Macro and Micro Analysis of Motivational Speech Acts in Biden's Political Speech

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Abstract This study analyzes Biden's political speech on raising governmental funds as a macro speech act which instantiates the speaker's purpose behind this discourse. It draws insights from some pragmatics and discourse analysis theories, developed by Austin, Searle, and Van Dijk, as a point of departure to develop an analytical framework with two levels (micro and macro levels) to analyze this political discourse. Despite a great deal of research conducted on speech acts from a pragmatic perspective, very few studies examined speech acts existing in a connected manner (a sequence of speech acts) in political discourse. This study bridges pragmatics and discourse analysis claiming that directives complement expressives, assertives, and commissives. This complementary between these classes built the speaker's authoritative, affective, persuasive, responsible, and supportive identity that enables him to present his perspective effectively and appealingly. These acts blend into this discourse to form a macro speech act. This macro act represents the intended speaker's purpose behind this discourse.

Keywords: Ideology, Macro and micro speech acts, Motivational speech, Political discourse, Political speech

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1. Introduction

Language plays a vital role in the communication of ideas and interpretation of intentions in discourses. Language of politics, in particular, is a powerful instrument used by politicians to influence people's minds and viewpoints and control their behavior (Al-Khawaldeh et al., in press; Reyes, 2011). Thus, political discourse is perceived as a form of action aimed at exerting a sense of pressure on people to legitimize political power (Golubovskaya et al., 2022; Kurmanova et al., 2021; Labastía, 2023). Politics is "about doing things with words", so lexical items are deliberately selected to highlight political beliefs and attitudes and establish political support (Hashim, 2015, p. 700). For achieving a correct interpretation of the speaker's intended message, a combination of linguistic devices, conceptualization, and contextual presuppositions needs to be considered (Fetzer, 2023; Larina et al., 2019; Surtikanti et al., 2023; Wilson, 2011).

This rich variation of motivational speech acts existing in this political speech (see the appendix) provided an important ground to investigate speech acts at the micro and macro levels. This new discourse-based approach to studying speech acts has contributed to investigating how discourse is characterized in a way that reveals the speakers' adopted and supported ideologies. Analyzing speech acts in sequences in such a speech analyzed in this study can help identify which speech acts are dominant over others and can, in turn, disclose politicians' goals, agendas, and ideologies behind their speeches. Politicians generally disseminate their ideologies and agendas through political discourse, which has resulted in making this type of discourse an attraction for researchers with various interests to examine how language is used by politicians to make intended meanings and subsequently affect people's course of action toward a specific issue. Since this political speech is rich in ideologically loaded speech acts, this study relies on a combination of main speech acts theories and principles to investigate how President Biden used these linguistic acts in his political discourse. They are Austin's classification of speech acts, Searle's (1976) classifications of illocutionary acts, and Van Dijk's (1992) micro and macro speech acts (a sequence of speech acts). Based on these theories, the study devises its conceptual framework that can be used for examining speech acts in political discourse.

The present study attempts to reveal that these acts at the micro level can lead to the addressee's perception of the macro speech act, which is insistence and persuasion. This discourse analysis-based study investigates how motivational speech acts are connected in some fashion so as to form a macro speech act. Additionally, researchers' attention has been drawn to Biden's speeches (Al-Khawaldeh et al., in press; Al Shamiri & Hassan, 2023; Rhaif & Obaid, 2023; Siregar, 2021). Despite the abundance of research on Biden's speeches, their main focus was on analyzing his inauguration speech. Accordingly, this study aims to bridge the gap in research by examining other political speeches delivered by President Biden. It analyzes Biden's speech on raising governmental funds because it is a good example of a speech that involves many various speech acts that are pragmatically and semantically connected. As a result, through this speech, the study explained how this sequence of these acts formed a macro act.

