Ekasakti Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian
e-ISSN: 2747-0369, p-ISSN: 2746-7538
Volume 6, Issue 2, Mei 2026
Website: https://ejurnal-unespadang.ac.id/EJPP

Locutionary and Ilocutionary Act of Gibran Rakabuming Raka At The G20 Summit 2025

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak lokusi dan ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam pidato Gibran Rakabuming Raka pada KTT G20 tahun 2025 serta menjelaskan bagaimana tindak tutur tersebut digunakan dalam wacana politik internasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dan data diperoleh dari video resmi serta transkrip pidato melalui prosedur dokumentasi, transkripsi, dan pengodean. Sebanyak 28 ujaran dikategorikan sebagai tindak lokusi maupun ilokusi. Data menunjukkan bahwa tindak retik (rhetic acts) merupakan jenis tindak lokusi yang paling dominan (85,71%), yang mengindikasikan bahwa pidato tersebut sebagian besar terdiri atas proposisi yang bermakna dan ujaran informatif. Sementara itu, tindak asertif merupakan jenis tindak ilokusi yang paling umum ditemukan (53,57%), yang menunjukkan bahwa pembicara sebagian besar menyampaikan pandangan, klaim, dan posisi nasional terhadap isu-isu global. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Gibran menggunakan tindak tutur secara strategis untuk mencapai tujuan komunikasi yang bersifat informatif, persuasif, dan diplomatis dalam konferensi G20.

Kata Kunci: Locutionary Acts; Illocutionary Acts; Political Speech; KTT G20.

Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the types of locutionary and illocutionary acts found in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the 2025 G20 Summit and to explain how these speech acts are used in international political discourse. This research employed a qualitative descriptive method, and data were gathered from the official video and transcript of the speech using documentation, transcription, and coding procedures. A total of 28 utterances were categorized as locutionary or illocutionary activities. The data suggest that rhetic acts were the most prevalent locutionary acts (85.71%), indicating that the speech was mostly composed of meaningful propositions and informative utterances. Meanwhile, assertive acts were the most common illocutionary acts (53.57%), indicating that the speaker mostly articulated views, claims, and national positions on global concerns. The study suggests that Gibran employed speech actions strategically to attain informational, persuasive, and diplomatic communication objectives in the G20 conference.*

Keywords: *Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Political Speech, G20 Summit.*

INTRODUCTION

Language plays a fundamental role in human life as a medium for expressing ideas, feelings, and thoughts. Through language, individuals communicate with others using various forms such as spoken words, gestures, or other symbolic signs (Amalia et al., 2021). Communication itself can generally be categorized into verbal and nonverbal forms. Verbal

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communication involves the use of words to convey messages, whereas nonverbal communication includes gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, body movements, and other visual cues that accompany spoken interaction. Both forms work simultaneously in shaping how messages are delivered and interpreted during social interaction. In this sense, language does not merely function as a tool for exchanging information, but also as a system that enables individuals to construct meaning within particular social and cultural contexts.

In communication processes, speakers often convey meanings that go beyond the literal interpretation of words. Understanding these meanings requires attention to the context in which language is used. This aspect is studied in pragmatics, a branch of linguistics that examines how meaning is constructed and interpreted in context. One of the most influential frameworks in pragmatics is speech act theory, proposed by Austin (1962), which explains that utterances are not merely statements but actions performed through language. According to Austin, every utterance involves three interconnected acts: locutionary acts, which refer to the literal meaning of an utterance; illocutionary acts, which represent the speaker's communicative intention; and perlocutionary acts, which refer to the effects of the utterance on the hearer.

Among these components, locutionary and illocutionary acts are particularly essential in understanding how speakers construct meaning and intention in communication. Locutionary acts focus on the propositional content of an utterance, while illocutionary acts reveal the communicative function performed by the speaker, such as asserting, requesting, promising, or persuading (Yule, 1996). To further classify these communicative intentions, Searle (1969) categorized illocutionary acts into five types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. These categories demonstrate how language can be strategically employed to achieve specific communicative goals across various contexts.

