**ABSTRACT**

**The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Act in the Transcript of Vladimir Putin’s Speech (2022).** Thesis. English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Dehasen Bengkulu.

Azetko Juliven, Merry Rullyanti, Dhanu Ario Putra.

Email : julivenazetko97@gmail.com, [merry.sasing@unived.ac.id](mailto:merry.sasing@unived.ac.id), dhanryu@unived.ac.id

The directive forms of illocutionary act is a form of speech act that aims to influence the speech partner to take certain actions. This research aims to analyze the directive forms of illocutionary act contained in the transcript of Vladimir Putin’s Speech (2022). This research has 2 objectives: 1) To identify the directive forms of illocutionary act contained in the transcript of Vladimir Putin’s Speech (2022). 2) To find out the function of the directive forms of illocutionary act contained in the transcript of Vladimir Putin’s Speech (2022). This research used descriptive qualitative method and using the directive forms of illocutionary acts theory from Ibrahim (1993). The results obtained from this research found 16 the directive forms of illocutionary acts in Vladimir Putin's speech (2022) which were divided into 7 forms, namely 3 forms of asking, 3 forms of prohibiting, 3 forms of wanting, 3 forms of inviting, 2 forms of suggesting, 1 forms of requesting, and 1 forms of demanding. While the functions of the directive forms of illocutionary acts found are 7 forms which were divided into 2 functions, namely 4 competitive functions and 3 convivial functions.

**Keywords: Speech Act, Directive Forms of Illocutionary Act, Speech, Vladimir Putin.**

**INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **Background**

Humans can communicate through language. Language becomes a tool in communication where language and communication have an inseparable relationship because language is a communication tool to express one's thoughts and feelings to others. The language used in everyday life is divided into two means, namely written and spoken language. Written language can be interpreted as an indirect relationship, while spoken language can be interpreted as a direct relationship. A direct relationship will occur a conversation between individuals and groups, then the conversation results in a speech act. Ritonga (2009).

Speech acts are theories that try to examine the meaning of language based on the relationship between speech and actions taken by the speaker. This study is based on the view that: (1) speech is a means to communicate; (2) new speech has meaning if it is realized in real acts of communication, for example making statements, questions, orders, and requests. Searle in Rusminto (2010:22). While according to Searle (1969) argues that pragmatically there are at least three types of speech acts one of which is illocutionary acts.

Illocutionary acts are speech acts that contain hidden meanings or other meanings desired by the speaker to the speech partner (Wijana and Rohmadi, 2009). Furthermore, Searle (Through Rahardi, 2008) classifies the illocutionary acts in speech activities into five kinds of speech forms, one of which is directive. This directive forms of illocutionary acts is a speech act that is intended to cause some effect through the listener's actions, for example ordering, pleading, requesting, suggesting, advising, and prohibiting.

In addition to being found in daily conversations, illocutionary acts are also commonly found in various speeches which usually have meaning contained in the speech, such as speeches by teachers, clerics, motivators, ministers and even state leaders such as the Prime Minister or the President. A Head of State like the President in a speech must have its own content and meaning that he wants to convey to the people who hear it or his partner, as recently as Russian President Vladimir Putin speech about the reason was the signing of the annexation of Ukraine's territory to Russia.

Russian President Vladimir Putin speech at Annexation Ceremony (2022) he said his reason for annexing the 4 areas that were formerly Ukrainian territory was that the people had made their decision in a referendum on Ukrainian territory. There are four new regions of Russia. People's choice to join Russia is based on history. Putin also said in his speech that the Kiev regime had threatened those participating in the referendum with repression. Kiev must respect the will of the people. We will defend our land at all costs. The speech certainly has a strong meaning to convey to explain to the people of Russia and the world.

In Russian President Vladimir Putin's speech, he has many meanings that he wants to convey, especially to his compatriots, to western countries as well as to Ukraine itself which in many of his statements there are illocutionary acts that contain hidden meanings or other meanings desired by speakers in terms of this is Russian President Vladimir Putin to his partner.

