *ideology, illocutionary act, speech*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menyelidiki ideologi pada pidato Trump tentang Yerusalem. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tindakan ilokusi dan ideologi Trump. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Desain penelitian ini Analisis Wacana Kritis (AWK). Penelitian ini menggunakan tiga model AWK dari Fairclough, yaitu analisis tekstual, praktik diskursif, dan praktik sosial. Hasil yang menunjukkan ada lima jenis tindak ilokusi yang diungkapkan, yaitu representatif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif. Representative adalah yang paling sering diungkapkan oleh Trump. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa Trump mengekspresikan semua jenis tindakan ilokusi. Ideologi pada pidato tentang Yerusalem menunjukkan bahwa Trump menggunakan kekuatannya untuk menciptakan kedamaian di Jerusalem.

Kata kunci : *ideologi, tindak ilokusi, pidato.*

A. 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.

Trump gave his remarks through his speech in Jerusalem on 6th December 2017. Trough his speech, he explicitly declared Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. 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 a 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.

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 a 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 the ideology of Trump on his speech about Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. The main purpose of this research is to find the illocutionary act and ideology in Trump's speech. Every the use of language always has ideology. The Ideology of a speech was discovered through Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). 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. This research analyzed 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 Trump on his speech about Jerusalem. In linguistic features, the analysis is to find illocutionary act. It is used to find the intended meaning of Trump on his speech about Jerusalem. Illocutionary acts reflected in Trump's speech about Jerusalem as Israel's capital city is the focus of the linguistic feature in this research. Mufiah and Rahman (2018) analyzed speech act on 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 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.

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 unseparable. 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 about Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. Therefore, through CDA, this research analyzed illocutionary act and the ideology.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Critical Discourse Analysis

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 Trump's speech through Fairclough's (1992) models of CDA. This model consists of text, discursive practice and social practice. The first step was textual analysis in which the illocutionary acts were analyzed. The second step was discursive practice in which production, consumption and distribution were analyzed. The last step was social practice in which the social condition were analyzed and the ideology was finally discovered.

2. Illocutionary Act

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. Searle(1976) categorizes the illocutionary act into five classes, those are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

a. **Representatives**

Representatives: a statement stated by speaker to tell an evidence or a fact which shows the statement is the true or false. The characteristics of representatives are giving assertion, suggestion, report and description, claiming, boasting and complaining.

b. **Directives**

Directives : A statement that gives motivation toward hearer to do something. It is usually used to give order which proposes the hearer to take a particular action, and speaker intends to give request, command and opinion or suggestion.

c. **Commissives**

Commissives: A statement that speaker tells the hearers that he convince hearer that he would like to commit in doing something. Through the statement, the speaker intended to state a promise, guarantee, threats and refusals. toward hearer.

d. **Expressives**

Expressives: A statement stated by speaker to involve the emotional aspect. Expressive can be stated in the form of apologizing, giving congratulation, blaming, praising, showing sympathy, thanking, motivating and welcoming.

e. **Declaratives**

Declaratives : is a statement occured when speaker shows a power in doing something and contains a strong implication. It can be occurred when speaker intended to provoke someone guilty, declare war or a policy and influence people to make a big movement.

C. METHODS

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 Trump's speech about Jerusalem as Israel's capital city containing illocutionary act. The speech was delivered by Trump on 6th December 2017 with the title "Statement by President Trump about Jerusalem". 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	Characteristics
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 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.

D. Findings and Discussion

This chapter showed the result of illocutionary act on Trump's speech about Jerusalem.

Table 4.2. Findings of Illocutionary Act

Num	Types of Illocutionary Act	Total of Findings
1.	Representatives	9 data
2.	Directives	2 data
3.	Commissives	3 data
4.	Expressives	1 datum
5.	Declaratives	5 data

Based on the table 4.2, there are 20 illocutionary acts on speech II. It shows that there are five types of illocutionary acts were reflected on speech I, those are representatives (9 data), directives (2 data), commissives (3 data), expressives (1 datum) and declaratives (5 data). Representatives were mostly reflected with 9 data found.

Representatives
Datum 1

> In 1995, Congress adopted the Jerusalem Embassy Act urging the federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city — and so importantly — is Israel's capital.

Datum 1 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Representatives was expressed because Trump stated a fact. He told the event in 1995 about the demand of Congress which asked federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital. By mentioning the time signal that is "1995", Trump intended to strengthen that his statement is a true event. It showed that representatives above is categorized as report.