Speech act theory has been widely applied in analyzing speeches, particularly political speeches, which are carefully structured forms of communication designed to influence audiences and convey particular messages. In political discourse, speech acts are often used not only to provide information but also to persuade audiences, legitimize authority, and shape public perception. Previous studies have shown that assertive, directive, and commissive illocutionary acts frequently appear in political speeches to present arguments, propose actions, and express commitments to the public (Husain & Nurhayani, 2020; Yusanti et al., 2022). These findings demonstrate how political figures strategically employ language to accomplish rhetorical and communicative objectives.

Previous studies on speech acts have examined various aspects of language use in communication across different contexts. Several studies focus on speech acts in advertisements and media. Khabibah and Ramdhani (2023) analyzed locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in Indomie television advertisements using a qualitative document analysis method. The findings revealed three locutionary speech acts, one illocutionary speech act, and three perlocutionary speech acts. Similarly, Salsabila, Herliawan, and Permana (2024) investigated locutionary and perlocutionary acts in German-language advertisements using a qualitative descriptive approach and found that advertisements contain various types of speech acts to influence audiences.

Speech acts have also been widely examined in educational and social interaction contexts. Stevani, Tarigan, Sawalmeh, and Ginting (2023) conducted a qualitative descriptive study on locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in English learning interactions in a junior high school classroom. The results indicated that teachers and students used several forms and functions of speech acts during classroom communication. In a different context, Sholihatin (2020) analyzed illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts in defamation texts within family conversations through social media groups. The study revealed that the illocutionary acts included representative, declarative, and directive functions used to express

opinions, prohibitions, and requests.

Other studies have examined speech acts in movies and entertainment media. Rismayanti (2021) analyzed locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in the movie Five Feet Apart using a qualitative descriptive method. The findings showed that the main characters performed three types of speech acts, while the illocutionary acts were classified into representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative types, although only four types were found in the data. Similarly, Nadeak, Sunggingwati, and Valiantien (2017) investigated illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in Judy Hopps' utterances in the movie Zootopia. Using Yule's and Hymes' theories, the study found that representative acts were the most dominant form of illocutionary acts in the character's dialogue.

In addition, many researchers have analyzed speech acts in political speeches and debates. Mufiah and Rahman (2018) conducted a speech act analysis of Donald Trump's speech using Yule's theory. The study identified 63 utterances with representative acts being the most dominant (46%), followed by directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressive acts. Wardana, Roy, and Ariska (2019) analyzed illocutionary acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's speech using Searle's classification. The results showed four types of illocutionary acts with assertive acts being the most frequent. Rais and Triyono (2019) also conducted a pragmatic analysis of illocutionary acts in the video Prabowo vs Jokowi – Epic Rap Battles of Presidency, identifying 83 illocutionary acts through observation and note-taking techniques.

Furthermore, speech acts have also been examined in global political communication. Yusanti, Aini, Ningrum, and Aziz (2022) analyzed speech acts in Joe Biden's speech about COVID-19 using Searle's theory. The findings showed three main speech acts locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary with illocutionary acts dominated by assertive acts (42%), followed by commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative acts. Other studies have also explored political speeches and debates, such as Altikriti (2016) on Barack Obama's speeches, Amalia, Hidayat, and Alek (2021) on Nadhira Afifa's Harvard graduation speech, Sofian (2021) on Joe Biden's victory speech, Effendy and Simatupang (2024) on Prabowo Subianto's debate speech, and Handayani and Wibowo (2025) on locutionary and illocutionary acts in the 2024 Indonesian presidential debate.

Based on the studies mentioned above, speech act analysis has been widely used in a variety of contexts, including ads, classroom interactions, movies, social media chats, and political speeches. However, the majority of these studies concentrate on certain speech act categories or communication contexts. There are still few studies that focus on both locutionary and illocutionary behaviors in speeches delivered by Indonesian political personalities in foreign arenas. As a result, the current study seeks to examine locutionary and illocutionary acts in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's address at the G20 Summit in order to gain a better understanding of the use of speech acts in international political communication.

In this context, the speech delivered by Gibran Rakabuming Raka at the G20 Summit in Johannesburg on November 22, 2025, provides an important case for examining how locutionary meanings and illocutionary intentions are constructed in international diplomatic communication. As the Vice President of Indonesia, Gibran's speech reflects the country's perspective on global issues and its commitment to international cooperation. Analyzing the speech through the framework of speech act theory can reveal how linguistic structures are employed to convey meaning, express intentions, and communicate national positions within a global political forum.