Starting the study, the researcher has observed some of previous studies. The first previous study used by the writer is “An Analysis of Illoctionary Acts Found in Joe Biden’s Victory Speech as a President” by Diah Nawang Wulan (2022). This reseach is about an analysis illocutionary acts found in Joe Biden’s Victory Speech as a President. While the aim of this reseach was to analyze the type of illoctionary act. This reseach used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. In this reseach to identify types of illocutionary acts, they are refresentative, commisive, expressive, and declarative.

The second previous study which was conducted by Lasmaria Netty Kristina (2019) entitled her reseach “Illocutionarry Acts in President Obama’s Election night Speech”. This study analyzes the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts found in President Obama's Election Night Speech. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative, while the data collection method of this research is observation. In this study using analysis of Searle's theory and data analysis method used is observational pragmatic method.

The third previous study used by the witer is “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Hillary Clinton’s Concession Speech to Donald Trump in Presidential Election” by Muhammad Hudri (2018). In this research analyze the types of illocutionary acts found in Hillary Clinton’s concession speech to Donald Trump. This reseach used descriptive qualitative research. The data analysis was performed by categorizing the data based on Searle’s categorization of speech acts which include assertive, directives, commissives, expressive and declarative speech acts.

The fourth previous study used by the writer is “Illocutionary Speech Acts use by Joko Widodo in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019” by Ahmad Zuhri Rosyidi (2019). This reseach was descriptive qualitative reseach. It is aimed to classify the types of illocutionary use by Joko Widodo in first Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019. In this reseach collecting data from the debate with references to the linguistic of theories derived from related literature sources. In this reseach the writer found and analyzed 13 data of illocutionary acts.

The fifth previous study used by the writer is “Directive Illocutionary Act in President Joko Widodo’s Speech related to handling coronavirus (Covid-19) in Indoneisa” by Desi Novita Sari (2020). The purpose of this reseach is to describe the types, form and meaning of directive illocutionary acts in the President Jokowi speech related to the handling of the coronavirus. The type of reseach used is qualitative reseach. This study’s data source is the video source contained in the upload of an account on Youtube. The data collection techniques use are recording, observation, and note-taking. While in presenting results this reseach used informal methods.

Based on some of these studies, it can be concluded that there has been a lot of research on speech acts, both on illocutionary acts in general, as well as more specific in directive forms of illocutionary acts. All existing research varies greatly in terms of analyzing speech acts, starting from the formulation of the problem, the theoretical basis, and the methods and techniques adapted to the data sources of each study. Therefore, a different study will be carried out from previous studies. This is indicated by the selection of different research data sources. The source of this research data is from the transcript speech of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s Speech at Annexation Ceremony entitled *Signing of treaties on accession of Donetsk and Lugansk people’s republics and Zaporozhye and Kherson regions to Russia* (2022). The utterances in the speech are interesting to study in terms of directive forms of illocutionary acts because they will describe the intent and meaning of what President Vladimir Putin said for the general public to know. In addition, this speech is still a hot topic of discussion in the global world because it has a major impact on the current world security and economic stability. Therefore the researcher will conduct The Directive forms of Illocutionary Act in the transcript of Vladimir Putin’s Speech (2022).

**RESEACH METHDOLOGY**

**3.1 Research Design**

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is intended to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example, behavior, perceptions, actions, holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language. Moeleong (2006). Meanwhile according to Mukhtar (2013) descriptive qualitative research seeks to describe all the symptoms or conditions that exist, namely the state of the symptoms according to what they were at the time the research was conducted.

This research aims to determined the directive forms of illocutionary acts and it’s functions contained in Russian President Vladimir Putin's speech at Annexation Ceremony (2022), then analyzed and interpreted its meaning according to the meaning and understanding of the directive forms of illocutionary acts and it’s function itself.

**3.2 Focus Determined Boundary**

The focus determined boundary in this research is video footage and speech transcripts uttered by Russian President Vladimir Putin in his state speech at Annexation Ceremony entitled *Signing of treaties on accession of Donetsk and Lugansk people’s republics and Zaporozhye and Kherson regions to Russia* (2022) which lasted 37:03 minutes which he delivered in of the Grand Kremlin Palace’s St George Hall, Moscow, Russia on September 30, 2022. The limitations of the research are the directive forms of illocutionary acts and it’s functions contained in the speech of Russian President Vladimir Putin.