Furthermore, this study aims to contribute to students' practical knowledge in discourse by uncovering the effective ways through which the main theme, which represents the macro speech act, is elucidated through a sequence of micro speech 'lower-level or local speech acts. It can help students to understand how speech acts can be used to build global (macro) speech acts, which are seen as a goal, and micro speech acts, which are viewed as strategies for that goal. Micro speech acts facilitate the addressee's perception of the speaker's intended meaning throughout the overall discourse (the macro speech act). Thus, these micro speech acts specify the way that the addressee should think of the issue addressed by the speaker. The extensive use of various micro speech acts revealed the speaker's efforts to achieve his goal which actualizes his intentions behind this speech. These messages constructed by the speaker can affect the addressees' course of action from a cognitive perspective. Sbisà (2002) maintains that illocutionary speech acts should be examined in a dialogic sequence rather than in isolation. Thus, the micro speech acts direct the addressee to specific messages. These messages are explicated and implicated as well. Thus, The present study endeavors to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the macro and micro speech acts in Biden's speech?
2. How is this macro speech act constructed in this speech?
3. What are the illocutionary forces actualized by linguistic means in this speech?

2. Theoretical Framework

The study was anchored on two theories as it draws insights from Speech Acts Theory (SAT) and Van Dijk's theory (1992). Speech Acts Theory (SAT), was originally proposed by philosophers, approached by pragmatists, and then considerably developed by discourse analysts. According to pragmatists, speech acts are linguistic actions performed by speakers not physically but orally (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1976). This means that people perform speech acts in their everyday and formal interactions. For example, they greet, promise, warn, state, and apologize, among others, on a daily basis. Thus, people can vary in terms of how many and what speech acts they use based on how and with whom they interact. The notion of speech acts has been brought to discourse analysis studies. They (speech acts) are examined in sequences (i.e., in connections with each other) in authentic texts or speeches rather

than in isolation, as is done by pragmatists (Simon & Dejica-Cartis, 2015). Searle (1976) categorized speech acts into five types: 1. Representatives: the speaker commits to the truth of the proposition, such as asserting and stating assuring. 2. Directives: the speaker prompts the addressee to do something such as requesting and commanding 3. Commissives: the speaker commits themselves to some future course of action such as threats and pledges. 4. Expressives: the speaker expresses a psychological state, such as welcoming and congratulating. 5. Declarations: the speaker makes immediate changes, such as excommunicating and firing.

Van Dijk's (1992) theory of micro and macro speech acts is also adopted to offer a comprehensive explanation of how the addressee can perceive the intended message and how s/he can be directed from a cognitive perspective. Van Dijk (1992) distinguishes between three states of speech acts. They are single speech acts, composite speech acts, and a sequence of speech acts. By performing a sequence of speech acts, the speakers aim to achieve a specific purpose. Van Dijk (1992) has contributed to this argument by distinguishing between micro and macro speech acts, which have helped a lot in resolving the complexity of speech acts in discourse. Van Dijk (1992) believes that the macro speech act is an "act performed by the utterance of a whole discourse and executed by a sequence of possibly different speech acts, i.e., micro speech acts" (p. 215). This study examines how a macro speech act can be performed through different but related micro speech acts in political discourse. The micro and macro speech acts were originally theorized by Van Dijk (2010). He maintains that "the notion of a speech act, or that of illocutionary force, also seems to apply to utterances consisting of a sequence of sentences, viz. of a whole discourse or conversation" (p. 100). This macro act can then be implicitly or explicitly stated. It can be, for example, a warning or asking that can be inferred or perceived on the part of the addressee. From that point, speech acts are investigated in discourse as sequences of acts connected in some fashion. In comparison with pragmatics "discourse analysis studies how speech acts are connected in context" (Simon, 2008, p. 51) rather than in isolated sentences. That is, "the first speech act, so to say, functions as a condition for appropriately or effectively carrying out a next speech act" (Van Dijk, 2015, p. 102). Van Dijk thus assumes that speech acts employed in discourse serve as preconditioned or motivating units for other (subsequent) speech acts within the oral or written discourse.