Based on this background, the present study aims to analyze the types of locutionary acts and illocutionary acts found in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the G20 Summit. Specifically, the study seeks to identify the forms of locutionary acts used in the speech and to classify the types of illocutionary acts that represent the speaker's communicative intentions. The analysis focuses solely on verbal utterances contained in the speech and does not examine

nonverbal aspects such as gestures, intonation, or facial expressions.

METHOD

This research employed a qualitative descriptive method, which allows researchers to analyze linguistic data especially when the data are textual rather than numerical, to investigate and comprehend the meaning that people or groups assign to social or human problems. Creswell (2009). The primary data source of this study was the YouTube video recording of Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech delivered at the G20 Summit in Johannesburg on November 22, 2025, which was accessed through publicly available online platforms. The focus of the analysis was on the locutionary and illocutionary acts found in the speech, particularly in how the speaker expressed ideas, conveyed intentions, and communicated Indonesia's perspectives on global issues within an international diplomatic forum.

The data were collected using the documentation and observation techniques. The researcher first obtained the video of the speech and carefully transcribed the entire utterances to ensure the accuracy of the linguistic data. After the transcription process, the researcher repeatedly reviewed the transcript while watching the video to confirm the accuracy of the utterances and to gain a comprehensive understanding of the speech context. Each utterance in the speech was then identified as the unit of analysis. Only the verbal elements of the speech were analyzed, while nonverbal elements such as gestures, facial expressions, and intonation were excluded from the scope of this research.

After the data were collected, the researcher applied a coding technique to categorize the utterances according to the types of speech acts. The classification was based on the framework of speech act theory proposed by Austin (1962) and further developed by Searle (1969). The coding system consisted of abbreviations representing the categories of locutionary and illocutionary acts Handayani & Wibowo (2025). The locutionary acts were coded as PHONC (phonetic act), PHATC (phatic act), and RHETC (rhetic act), while the illocutionary acts were coded as ASSERT (assertive act), DIREC (directive act), COMMIS (commissive act), EXPRES (expressive act), and DECLA (declarative act). Each data entry was also accompanied by an identifier that included the data number (D), time stamp, and speech act type. For example, the code D1/02:28/PHATC indicated the first data found at minute 02:28 categorized as a phatic act.

Finally, the coded data were grouped according to their respective speech act categories and analyzed using qualitative content analysis. The researcher interpreted the meanings and communicative intentions embedded in each utterance to explain how locutionary and illocutionary acts were employed in the speech. The results of the analysis were then described and discussed to address the research questions concerning the types of locutionary and illocutionary acts used in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the G20 Summit.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This study analyzed the types of locutionary and illocutionary acts found in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the G20 Summit. The analysis was based on the framework of speech act theory proposed by J. L. Austin and further developed by John Searle. A total of 28 utterances were identified and classified into different categories of locutionary and illocutionary acts.

Locutionary acts refer to the literal meaning of an utterance produced by a speaker. According to J. L. Austin, locutionary acts consist of three components: phonetic acts, phatic acts, and rhetic acts. In this study, the utterances in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the G20 Summit were first classified into these three categories to identify the literal linguistic structure of the speech.

1. Phatic Acts

Phatic acts refer to utterances that function to establish or maintain social interaction, such as greetings, openings, or forms of address used in communication.

Utterance: "Your Excellency, President Ramaphosa. Excellencies, leaders of G20 countries."

Code: *D1/02:28/PHATC*

This utterance functions as a phatic act because it is used to open communication and acknowledge the presence of the audience. The expression "Your Excellency" is a conventional form of diplomatic address used in formal international meetings. The literal meaning of the utterance is simply addressing and recognizing the leaders present at the summit.

Utterance: "Excellencies,"

Code: *D2/03:13/PHATC*

This utterance also represents a phatic act because it functions as a form of address to regain the attention of the audience before delivering the main message of the speech. The word "Excellencies" is commonly used in diplomatic speeches to respectfully refer to high-ranking officials or leaders.

2. Rhetic Acts

Rhetic acts refer to utterances that convey meaningful and grammatically structured propositions. These utterances contain clear semantic content that can be interpreted as statements or ideas.

Utterance: "Let me begin by conveying warm greetings from President Prabowo to President Ramaphosa."