**3.3 Reseach Instrument**

The research instrument used in this research is observation checklist. The research will used the types of directive forms of illocutionary acts and it’s functions contained in the transcript of Vladimir Putin’s speech. The checklist is as follows.

**Table 1. The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Acts**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data** | **The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Acts** | | | |
| Suggesting | Asking | Requesting | Prohibiting |
| I want the Kiev authorities and their true handlers in the West to hear me now. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**3.4 Data Sources**

Data sources are anything that can provide information about data. Sugiyono (2009). Based on this opinion, the source of the data in this research is the complete transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin's Speech at the Annexation Cerremony entitled *Signing of treaties on accession of Donetsk and Lugansk people’s republics and Zaporozhye and Kherson regions to Russia* (2022) which was obtained in Russian Presidential Office website. The source of the data is in the form of written transcripts in English.

**3.5 Data**

There are two kind of data that are often used inside this research which is primary and secondary data.

1. Primary Data

The main data of this research are from video footage and transcripts of Russian President Vladimir Putin's Speech at Annexation Ceremony obtained from Russian Presidential Office official website and other realible and credible news website.

1. Secondary Data

Secondary data in this research come from various review journals related to this research, namely speech act journals and more specifically the directive forms of illocutionary acts in state speech.

**FINDING AND ANALYSIS**

**4.2 Analysis**

Based on the research findings, the researchers found out as many as 16 directive forms of illocutionary acts in the transcripts of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s Speech (2022). The directive forms of illocutionary acts of asking, forbidding, wanting, and inviting are the directive form that is most commonly found, in this case in the form of asking Vladimir Putin in the transcript of his speech asked a lot, especially to Western countries that oppose the policies of the Russian Government regarding what the West has done to Russia and other countries, which actually also have many things that are contrary to international and humanitarian law. Putin also asked his people a lot about what should be accepted and not from the policies made by Western countries that could affect the pros and cons of the Russian state. In addition to the directive form of forbidding, Putin in his speech provides a prohibition especially on policies that might threaten the Russian state in the future. In addition to the directive form of wanting, in this case, Putin in his speech wants his speech partners especially to the Government of Ukraine to do what he wants. In addition to the the directive form of inviting, Putin in this case invites his people in terms of volunteers to join the war in defending the Russian State in military operations. Meanwhile, what was found the least was the directive forms of illocutionary acts of requesting and demanding, in this case Vladimir Putin conveyed in his speech express a request to the people of Russia and in term of directive forms of demanding, Putin conveys that the Government of Ukraine must do what he said.

While the functions of the directive forms of illocutionary acts found in this speech transcript are as many as 7 forms, the total is divided into 2 functions, namely competitive and convivial function. Of the 2 functions, the most commonly found is competitive functions, namely a function which elements of politeness tend to be negative and have goals that are basically not karmic and demanding something in forceful tone, such as wanting and demanding. In this case in Vladimir Putin's speech, Putin conveys his listeners what he wants and demands that the Government of Ukraine do what he said. Meanwhile the function of the directive forms of illocutionary acts that is least found is the convivial function,namely pleasant functions which are polite. Politeness is emphasized/more positive and has friendly goals such as inviting, which are found in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's Speech. In this case, Putin invites especially those aimed at his people in terms of volunteers to join the war in defending the Russian State in military operations.

In the transcript of Putin's speech, only 2 functions of the directive forms of illocutionary acts are found, namely competitive and convivial. For competitive functions there is a lot of emphasis on orders with a forceful tone, especially to the Government of Ukraine and Western countries that opposed the policy of Russian military operations in Ukraine. Besides that, for convivial functions there are a lot polite sentences aimed at being friendly addressed to the listeners, especially the Russian people, and their colleagues. Both functions are in accordance with the functions of the directive forms of illocutionary acts competitive, namely demanding something in a forceful tone, such as wanting and demanding. For the convivial function, namely being friendly such as inviting, this is because in the transcript of Putin's speech intends to explain to his people the purpose of annexing the four regions of Ukraine and what should be done by its people in terms of military operations in Ukraine and and also convey that the Government of Ukraine obeys what it orders/says.

This chapter describes two main topics, namely research findings, and analysis. The data taken from this research is from the directive forms of illocutionary acts found in the transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin's Speech at the Annexation Ceremony (2022). However, not all sentences in the speech transcript have directive forms of illocutionary acts. Therefore, researchers can find data to get two objectives of this research. The findings section presents the directive forms of illocutionary acts and then their functions contained in the transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin's Speech (2022).