There have been many studies that investigated speech acts in political, media, or social discourse, where speech acts are examined in relation to each other rather than separately (e.g., Sibsa, 2023; Wijayanti et al., 2022). Simon and Dejica-Cartis (2015) used a quantitative analysis to examine a corpus of 84 ads from different magazines and newspapers. They found that written advertisements primarily aim to persuade or inform the addressee about the product by means of micro speech acts of making positive statements, giving directions, and informing about the offer. These acts thus contribute to the macro acts (persuasion). They further maintained that performing these speech acts didn't necessarily obtain evidence to support them. Furthermore, Mada (2018) analyzed different political speeches by Romanian Members of the Parliament (MPs) on their vote for a new government qualitatively and qualitatively. The paper highlighted the role of speeches as macro speech acts. The corpus of this study involved various discursive functions, such as debates, decision-making, and proclaiming. Each of the analyzed sequences became part of the larger macro structure identified both as a semantic and as an actional unit. Mada (2018) further maintained that "the performative aspects of political communication lead to behaviors such as vote or abstention, party affiliation …" (p. 133). In this regard, it can be argued that political discourse elicits behavior through speech acts where speakers communicate specific meanings to the audience. This aims to "maintain the adherence of the audience … or to conquer the 'hesitant', seeking to determine the adherence of a larger segment of the population" (Mada, 2018, p. 133).

In another study, Akinkurolere (2019) examined two speeches delivered by Nigerian President Umaru Yar'Adua in (2008-2009). The speech was characterized by the predominant use of assertives, with a percentage of 87.5%, and directives, with a percentage of 37.5%. She further found that global or macro-speech analysis demonstrates the speaker's efforts "to exercise his authority in an acceptable and appealing manner" (p. 80) with the expectation that the audience is convinced of what he says through these illocutionary speech acts. Bredikhin et al. (2018) argue that social work discourse can be conceptualized as a global or macro speech act that can realize the speaker's various intentions through different illocutionary forces, such as directives and commissives. Rakaj (2022) analyzed the speech act of promising from a pragmatic perspective in Barack Obama's speeches during his two presidential

campaigns in 2008 and 2012. The data were qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed. The study found that assuring, confirming, and reconfirming constitute the speaker's intentions. Hopefulness, determination, and inspiration were regarded as the main perlocutionary effects of the speech act of promising. The study examined the linguistic construction of promising, and found that the speaker used two main forms: "will" and "be going to + infinitive" to perform the speech act of promising rather than the performative verb "promise".

Nguyen (2022) found that Trump and Clinton heavily used assertive speech acts realized by illocutionary acts, including 'asserting, avowing, denying, affirming, asserting not, and propounding'. Drawing upon the various illocutionary forces, Trump and Clinton communicated different political ideologies reflecting their political stances to persuade their audiences to advocate them. However, the main findings revealed that Trump used more assertive speech acts than Hillary Clinton to persuade the audience. Besides, they addressed different issues to serve their political purposes. They demonstrated various illocutionary acts.

Many researchers examined Biden's political discourse. For example, Atusaadah and Zuindra (2022) examined speech acts used by President Biden in one of his speeches. They found five classes of illocutionary acts in Biden's speech, namely assertives, directives, expressives, declaratives, and commisives. Assertive illocutionary acts were the most dominant in the sample of their study, with many communicative functions being achieved behind using this type of speech acts, such as claiming, informing, assuring, and concluding. The second dominant speech acts were directive ones. In another attempt, Al Shamiri and Hassan (2023) studied President Biden's speech on the American withdrawal from Afghanistan on August 31, 2021. They employed Van Dijk's Discourse and Manipulation's model for analyzing the data of their study at four levels: syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, and rhetorical. The researchers examined how the ideological strategies were employed by President Biden for the purpose of justifying this decision (military withdrawal from Afghasitan). This study highlighted Biden's use of various speech acts and rhetorical devices at different levels to make his language persuasive, and thereby, he can gain the support of his people. Drawning upon these four levels helped researchers reach a more integrative analysis. They found a rich variation of linguistic features used by the speaker to make his speech effective and thus more persuasive.

3. Methodology

3.1. Materials

The analyzed political speech titled "Remarks by President Biden on the Bipartisan Bill to Keep the Government Open" (see the appendix) was delivered by President Biden on 1/10/2023. It was specifically selected because it is an example of a good speech that addresses an important issue and is full of various speech acts (i.e., linguistic actions) that the participant used in a connected manner. It consists of 112 utterances and 59 speech acts. They are ideologically loaded acts. This speech is divided into three parts that are pragmatically and semantically related through speech acts that are intended to make the macro speech acts. The first part of this speech introduces the problem and the context of this speech. The second part gives detailed causes of the problem discussed in this speech by referring to specific participants and times. The third part is designated for Ukraine's support as it would significantly be affected due to governmental funds.