Code: *D3/02:32/RHETC*

This utterance is categorized as a rhetic act because it expresses a clear and meaningful statement about delivering greetings from the Indonesian President to the South African President. The sentence contains a complete propositional meaning that can be interpreted by the audience.

Utterance: "We commend South Africa's leadership in steering the G20 through a challenging year."

Code: *D5/02:48/RHETC*

This utterance contains a clear propositional meaning praising the leadership of South Africa in managing the G20 during a difficult period. Because it communicates a meaningful statement with a clear subject and predicate, it is categorized as a rhetic act.

3. Phonetic Acts

Phonetic acts are the physical generation of sounds when an utterance is pronounced. Phonetic acts are rarely examined in depth in speech analysis using transcripts since the study concentrates on linguistic meaning rather than phonological aspects. As a result, the phonetic level is implicit in all utterances as the fundamental process of making speech sounds when speaking.

Illocutionary acts refer to the communicative intention performed by a speaker through an utterance. According to John Searle, illocutionary acts can be categorized into five types: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Each type represents a different communicative function performed by the speaker. In political and diplomatic speeches, these speech acts are strategically used to express respect, present national positions, and encourage cooperation among countries.

1. Expressive Acts

Expressive acts are speech acts that express the speaker's psychological state toward a

particular situation (Searle, 1969). These acts include expressions of gratitude, appreciation, apology, or admiration.

Utterance:

"Your Excellency President Ramaphosa."

Code: *D1/02:28/EXPRES*

This utterance functions as an expressive act because the speaker expresses respect and politeness toward the President of South Africa as the host of the summit. According to Searle (1969), expressive acts reflect the speaker's attitude or feelings toward a situation. In diplomatic communication, expressions such as "Your Excellency" are commonly used as formal markers of respect and protocol.

Utterance: "Deep appreciation to the government of South Africa for the warm hospitality and excellent arrangement."

Code: *D4/02:37/EXPRES*

This utterance represents an expressive act because it conveys gratitude and appreciation toward the host country. As stated by Searle (1969), expressive acts function to reveal the speaker's psychological attitude toward an event or action. In this context, the speaker acknowledges the efforts of the South African government in organizing the summit.

2. Assertive Acts

Assertive acts are speech acts in which the speaker commits to the truth of a proposition, such as stating, claiming, reporting, or describing something (Searle, 1969). This type of speech act was the most dominant category found in the speech.

Utterance: "This is a historic G20 summit."

Code: *D7/02:53/ASSERT*

This remark is classified as an assertive act since the speaker makes a statement on the importance of the G20 summit. According to Searle (1969), assertive acts serve to indicate thoughts or statements that the speaker believes are true. Gibran underscored the historical significance of the summit taking place on African territory for the first time.

Utterance:"Indonesia believes that global growth must not only be strong but also fair and inclusive."

Code: *D11/03:15/ASSERT*

This speech serves as an assertive act because the speaker emphasizes Indonesia's perspective on global economic growth. The speaker's statement underscores his opinion that economic development should promote fairness and inclusion. As Yule (1996) points out, forceful acts are frequently utilized in political discourse to communicate facts, opinions, and perspectives.

3. Directive Acts

Directive acts are utterances intended to make the hearer perform certain actions (Searle, 1969). These acts include requests, suggestions, recommendations, or commands.

Utterance: "Yet ambition must go further to close gaps."

Code: *D14/03:30/DIREC*

This phrase serves as a directive act since the speaker asks G20 countries to increase their efforts to reduce global inequality. Although not explicitly stated, the statement contains an intention to persuade foreign leaders to take additional action.

Utterance: "Indonesia proposes that the G20 initiate dialogue on intelligence economy."

Code: *D23/04:51/DIREC*

This speech is classified as a directed act since the speaker proposes that the G20 members commence conversations about the intelligence economy. According to Searle (1969), directive acts are intended to compel the hearer to perform something. In this situation,

the speaker aims to persuade member states to work together.

4. Commissive Acts

Commissive acts are speech acts that commit the speaker to future actions or responsibilities (Searle, 1969). These acts usually involve promises, commitments, or pledges.

Utterance: “Indonesia allocates more than half of our national climate budget around $2.5 billion annually, to support green MSMEs.”