Datum 2

> Yet for over 20 years, every previous American president has exercised the law's waiver, refusing to move the US embassy to Jerusalem or to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. Presidents issued these waivers under the belief that delaying the recognition of Jerusalem would advance the cause of peace. Some say they lacked courage, but they made their best judgments based on facts as they understood them

at the time. Nevertheless, the record is in. After more than two decades of waivers, we are no closer to a lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians. It would be folly to assume that repeating the exact same formula would now produce a different or better result.

Datum 2 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker told his argument. Representatives was expressed because Trump told his belief. In the first part of the text, he stated "over 20 years" to convince hearers that his statement has truly happened. He stated the failure of previous American president in moving US embassy to Jerusalem and recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. In the last sentence, he argued that repeating what previous presidents action was not a good idea, which needed a new action. It showed that representatives above is categorized as complaining because he intended to oppose what previous presidents did, which showed his disagreement.

Datum 3

I've judged this course of action to be in the best interests of the United States of America and the pursuit of peace between Israel and the Palestinians.

Datum 3 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker told his argument. Representatives was expressed because Trump told his belief. By stating "Judged", he intended to show his optimism. He strengthened that his action, claiming Jerusalem as Israel's capital is the best

solution to create peace between Israel and Palestine. By stating "the best interest", he intended to convince hearers that USA's decision would give good impact. It showed that representatives above is categorized as boasting.

Datum 4

It was 70 years ago that the United States under President Truman recognized the state of Israel. Ever since then, Israel has made its capital in the city of Jerusalem, the capital the Jewish people established in ancient times.

Datum 4 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because Trump stated about fact, which also reflected representatives. He reported the event in 70 years ago about Jerusalem recognized by President of United States, Truman. And then, he also stated that Israel has recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital city which was established by Jewish people. By stating the time signal "70 years ago", he intended to convince hearers that his statement is true. By telling the event as fact, representatives above is categorized as report.

Datum 5

Today, Jerusalem is the seat of the modern Israeli government. It is the home of the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, as well as the Israeli supreme court. It is the location of the official residence of the prime minister and the president. It is the headquarters of many government ministries. For decades, visiting American presidents, secretaries of state,

and military leaders have met their Israeli counterparts in Jerusalem, as I did on my trip to Israel earlier this year.

Datum 5 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker talked about what he believed. Representatives was expressed because Trump claimed Jerusalem. He told that Jerusalem belongs to Israeli people. Israeli government has been officially placed in Jerusalem. The location of Israeli supreme court and residence of prime minister and president is in Jerusalem. By stating the time signal "today", he strengthened what he said was true. It showed that representatives above is categorized as claim.

Datum 6

Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of one of the most successful democracies in the world. Over the past seven decades, the Israeli people have built a country where Jews, Muslims, and Christians — and people of all faiths — are free to live and worship according to their conscience and according to their beliefs. Jerusalem is today — and must remain — a place where Jews pray at the Western Wall, where Christians walk the Stations of the Cross, and where Muslims worship at Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Datum 6 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker told his argument. Representatives was expressed because Trump described Jerusalem. He talked

about the characteristics of Jerusalem, as the holy place of three great religions. He also reminded all people about what has been achieved by Israel over the past seven decades in creating peace in Jerusalem, as the holy place for Jews, Muslims and Christians. By mentioning "over the past seven decades", he intended to strengthen that his statement is a true event. It showed that representatives above is categorized as description because Trump talked about the characteristic of Jerusalem.

Datum 7

In making these announcements, I also want to make one point very clear: This decision is not intended in any way to reflect a departure from our strong commitment to facilitate a lasting peace agreement. We want an agreement that is a great deal for the Israelis and a great deal for the Palestinians.

Datum 7 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker told his argument. Representatives was expressed because Trump talked about his belief. The statement above showed that he announced his decision. He strengthened that a peace between Israelis and Palestinians must be achieved soon. He believed that his action would result a great deal for Israeli people and Palestinians. By strengthening his decision, representatives above is categorized as assertion.

Datum 8

> I repeat the message I delivered at the historic and extraordinary summit in Saudi Arabia earlier this year: The Middle East is a region rich with culture, spirit, and history. Its people are brilliant, proud, and diverse, vibrant and strong.

Datum 8 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Representatives was expressed because Trump talked about his belief. He told audiences about what he has delivered in Saudia Arabia about Middle East and the citizen. By stating "repeat", he would like emphasize that his statement is an important thing for creating peace in Jerusalem. He also stated the time signal when he delivered the statement by saying "earlier this year" which means that he intended to convince that what he said is true. By strengthening the statement, representatives above is categorized as assertion.

Datum 9

> Vice President Pence will travel to the region in the coming days to reaffirm our commitment to work with partners throughout the Middle East to defeat radicalism that threatens the hopes and dreams of future generations.