3.2. Procedure

At the beginning, closer attention was paid to this speech to highlight all motivational speech acts used by the participant from the beginning to the end of this speech. Thus, the researchers highlighted the occurrences of the utterances involving speech acts throughout this data collected. Next, they named these utterances using speech act verbs (e.g., requesting, stating, praising, etc.) based on their pragmatic functions. Then, these speech act verbs were categorized into four larger (illocutionary speech acts) groups: expressive, directive, assertive, and commissive (according to Searle's (1976) classification of illocutionary speech acts). The present study employed a descriptive qualitative method to explain how Biden used these speech acts. Additionally, partial quantitative analysis (frequencies and percentages) was conducted to find what the dominant illocutionary acts were in his speech. This analysis was guided

by the principles of Searle's illocutionary speech acts and Van Dijk's (1992) micro and macro speech acts. In this analysis, guided by these principles, the researchers explained how each of these acts serves as a precondition or requirement for the subsequent act (Van Dijk's micro and macro speech acts). Through this process, the researchers investigated the discourse sequences of speech acts that all contributed to a macro speech act, which is instantiated and actualized out of these acts. At the cognitive level, through illocutionary forces that form this macro speech act, the researchers explained the speaker's purposes and intentions and how the addressee can be influenced.

4. Results

The participant performed various motivational speech acts throughout his speech. At the beginning of this speech, the speaker performed the speech act of stating: "Last night, Congress passed the spending bill that's going to keep the government open". After this act has been performed by the speaker, the speaker performs the speech act of congratulation as in *"And it's good news for the American people because the government will not shut down and a needless crisis will have been averted, saving millions — millions of Americans needless pain."*

As the speaker performs these first two speech acts (statement and congratulation), he establishes a ground for his speech. These acts provide the audience with sufficient information and contextual clues about what the speech is mainly about. Thus, he contextualizes his speech to the audience. They constitute important contextual clues. While the second speech act (congratulating) is based on the first one (stating), these two acts serve as a precondition for his following speech acts of commissives "that they will get into force once funds are approved". In this regard, the speaker performs three subsequent speech acts of pledges (commissives) as follows:

"Tens of thousands … delays at airports all across America".
"And millions of families will continue to have access to critical food … and so many other programs".
"And the vital work in science and … for communities devastated by wildfires, superstorms, and droughts".
"And millions of families will continue to have access … so many other programs".
"And the vital work in science and … communities devastated by wildfires, superstorms, and droughts".
"The Social Security Administration will be fully funded … and the elderly".

These speech acts of pledging (commissives) performed by the speaker instantiate the benefits of what he stated as the first utterance in this speech regarding keeping the government open. The speaker has a special institutional position or role, qualifying him to use this speech act in such an institutional context. These utterances have then effective forces. He assures that he stays committed to these commissives. The following speech act he performed is blaming. He performed this act in the guise of stating the truth by using the phrase *"the truth is"* to make his message effective. Biden blames the republican party that they should not have reached this point. *"But folks, the truth"* is: *"We shouldn't be here in the first place. We shouldn't have gotten here in the first place"*. It was not the right measure to shut down the government. Here, the speaker uses the pronoun 'we' to include all the parties and point out the fact that all people will suffer from its negative consequences. He thus used this collective pronoun to make his message more effective (as all parties work for the interest of the country). After he performed these speech acts, he made a request that they should not resort to such decisions as shutting the government: *"It's time to end governing by crisis and keep your word when you give it in the Congress"*. Thus, the speaker did not perform this act until he provided the ground for this request in ways that made his request persuasive and effective. This ground established by all the previous speech acts represents justifications for this request so that it can be more convincing to the addressee. These prior acts thus serve as preparation for this request.

The speaker provides more context for his speech by providing more explanations for the problem he is addressing in his speech. For this purpose, he performs another speech act of stating as a primary speech act: *"Extreme MAGA Republicans tried to walk away from that deal, voting for deep, drastic spending cuts from 30 to 80 percent that would've been devastating for millions of Americans"*.