Code: *D19/04:01/COMMIS*

This statement serves as a commissive act because it indicates Indonesia's commitment to climate finance and sustainable development. Searle (1969) defines commissive acts as those that link the speaker to future actions or policies.

Utterance: “Indonesia also promotes financial inclusion.”

Code: *D20/04:13/COMMIS*

This statement is classified as a commissive act since it represents Indonesia's commitment to increasing financial inclusion through national economic policies and digital financial systems.

5. Declarative Acts

Declarative acts are speech acts that directly change social or institutional situations through utterances (Searle, 1969). Examples include declaring war, appointing officials, or announcing legal decisions.In this investigation, no declarative acts were discovered in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech. This is because the address was primarily concerned with giving opinions, recommendations, and diplomatic comments, rather than implementing institutional changes or making official announcements.

Based on the table, it can be concluded that the most dominant type of locutionary act found was the Rhetic Act, with 24 instances, or 85.71% of the total data. This indicates that most utterances in the speech were not merely linguistic sounds but also contained clear meaning and context, making them understandable to the listeners. Meanwhile, Phatic Acts were found in 4 instances, or 14.29%, indicating the presence of some utterances that serve to maintain or establish a communicative relationship between the speaker and the listener. Phonetic Acts were not found in this study because the analysis focused more on the meaning of the utterances rather than purely on the sound aspects. Overall, the dominance of Rhetic Acts suggests that speakers tend to convey informative and meaningful messages in their speeches.

Table 1. Percentage of locutionary acts

No	Type of Locutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage
1	Phatic Act	4	14.29%
2	Rhetic Act	24	85.71%
3	Phonetic Act	0	0%
	Total	28	100%

Based on the table, it can be concluded that the most dominant type of illocutionary act is the Assertive act, with 15 instances, or 53.57% of the total data. This dominance indicates that speakers more frequently use utterances that serve to state, explain, convince, or convey information to the listener. Next, the Expressive type was found in 6 instances, or 21.43%, indicating the expression of the speaker's feelings, attitudes, or evaluations about a situation; the Directive type appeared in 5 instances, or 17.86%, indicating that some utterances were used to direct or request the listener to perform an action. Commissive activities were detected in two cases (7.14%), suggesting the speaker's commitment or promise for future actions. Meanwhile, Declarative acts were absent from this study because no utterances explicitly

affected a specific status, condition, or situation via speech. Overall, the prevalence of assertive behaviors indicates that the speech is more focused on delivering the speaker's knowledge, opinions, and beliefs to the listener.

Table 2. Percentage of Illocutionary acts

No	Type of Illocutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage
1	Expressive Act	6	21.43%
2	Assertive Act	15	53.57%
3	Directive Act	5	17.86%
4	Commisive Act	2	7.14%
5	Declarative Act	0	0%
	Total	28	100%

CONCLUSION

This study analyzed the locutionary and illocutionary acts found in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the G20 Summit by applying the speech act theories proposed by J. L. Austin and John Searle. The findings revealed that the speech had 28 utterances, which were divided into locutionary and illocutionary acts. At the locutionary level, rhetic acts were the most common, accounting for 85.71% of the total data, while phatic acts appeared less frequently, and phonetic acts were implicit in all sentences. The prevalence of rhetic acts suggests that the speech was primarily composed of meaningful and well-structured propositions intended to transmit information, perspectives, and diplomatic sentiments.

At the illocutionary level, assertive acts constituted the largest category, accounting for 53.57% of the total data. This analysis indicates that Gibran used the speech largely to express statements, beliefs, and perspectives on global economic growth, sustainable finance, financial inclusion, and international collaboration. Furthermore, expressive acts were employed to demonstrate civility, admiration, and diplomatic respect, particularly towards the host country and foreign leaders. Directive actions promoted collective action and cooperation among G20 member countries, whilst commissive acts highlighted Indonesia's pledges to climate finance and inclusive economic growth. Meanwhile, no declarative acts were discovered because the speech did not include statements that directly altered institutional or social conditions.

Overall, the study found that Gibran Rakabuming Raka strategically used speech acts to combine informative, diplomatic, and persuasive roles in international political communication. This study adds to the discipline of pragmatics, specifically speech act theory, by offering empirical evidence of how locutionary and illocutionary acts are used in diplomatic discourse at a global political arena like the G20 Summit.

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