**4.1.1 The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Acts**

The directive forms of illocutionary acts is a form of speech act that has the intention of influencing the speech partner to take certain actions Rahardi (2008). While According to Ibrahim (1993) there are several directive forms of illocutionary acts, including: asking, commanding, requesting, forbidding, inviting, wanting, demanding, suggesting, advising, begging, pressing, allowing, directing, dictating, instructing, and regulating. In this study, the researcher only found 7 directive forms of illocutionary acts, in which for each of the 7 directive forms of illocutionary acts the most common form are asking, forbidding, wanting, and inviting were 3 for each occurrences and the fewest forms are requesting and demanding were 1for each occurrences. The following findings from the directive forms of illocutionary acts can be seen in the table below.

**Table 4.1: The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Acts Found in the transcript of Vladimir Putin’s Speech (2022).**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Nu.** | **The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Acts** | **Number of Occurrences** |
| 1 | Asking | 3 |
| 2 | Forbidding | 3 |
| 3 | Wanting | 3 |
| 4 | Inviting | 3 |
| 5 | Suggesting | 2 |
| 6 | Requesting | 1 |
| 7 | Demanding | 1 |
| **Total** | | **16** |

Based on the table above, there are as many as 7 the directive forms of illocutionary acts found in the transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s Speech at the Annexation Ceremony (2022), out of a total of 7 directive forms of illocutionary acts the most commonly found were directives form of asking, forbidding, wanting, and inviting totaling 3 for each occurrences then sugeesting, found 1 occurrences, and then requesting and demanding are 1 for each occurrences. So the total is 16 directive forms of illocutionary acts. The following is a completed explanation of the data obtained from the directive forms of illocutionary acts contained in the transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin Speech at the Annexation Ceremony (2022):

1. **Directive Form of Asking**

There are 3 directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Asking* found in the Transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s Speech at the Annexation Ceremony (2022), the following is an explanation:

**Data 1:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin**: Where are they taking it under the guise of ensuring the food security of the poorest countries? Where is it going?

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Asking*, Putin *asks* in this case to European Countries about where to go for food security assistance for the poorest countries, where is it going.

**Data 2:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin:** Do we want our schools to impose on our children, from their earliest days in school, perversions that lead to degradation and extinction?

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Asking*, Putin *asks* to his citizens, especially the parents of students, whether we want to impose on students in the form of deviations that lead to extinction. In this context, values were created/imposed by Western Countries.

**Data 3:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin:** Do we want to drum into their heads the ideas that certain other genders exist along with women and men and to offer them gender reassignment surgery?

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Asking*, Putin *asks* Russian parents about instilling the idea of sex reassignment surgery in Russian children whose values are applied in Western Countries, Putin *asks* whether we should accept this?

1. **Directive Form of Forbidding**

There are 3 directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Forbidding* found in the Transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s Speech at the Annexation Ceremony (2022), the following is an explanation:

**Data 4:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin:** **Not to expand NATO to the east** gave way to dirty deception as soon as our former leaders bought into them.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Forbidding*, it can be seen from the sentence **Not to expand NATO to the east** it intend that Putin *forbids* NATO's North Atlantic Defense Fact Organization from expanding its membership eastward in this case to the Eastern European Countries.

**Data 5:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin:** We have never agreed to and will **never agree to such political nationalism and racism.**

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Forbidding*, it can be seen from the sentence **never agree to such political nationalism and racism.** In this case, Putin *forbids* political nationalism and racism by the West against other countries.

**Data 6:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin:** **We did not allow** them to rob us during the period of colonial conquests and forced the Europeans to trade with us on mutually beneficial terms.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Forbidding*, it can be seen from the sentence **We did not allow,** Putin *forbids* them in this case European Countries to rob us (Russia) in trade with European Countries.