In this act, he reveals the danger of this situation in case they do not stick with this deal. He then used the speech act of betting *"But I'm under no illusions that they'll be back again"*. With this act used by

him, he explicitly expresses his concerns regarding this situation in case they didn't (keep their word) keep their commitment to governmental funds. Consequently, he directly performs the speech act of requesting, *"You keep it. You keep your word"*. The speaker immediately used the speech act of wishing, *"And I expect the Republican Speaker and Republicans in Congress to honor their word and keep the deal they made months ago"*. The expression *"I expect"* used at the beginning of this utterance is to soften the severity of this speech act and to indicate how he is concerned about the matter. The speech act of stating, *"We're finally making progress"* is important as this decision of approving funds is described in terms of moving forward. That is, progress is achieved with decisions being taken. Otherwise, they would be moving backward.

In the last part of his speech, the speaker urges the Republicans to keep their commitment to supporting Ukraine. However, with this potential shutdown, the support would be adversely affected. In this part of the discourse, he performed several acts such as wishes, pledges, complaints, dissatisfaction, and requests. The speaker used the speech act of wish, *"I hope my friends on the other side keep their word about support for Ukraine"*. The following utterances show his pledge to support Ukraine when he says, *"We cannot under any circumstance allow America's support for Ukraine to be interrupted"*. This pledge is then a justification for his previous speech act. That is, the speaker wishes that the Republicans keep their word so he can keep his commitment to support Ukraine. Then he again performs the speech act of wishing to keep their commitment to support Ukraine. *"I fully expect the Speaker to keep his commitment to the secure passage and support needed to help Ukraine as they defend themselves against aggression and brutality"*. He indicates that it is necessary to obey this wish as an important part of his commitment. He uses the request, *"Let's vote on it"* and based on that, he performs the speech act of promising when he says, *"And I want to assure our American allies and the American people and the people of Ukraine that you can count on our support. We will not walk away"*.

Based on his preceding promise, he performs the speech act of requesting, *"Stop playing games. Get this done"*. The speech act of promising serves as a justification for what he requested. And based on that request, he confirms what he pledged. After that, he requested the addressee to work together to perform the task. The speaker then performs the speech act of dissatisfaction as one way to offer his justifications for insistence to raise funding and support Ukraine, as he says, *"I'm sick and tired. I'm sick and tired of the brinksmanship"* and *I've never quite seen a Republican Congress or any Congress act like this"*. Then he requests, *"Pass a yearlong budget agreement. Honor the deal we made a few months ago"*. After the speaker performed the speech act of complaining, and he requested to *"Pass a yearlong budget agreement. Honor the deal we made a few months ago"*. Then, he used the speech act of praising as an encouragement to the Republicans to go ahead with this agreement to fundraising and as a justification for his request for this fundraising, as indicated in the following extract: *"We have the strongest economy in the world today ... Make sure the American people and our allies and friends around the world know what we're doing"*.

Here, the speaker ends his speech with three speech acts of request that serve as an incentive statement that encourages the addressee to move forward with what the speaker calls for. The first speech act is metaphorical "stop games". This metaphorical speech act is used to attract the addressee's attention to the illocutionary speaker's intention. The last speech act is to ensure the addressee the importance of his insistence on this issue.

Table 1
Speech Acts in Biden's Political Speech

Goal (macro speech act)	Asking and insisting							
Illocutionary force	Expressive					Directive	Assertive	Commissive
Strategies (micro speech acts)	Complaints	Wish	Praise	Blame	Congrat	Request	Statement	Pledge
Frequency	9	4	3	3	1	15	12	12
Total			20			15	12	12

Table 1 illustrates that expressives were the most common acts in this speech, followed by directives. However, assertives and commisives have the same frequency. Expressives were frequently employed by the speaker to motivate his audience to comply with his request. That is, based on the illocutionary speech acts, it can be claimed that the speaker expressed his congratulations for keeping the government open but also expressed his dissatisfaction with what happened regarding Republicans' recommend-ations to shut down the government. He committed himself to execute all his pledges about supporting the US people and Ukraine. He, therefore, directed the Congress to stick with their commitments and that change should be made better. In turn, he asserts his commitment to keep the country strong and to support Ukraine. In this discourse, which the speaker produced, he uttered many motivational speech acts which fulfilled many functions. In this regard, Van Dijk (2010) argues that "we may utter several sentences and thereby, at least at a more global level, accomplish one speech act. We may promise, warn, state, congratulate or accuse by uttering a whole discourse"(p. 100).