Datum 9 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker told his argument. Representatives was expressed because Trump talked about fact. He reported that his vice president, Pence, will go to Middle East in working to defeat radicalism. By

telling information of fact that would happen, representatives above is categorized as report.

Directives

Datum 10

> That is why, consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act, I am also directing the State Department to begin preparation to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Datum 10 indicates directives. The text is categorized as imperative sentence because speaker asked people to do something, which also reflected directives. It was shown because Trump gave commands. He asked State Department to prepare the movement of American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Previously, he showed his great interest on Jerusalem by stating "consistent with the Jerusalem Embassy Act". By stating "directing", he intended to strengthen that what he said must be done. It showed that directives is categorized as command because Trump used his authority while asking people to do something.

Datum 11

> So today, let us rededicate ourselves to a path of mutual understanding and respect. Let us rethink old assumptions and open our hearts and minds to possible and possibilities. And finally, I ask the leaders of the region — political and religious, Israeli and Palestinian, Jewish and Christian and Muslim — to join us in the noble quest for lasting peace.

Datum 11 indicates directives. The text is categorized as imperative sentence because speaker asked people to do

something, which also reflected directives. In the first two sentence, he requested his administration to rededicate and rethink in order to find the solution in Jerusalem. In the last sentence, he asked all leaders in Israel and Palestine to join him in creating peace in Jerusalem. It showed that he asked people to do something if they want. Therefore, directives above is categorized as request.

Commissives
Datum 12

> When I came into office, I promised to look at the world's challenges with open eyes and very fresh thinking.

Commissives was found in datum 12. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Commisives was reflected in the text above because Trump showed his commitment. He explicitly made an oath by saying "promise" to give a solution to face the world's challenge, which refers to the problem in Jerusalem. His statement "… with open eyes and very fresh thinking" means that he would like to give a new solution which previous presidents never did. Therefore, commisives above is categorized as promise.

Datum 13

> The United States remains deeply committed to helping facilitate a peace agreement that is acceptable to both sides. I intend to do everything in my power to help forge such an agreement.

Commissives was found in datum 13. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Commisives was reflected in the text above because Trump showed his commitment. He strengthened his oath to facilitate in creating peace between Israel and Palestine. And, he also would like to do his bet in helping the agreement to create for both sides. By committing to do something, commissives above is categorized as promise.

Datum 14

> With today's action, I reaffirm my administration's longstanding commitment to a future of peace and security for the region.

Commissives was found in datum 14. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Commisives was reflected in the text above because Trump showed his commitment. He stated his commitment to focus on creating peace. By saying "reaffirm", he intended to strengthened his previous commitment, that is a promise. Therefore, commissives above is categorized as promise.

Expressives
Datum 15

> Thank you, God bless you, God bless Israel, God bless the Palestinians, and God bless the United States. Thank you very much. Thank you.

Expressives were found in datum 15. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Expressives were reflected in datum 48 because Trump stated his gratitude. By saying "God bless" for audiences, Israel, Pelestinians and United States, he intended to pray and involve their emotional aspect. In the last sentence, he repeated his thanks for twice to strengthen his feeling of gratitude by explicitly said "thank you". Therefore,

expressives above is categorized as thanking.

Declaratives
Datum 16

> My announcement today marks the beginning of a new approach to conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.

Datum 16 indicates declaratives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Declaratives was found because Trump declared something. He announced that his action would be the solution of the conflict between Israel and Jerusalem. By stating "marks the beginning of a new approach", he intended to declare the action of finishing the conflict was started. He announced that the action was being done by saying "today" which refers to the day the speech delivered. It showed that his statement was to declare a policy or something big. Therefore, declarative above is categorized as declaring policy.

Datum 17

> Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Declaratives was found in datum 17. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave a statement. Declaratives were reflected in datum 33 because Trump declared his policy in claiming Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. Through the statement above, he intended to change the perception of people around the world toward Jerusalem. Therefore, declaratives above is categorized as declaring policy.

Datum 18

> While previous presidents have made this a major campaign promise, they failed to deliver. Today, I am delivering. Therefore, I have determined that it is time to officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Datum 18 indicates declaratives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker told his argument. Firstly, he stated the failure of previous presidents in claiming Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. And then, he strengthened that his judgement he would officially recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. By stating "Today, I am delivering", he intended to emphasize his action would become true. It showed that declaratives above is categorized as declaring a policy.

Datum 19

> But today, we finally acknowledge the obvious: that Jerusalem is Israel's capital.