1. **Directive Form of Wanting**

There are 3 directive form of illocutionary acts of  *Wanting* found in the Transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin's Speech at the Annexation Ceremony (2022), the following is an explanation:

**Data 7:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin: We call on the Kiev regime** to immediately cease fire and all hostilities; to end the war it unleashed back in 2014 and return to the negotiating table.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive form of illocutionary acts of *Wanting*, The sentence **We call on the Kiev regime** indicates that Putin *wants* the Kiev regime / Government of Ukraine to immediately stop fire to end the war and return to the negotiating table as in 2014.

**Data 8:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin: I want the Kiev authorities** and their true handlers in the West to hear me now.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Wanting,* it can be seen from the sentence **I want the Kiev authorities,** Putin *wants* the authorities of Kiev and Western countries to hear him in this regard about the people living in Lugansk and Donetsk, in Kherson and Zaporozhye have become Russian citizens, forever.

**Data 9:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin: I want everyone** to remember this:the people living in Lugansk and Donetsk, in Kherson and Zaporozhye have become our citizens, forever.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Wanting*, the sentence **I want everyone** means that Putin *wants* all his citizens to remember that the People living in Lugansk and Donetsk, in Kherson and Zaporozhye have become Russian citizens forever.

1. **Directive Form of Inviting**

There are 3 directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Inviting* found in the Transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s Speech at the Annexation Ceremony (2022), the following is an explanation:

**Data 10:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin: Together we will make sure** that citizens in the new regions can feel the support of all the people of Russia.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Inviting*, The sentence **Together we will make sure** means that Putin *invites* together, in this case, officials and the Russian people, to provide support for the people in the new regions, in this case, the 4 regions that have just joined Russia.

**Data 11:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin:** The battlefield to which destiny and history **have called us** is a battlefield for our people, for the great historical Russia.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Inviting*, it can be seen from the sentence **have called us**, the sentence means that Putin *invites* his citizens to go to war to protect the people and the great historical for Russia.

**Data 12:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin: We must protect them** against enslavement and monstrous experiments that are designed to cripple their minds and souls.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Inviting*, the sentence **We must protect them,** it means Putin *invites* Russian Officials and Citizens to protect their peoples from enslavement and monstrous experiments that are designed to cripple their minds and souls.

1. **Directive Form of Suggesting**

There are 2 directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Suggesting* found in the Transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s Speech at the Annexation Ceremony (2022), the following is an explanation:

**Data 13:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin:** Today, we are fighting for a just and free path, first of all for ourselves, for Russia, in order **to leave dictate and despotism** in the past.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Suggesting,* the sentence **to leave dictate and despotism**, it means Putin *suggests* that Russia to leave dictate and despotism in the past.

**Data 14:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin**: Today, **we need a consolidated society**, and this consolidation can only be based on sovereignty, freedom, creation, and justice.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Suggesting*, the sentence **we need a consolidated society**, which means that Putin *suggests* that Russian society must be consolidated based on sovereignty, freedom, creation, and justice.

1. **Directive Form of Requesting**

There is 1 directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Requesting* found in the Transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s Speech at the Annexation Ceremony (2022), the following is an explanation:

**Data 15:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin: Please join me** in a minute of silence to honour their memory.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Requesting*, it can be seen from the sentence **Please join me,** Putin *requests* to the audience who listened to his speech to observe a minute of silence in memory of the Russian heroes who died during the military operation.

1. **Directive Form of Demanding**

There is 1 directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Demanding* found in the Transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s Speech at the Annexation Ceremony (2022), the following is an explanation:

**Data 16:**

**President of Russia Vladimir Putin: Kiev’s current authorities should respect** this free expression of the people’s will; there is no other way. This is the only way to peace.

The sentence of Putin's speech above is a directive forms of illocutionary acts of *Demanding*, **Kiev's current authorities should respect** sentence means that Putin *demands* that the current Ukrainian authorities should respect the freedom of expression of the people’s will.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the previous analysis, it can be concluded that the directive forms of illocutionary acts found in the transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s Speech at the Annexation Ceremony (2022) are 16 directive forms of illocutionary acts which are divided into 7 forms of directive forms of illocutionary acts such as: asking, forbidding, requesting, inviting, suggesting, wanting, and demanding, which are the most frequently found were the directive forms of asking, forbidding, wanting, and inviting as many as 3 for each occurrences and the least directive forms of requesting and demanding are 1 for each occurrences.