In Figure 1, illocutionary acts mediate between macro speech acts (which represent the target) and micro speech acts (which represent the strategies employed by the speaker). These speech acts at the micro level are not at the same level. In this study, the micro speech acts are classified as primary and auxiliary. The auxiliary speech acts are congratulations, praise, blaming, and complaining. However, the other speech acts, pledge, wish, and request are considered to be primary as they utter the speaker's intentions behind using these acts.

Figure 1
Levels of Speech Acts
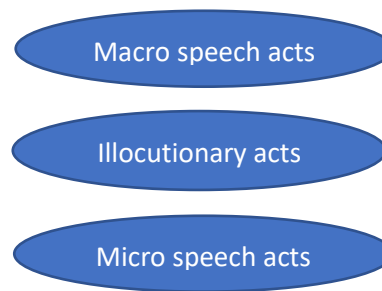
Through this political discourse, Biden built and displayed his institutional, political, and responsible identity. In this motivational speech, Biden constructed himself as a source of legislative authority and power that guides him to the right course of action. This kind of power is explicitly conveyed by directive illocutionary forces by micro-speech acts (e.g., explicit requests). In this regard, in order to persuade the addressee, he used many motivational speech acts belonging to expressive illocutionary forces. They are thus seen as complementary to directive illocutionary forces. That is, for the directive illocutionary acts to be effective and for the speaker to gain obedience from the addressee, they should be accompanied by expressive illocutionary acts. Micro speech acts in this discourse are of a constructive nature as they help contribute to the overall theme of the discourse produced, which is actualized by the macro speech act. All of which direct the addressee to a specific course of action so that the force of speech acts is achieved. This can reveal the success of this discourse (presentation of ideas). The macro speech act insists on fundraising as the best course of action that needs to be taken. Not only that, the consequences that adversely affect the population and economy are instantiated by means of these micro speech acts. He employed these micro speech acts in a connected manner to affect the recipient's thinking of this issue. There are thus pragmatic relationships between these micro speech acts, as they all contribute to a macro speech act.

Politicians have used language that is closer to the everyday language so that it can be better perceived by the recipient. In this motivational speech, many expressions are not formal. They are usually used in everyday interaction. For example, 'stop playing games'. This can help them appeal to the addressee's emotions in ways that can help the speaker influence the addressee's future choices. In this regard,

politicians "have adopted a more personalized rhetoric of choice and lifestyle values" (Simpson & Mayr, 2010, pp. 22–23).

Motivational speech acts are not only linguistic actions, but they are also cognitive tools. They trigger and motivate the addressee. They can conceptualize the issue in ways that make the addressee think of it from a specific perspective. This study claims that the illocutionary directive speech acts complement expressive illocutionary forces to build the speaker's authoritative, affective, persuasive, responsible, and supportive identity that enables him to present his perspective in an effective and appealing manner so that it can be accepted and seriously taken by the audience.

It can be argued that the analyzed discourse is coherent as all speech acts at the micro level contribute to accomplishing one macro speech act. The micro speech act produced here conceptualizes the speaker's purpose behind this speech, which is insisting on fundraising. Biden used various speech acts in his speech to convey what he believed to be true. The text in this study is a sequence of utterances that are semantically and pragmatically connected at the micro level, forming discourse that aims to direct the recipient to perceive what the speaker says. This discourse aims to produce a major act that can affect the addressee's perception.

Motivational speech acts used by the speaker are functional, as they each have a function through which they contribute to the macro act. In this discourse, various speech acts are related in terms of functions. Biden used many micro speech acts that brought all the issues into focus. Thus, a preceding speech act often serves a condition for the following act in a way that makes them hierarchically connected. The macro speech act here is asking actualized in the discourse analysis. This discourse expresses a 'composite speech act'. According to Van Dijk (1992), the macro act is a consequence of acts that have been used by the speakers from which the macro act can be perceived.

5. Discussion

This study aimed to examine how macro speech acts are constructed via a sequence of micro speech acts employed in a connected and preconditioned manner. It thus aimed to reveal how a sequence of speech acts that are semantically and pragmatically related can construct the speaker's main message or purpose for this motivational speech. This analysis aimed to reveal how speech acts that were used effectively could create knowledge and construct the speaker's identity as affective, persuasive, and responsible in this study. This study thus demonstrated the significance of not speech acts themselves but how they should be employed (in a connected manner) to influence the addressee's perspectives and, thereby, their future action.