Datum 19 indicates declaratives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Declaratives was reflected because Trump declared his policy in claiming Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. He strengthened that his policy was done at that day by saying "today". Therefore, declaratives above is categorized as declaring policy.

Datum 20

> It is time for the many who desire peace to expel the extremists from their midsts. It is time for all civilized nations, and people, to respond to disagreement with reasoned debate, not violence. And it is time for young and moderate voices all across the

Middle East to claim for themselves a bright and beautiful future.

Datum 20 indicates declaratives. The text is categorized as declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Declaratives was found because Trump declared something which can change hearers attitude.. He declared that creating peace should have been started. By stating "it is time" for 3 times, he intended to strengthen and motivate people that peace must be created from the day Trump delivered his speech by stopping extremists and violence. And, in the last sentence, he motivated to influence young and moderate voices to take their role to create bright and beautiful future. Therefore, declaratives above was expressed to influence people to do a big movement.

After analyzing the findings, it was discussed 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, assertion and description. Stating a fact was expressed by Trump in datum 1, 4 and 9 while giving report about an event. He convinced that the fact what he talked is true by stating the time signal. Assertion was shown in datum 7 and 8 while Trump strengthened his statement. Giving assertion was shown

in datum 6, Trump gave assertion while he emphasized his statement about creating peace in Jerusalem. Description was expressed in datum 6 while Trump described the beauty of Jerusalem. Representatives were expressed to claim which confirmed Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih and Rusiana (2018). It was shown in datum 5 while Trump acknowledged the place of Israeli government is in Jerusalem.

Directives were expressed while Trump gave command and request. In datum 10, Trump gave command by asking the department to move the American embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Request was expressed in datum 11 while Trump invited to help him in creating peace in Jerusalem. It confirmed Mufiah and Rahman (2018) and Yulianti and Cucu (2015) that directives were expressed to give request.

Commissives were expressed while Trump to give promise. It confirmed Mufiah and Rahman (2018) that commissive was expressed to give promise. Promise was expressed in datum 12, 13 and 14 while showing his commitment to create peace. Expressives were expressed by Trump to give thanking in datum 15. It confirmed Mufiah and Rahman (2018) that expressives were expressed to give thanking. Trump showed his gratitude by thanking to some people. Declaratives were expressed by Trump to declare policy and influence people to make a big movement. In datum 17, 18 and 19, Trump declared policy by claiming Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. In datum 20, Trump influenced people to make a big movement by fighting against extremists to create a better future.

2. Discursive Practice

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 Trump. As the president of USA, he showed his power through his speech. He showed his power by expressing commissives. In datum 12, 13 and 14, Trump gave promise by showing his commitment in creating peace in Jerusalem. It showed that Trump intended to use his power by showing his confidence in giving promise to create peace in Jerusalem where the conflict has been a long-term conflict that no one can solve it. From the expression of commissives, he would like to build hearer's trustworthiness toward his power as the president of USA. He even explicitly declared Jerusalem as Israel's capital city in datum 17, 18 and 19. Trump also intended to show his power by giving a controversial policy.

The speech was distributed through oral and internet. The speech was consumed by the audiences attending when the speech delivered by 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 5, he stated that Israel has put their government in Jerusalem. He also described the beauty of Jerusalem in datum 6. He stated that Israeli people has successfully made Jerusalem as a safe place for Jewish, Muslims and Christian to live and worship. From datum 2, it was known that American's previous presidents have been failed to make Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. However, Jerusalem is a place that has faced many obstacles. In Xinhuanet (2011) stated that both Israel and Palestine recognized Jerusalem as their capital city.

4. Ideology

Based on the explanation above, the ideology of Trump on his speech about Jerusalem 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 stating some facts. Trump expressed commissives to show his promise and declare a big policy by claiming Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. He intended to use his power and commitment through his speech. His promise and declaration were to show his commitment as the president of USA who has a strong power. Therefore, through his speech, he intended to show his power as the president of USA for creating peace in Jerusalem.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the result and discussion above, all types of illocutionary act were expressed on Trump's speech about Jerusalem, 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 and declaration to show his power. He committed to create peace in Jerusalem and declared Jerusalem as Israel's capital city. In social practice, Trump illustrated the social condition in Jerusalem. It showed that Trump intended to show his power to create peace in Jerusalem.

F. SUGGESTION

This subchapter deals with the suggestion for the next researcher. This research analyzed the ideology of Donald Trump on his speech about Jerusalem by using Fairclough's three models of CDA. The next researcher can investigate those speech by using another methods of CDA to find Trump's ideology. Next researcher also can use another linguistic features beyond illocutionary acts to investigate the textual analysis of Trump's speech about Jerusalem.

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