While the functions of the directive forms of illocutionary acts found in the transcript of Putin's speech are as many as 7 forms of the 2 functions of directive forms of illocutionary acts namely competitive and convivial function, which the most commonly found was the competitive function, namely the function demanding something in a forceful tone, such as wanting and demanding, as many as 4. while the function that was found the least was the convivial function, namely the function aimed at being friendly such as inviting, as many as 3.

This is in accordance with Putin's speech function, in this speech, he emphasized orders with a forcefule tone aimed at his listeners, in this case the Government of Ukraine, which had been involved in military and territorial conflicts with Russia. Apart from that, this speech also aimed a lot at colleagues and the Russian people themselves, in this case inviting them to defend and protect Russian land from all forms that will divide the Russian State from military threats from Ukraine and Western countries which have been enemies and threats to Russia. From President Putin's speech, the language or words he choose reflected the firmness and concern that a leader should have.

**REFERENCES**

Badudu, Jusuf Syarif. (2001). *Kiat Sukses Berpidato.* Yogyakarta: Medi Jenius Lokal.

Chaer, Abdul and Leonie Agustina. (2004). *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal.* Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.

Hendrikus, Dori Wuwur. (1991). *Retorika Terampil Berpidato, Berdiskusi, Beragumentasi, Berorganisasi*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

Hudri, Muhammad. (2018). Directive Illocutionary Acts of Hillary Clinton’s Concession Speech to Donald Trump in Presidential Election. *Linguistics and ELT Journal* 6 (1).

Juanda, Dadan and Novi Resmini. (2007). *Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia di Kelas Tinggi*. Bandung: UPI PRESS.

Kristina, Lasmaria Netty. (2019). Illocutionary Acts in President Obama’s Election Night Speech. *UPB Batam Journal* 6(2): 267-275.

Leech, Geoffrey. (1993). *Prinsip-Prinsip Pragmatik.* Jakarta: Penerbit Universitas Indonesia.

Moleong. L. J. (2006). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.

Mukhtar. (2013). *Metode Praktis Penelitian Deskritif Kualitatif*. Jakarta: Referensi.

Nadar. F. X. (2009). *Pragmatik dan Penelitian Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Rahardi, Kunjana. (2008). *Pragmatik: Kesatuan Imperatif Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Rakhmat, Jalaludin. (2009). *Retorika Moderen Pendekatan Praktis*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.

Ritonga, Parlaungan. (2009). *Bahasa Indonesia Praktis.* Medan: Bartong Jaya.

Rohmadi, Muhammad. (2004). *Pragmatik Teori dan Analysis*. Yokyakarta: Lingkar Media Jogja.

Rosyidi, Ahmad Zuri. (2019). Illocutionary Speech Acts use by Joko Widodod in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019. *IJMU Journal* 6(2).

Rusminto, Nurlaksana Eko. (2010). *Analisis Wacana: Kajian Teoritis dan Praktis*. Bandar Lampung: Universitas Lampung.

Rustono. (1999). *Pokok-Pokok Pragmatik*. Semarang: CV IKIP Semarang Press.

Sari, Desi Novita. (2020). Directive Illocutionary act in President Joko Widodo’s Speech related to handling corona virus (Covid-19) in Indonesia*. Journal of Social Studies* 16(1): 35-50.

Searle. R. J. (1976). *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Searle. R. J. (1969). *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Langguage*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.

Sugiyono. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Pendididkan*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sumarsono. (2004). *Sosiolinguistik*. Yogyakarta: Sabda.

Syam, Hanis Yunus. (2004). *Kiat Sukses Berpidato*. Yogyakarta: Medi Jenius.

Tarigan, Henry Guntur. (2008). *Berbicara Sebagai Suatu Keterampilan Bahasa.* Bandung: Angkasa.

Tarigan, Henry Guntur. (2009). *Pengajaran Pragmatik*. Bandung: Angkasa.

Wijana, I Dewa Putu and Rohmadi. (2009). *Analisis Wacana Pragmatik: Kajian Teori dan Analisis*. Surakarta: Yuma Pustaka.

Wijana, I Dewa Putu. (1996). *Dasar-Dasar Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi.

Wulan, Dia Nawang. (2022). An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Joe Biden’s Victory Speech as a President. *Jurnal Kependidikan* 1(1): 79-86.

Yule, George. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.