The wide variety of illocutionary speech acts (expressive, commissive, assertive, and directive) used by the speaker can reveal the speaker's big efforts to convince and direct the recipient according to what he believes to be true. The dominant use of expressive illocutionary acts on the part of the speaker, can be explained by the fact that they serve as hedges that mitigate the severity of the directive illocutionary acts. Yet, they can affect the recipient's perspectives towards the issue addressed. By using these various illocutionary speech acts, he exercised his authority appealingly and persuasively. This also demonstrates to what extent he believes in what he calls for and the necessity of taking swift actions to deal with the situation. The macro speech act of insistence is perceived by the audience through these acts. These speech acts used by him can trigger his audience to take specific actions. Besides, these acts help the speaker convince the audience of what he says. With all these acts Biden established his arguments that are based on evidence, logic, and justifications. These connected micro speech acts (e.g., congratulation, praise, pledge, statement, blame, request, and wish) function as motivators for the addressee to go ahead with what the speaker calls for. They all then contribute to constructing and enhancing the macro speech act. Thus, it can be argued that the macro speech act portrays his insistence on what he calls for (to go with fundraising). It reflects his steady stance on what he calls for. That is, he employed various speech acts at the micro level that all serve the overall function of the discourse to convince the republican party with this procedure. Accordingly, these micro speech acts are used as a vehicle by the speaker by describing what and how he reacts to the issue addressed aimed at the realization of the speaker's intentions. These illocutionary forces are actualized by linguistic means

communicated by speakers positioned in a hierarchical political structure, where the president occupies a higher position than the addressee (Congress members).

The findings of this study resonate with Nguyen's (2022) that assertive speech acts were frequently used by the participants to construct an authoritative voice. However, expressives were employed to hedge directives used by the speaker in this study. Another study that agrees with the findings of the current study is Akinkurolere (2019), who found that assertives were the dominant act, followed by directives. All these studies maintain that the macro speech act conveys the speaker's efforts to exercise authority appealingly and persuasively to convince the audience of his/her beliefs through these illocutionary speech acts. Thus, these speech acts are strategies to achieve the target. It can be argued that expressive illocutionary forces serve as hedges and polite markers that mitigate the severity of the directive illocutionary acts on the one hand and affect the recipient's choices on the other hand, as Mada (2018, p. 145) claims that "discourse is a way of action and a way of representation" and its effectiveness depends on the force of the speech act being accomplished".

The present study also provides a solid background for communication experts and researchers to set out principles for public speakers on how to deliver a speech in an effective and persuasive manner. These principles can help guide speakers on what speech acts should be used and how they should be connected and employed to construct an effective text or speech that can influence the recipient's perspectives and, thereby, their future action. This study can facilitate students' understanding of how discourse is constructed through speech acts in terms of how they should be employed (in a connected manner). This study can thus help students to write in a more cohesive style as the connectedness of speech acts can contribute to text cohesion. Students can learn how a speech act at the micro level can serve as a precondition for the following speech act in ways that lead to dominating speech actions. Accordingly, they can realize the speaker's intentions and ideologies by investigating the macro speech act, as this act represents the goal (the writer's purpose behind writing a text or delivering a speech). Furthermore, students can analyze the macro pragmatic structure of texts or speeches by investigating how motivational speech acts fulfilling different functions are interrelated. This study raises students' linguistic awareness that micro speech acts in a text or speech are key to grasping the speaker's goal in the macro speech act.

This study recommends conducting a comparative study of political speeches delivered by different speakers to examine how politicians employ speech acts to build a macro speech act. It also recommended employing a discursive psychology approach to examine the effects on the addressee, for example, by studying the addressee's linguistic reactions (comments) through social media. This study opens the door for researchers to develop an analytical framework to analyze speech acts in a connected manner. It would be recommended to examine this connectedness of speech acts to explore further pragmatic functions in the politicians' discourse.

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Appendix

President Biden's Speech on Bipartisan Bill to Keep the Government Open

"Well, I guess we're actually technically afternoon. (Laughs.) Last night, Congress passed the spending bill that's going to keep the government open. And it's good news for the American people because the government will not shut down, and a needless crisis will have been averted, saving millions - millions of Americans needless pain. And that means more than one hun- - one million three hundred thousand of our troops will continue to get paid and their families will be cared for. Tens of thousands - tens of thousands of air traffic controllers and transportation security officers are going to stay on the job, get paid - preventing unnecessary delays at airports all across America. And millions of families will continue to have access to critical food and nutrition assistance, especially programs for women and infant children, and so many other programs. And the vital work in science and health - from cancer research to food safety - is going to continue, as will long-term disaster recovery monies for communities devastated by wildfires, superstorms, and droughts. The Social Security Administration will be fully funded, which means it will be able to fully serve the needs of the American people and the elderly. But folks, the truth is: We shouldn't be here in the first place. We shouldn't have gotten here in the first place. It's time to end governing by crisis and keep your word when you give it in the Congress.A few months ago, after a long negotiation between myself and the Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives, we came to agree on a budget agreement precisely to avoid a manufactured crisis that we just witnessed. But the last few days and weeks, extreme MAGA Republicans tried to walk away from that deal, voting for deep, drastic spending cuts from 30 to 80 percent that would've been devastating for millions of Americans. They failed again. They failed again, and we stopped them. But I'm under no illusions that they'll be back again. You know, where I come from, when you make a deal, you give your word, you keep it. You give your word - you say, "I'm going to do what I said I'm going to do," and you do it. You keep it. You keep your word. And I expect the Republican Speaker and Republicans in Congress to honor their word and keep the deal they made months ago when they tried to threaten us with - to almost international bankruptcy by not paying our debts. That includes comments made for fully funded services for our veterans and fully fund the needs of defense of our nation, you know, and protect the trans- - we have transformational investments we're already making to deal with the climate crisis. We are - you know, protect Medicare's ability and power to negotiate lower prescription drug pri- - we pay the highest prescription drug prices in the world. We're finally making progress. Although the Speaker and the overwhelming majority of the Congress have steadfastly supported Ukraine to defend itself against the aggression and brutality of the Russians' attack on women and children - in addition to the military in Ukraine - there's no Ukraine funding in this agreement. Despite that, I did not believe we could let millions of Americans go through the pain of a government shutdown.

But let's be clear

I hope my friends on the other side keep their word about support for Ukraine. They said they were going to support Ukraine in a separate vote. We cannot under any circumstance allow America's support

for Ukraine to be interrupted. I fully expect the Speaker to keep his commitment for the secure passage and support needed to help Ukraine as they defend themselves against aggression and brutality. And folks, you know, overwhelmingly - there's overwhelming number of Republicans and Democrats in both the House and the Senate who support Ukraine. Let's vote on it. And I want to assure our American allies and the American people and the people of Ukraine that you can count on our support. We will not walk away. The vast majority of both parties - I'll say it again: Democrats and Republicans, Senate and House - support helping Ukraine in the brutal aggression that is being thrust upon them by Russia. Stop playing games. Get this done. This agreement today, while averting an immediate crisis, ends in - I guess it's 45 days now, and it's already moving down - (laughs) - just before Thanksgiving. Quite frankly, I'm sick and tired. I'm sick and tired of the brinksmanship, and so are the American people. I've been doing this - you all have pointed out to me a lot - a long time. I've never quite seen a Republican Congress or any Congress act like this. This spring, MAGA Republicans brought us to the brink, threatening to default on America's debt for the first time in over 200 years. And it would've caused a gigantic world crisis, inter- - both at home and abroad. But we reached an agreement. We shook hands and said, "Here's the deal. "Well, now, this fall, the MAGA extremists once again have brought us to the brink - this time, to a government shutdown - in going back on the deal they made months ago, not keeping their word. Enough is enough is enough. This is not that complicated. The brinksmanship has to end. And there should be another - there shouldn't be another crisis. There's no excuse for another crisis. Consequently, I strongly urge my Republican friends in Congress not to wait. Don't waste time as you did all summer. Pass a yearlong budget agreement. Honor the deal we made a few months ago. We have the strongest ec- - we have the strongest economy in the world today - the strongest economy in the world today. We have more to do, but we are the indispensable nation in the world, internationally and domestically, in terms of our economy. Let's act like it. Let's act like it. Stop the games. Get to work. Make sure the American people and our allies and friends around the world know what we're doing. Thank you".