



IJMA

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Academia

ISSN: xxx-xxx <https://ojs.sentracendekia.com/ijma>

Vol. 1 Issue 1, Mei 2026, pp. 52-63

Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in President Prabowo's Speech on the Commemoration of International Labour Day

Mochamad Tabah¹

¹*Institut Prima Bangsa Cirebon*

Corresponding author-email: mochamadtabah@gmail.com

Received: 07-05-2026

Revised: 11-05-2026

Accepted: 12-05-2026

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the types and functions of illocutionary acts in President Prabowo's speech on the commemoration of International Labour Day. This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach by using Searle's theory of illocutionary acts as the analytical framework. The data source was President Prabowo's speech video uploaded on the official YouTube channel of Prabowo Subianto. The data consisted of utterances containing illocutionary acts. The data were collected through documentation, observation, note-taking, and transcription techniques. The collected data were then classified into five types of illocutionary acts, namely assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. The findings reveal that there were 118 illocutionary act data found in the speech. The most dominant type was assertive, with 58 data or 49%, consisting of claiming, informing, and reporting functions. Furthermore, commissive acts appeared in 23 data or 20%, directive acts in 19 data or 16%, expressive acts in 11 data or 9%, and declarative acts in 7 data or 6%. These findings indicate that President Prabowo's speech was mainly used to deliver claims, information, and reports to the public. In addition, the speech also contained commitments, directions, emotional expressions, and official statements related to labour issues. Therefore, President Prabowo's speech on International Labour Day functions not only as a medium for conveying information but also as a political communication strategy to build legitimacy, closeness, and commitment to workers.

Keywords: illocutionary; pragmatics; speech; president prabowo; speech acts

1. Introduction

Language is the main means of human beings in conveying thoughts, ideas, attitudes, and social interests. In the context of political communication, language not only serves as a tool for conveying information, but also as a medium to build influence, legitimacy, and relationships between leaders and society. This is in line with the view Zakiyah et al. (2025) that language is the main means of communication in human social life, especially in daily activities. Political speech is an important form of language use



IJMA

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Academia

ISSN: xxx-xxx <https://ojs.sentracendekia.com/ijma>

Vol. 1 Issue 1, Mei 2026, pp. 52-63

because it contains the speaker's message, ideology, direction, and political attitude towards certain issues. Pragmatic studies are relevant to analyze political speech because pragmatics studies the meaning of speech based on the context of its use. Understanding language in communication is also important to avoid misunderstandings between speakers and speech partners (Indayanti & Tustiawati, 2023). Thus, the meaning of a speech is not only understood from the structure of the sentence, but also from the intention, purpose, and communication situation behind it.

One of the important studies in pragmatics is speech act theory. Austin (1962) states that when a person says something, he or she not only produces speech, but also performs actions through that speech. In line with that, Marlina & Putri (2024) explained that speech is an important concept in pragmatics because it relates to actions carried out through speech in a social context. This view was then developed by Searle (1969) who explained that speech acts can be studied through locution, illocution, and perlocution. Of the three types, the act of Illocutionary acts is an important focus because it is directly related to the speaker's intention in delivering speech. In pragmatic analysis, the act of Illocutionary acts is seen as the core of communication because a speech not only functions as information, but also as an action that can influence the listener or the surrounding environment (Nurainisah et al., 2025). In political speech, the act of Illocutionary acts can be used to understand how a leader expresses opinions, gives orders, delivers promises, expresses appreciation, or builds commitment to society.

The act of Illocutionary acts has an important role in revealing the communicative function of a speech. Searle (1979) classifies Illocutionary acts into five types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Assertive is used to state or explain something that the speaker believes; directives are used to encourage speech partners to take certain actions; the commissioner demonstrates the speaker's commitment to future action; expressive functions to express the speaker's psychological attitude; While declarative can change status or circumstances through speech. Widyawanti et al. (2024) also stated that the act of Illocutionary acts is related to actions such as giving permission, saying thank you, asking, offering, and promise. This classification can be used to examine President Prabowo's speech on the International Labour Day Commemoration because the speech has the potential to contain statements, invitations, commitments, awards, and affirmations

Several previous studies have discussed speech in political discourse. Azwar & Minto (2022) examined the act of directive speech in the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the 2021 Annual Session of the People's Consultative Assembly of the People's Consultative Assembly (DPR), and DPD. The results of the study show that there are six categories of directive speech, namely requests, questions, requirements, prohibitions, permissions, and advice, with the category of requirements as the dominant form. Furthermore, Herlina & Azim (2024) analyze the function of President Joko Widodo's Illocutionary acts in the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of PDI Perjuangan in 2023. The results showed that assertive speech was the most dominant form, followed by directive, expressive, and commissive. The research of Hidayah et al. (2024) is also



IJMA

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Academia

ISSN: xxx-xxx <https://ojs.sentracendekia.com/ijma>

Vol. 1 Issue 1, Mei 2026, pp. 52-63

relevant because it examines Prabowo Subianto's Illocutionary acts act in the Mata Najwa event on Najwa Shihab's YouTube channel. The study found that there were assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive speech actions in Prabowo Subianto's speech. The three studies show that the act of Illocutionary acts is widely used in political communication, both in state speeches, political speeches, and political dialogue in digital media.

Another study was conducted by Lubis & Susilowardhani (2024) which examined speech actions in the speeches of presidential and vice presidential candidates in the 2024 election. The results of the study show that the political speech of the candidate pair contains the act of Illocutionary acts and perlocution, with the act of Illocutionary acts as the dominant form. The types of illusions found include assertive, directive, and expressive. Meanwhile, Zulfa et al. (2025) examined the acts of locution, illocution, and perlocution in President Prabowo's inaugural speech in 2024. The results of the study found that the act of Illocutionary acts was the most dominant form, with assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive types. Although both studies are relevant to the study of speech actions in a political context, they have not specifically addressed President Prabowo's speech on the commemoration of International Labour Day. Thus, there are still research gaps in the object, context, and orientation of the issue, especially related to digital political discourse that discusses employment, labour welfare, and the relationship between the government and workers.

Based on this description, this study aims to identify and describe the types of Illocutionary acts in President Prabowo's speech on the Commemoration of International Labour Day. The object of this research is a speech in a YouTube video from Prabowo Subianto's channel entitled President Prabowo's Speech on the Commemoration of International Labour Day. This research is important because the speech not only contains a political message, but also represents the president's attitude, direction, and commitment to labour issues. The novelty of this research lies in the selection of objects in the form of President Prabowo's speech in the momentum of International Labour Day, the use of YouTube as a source of digital political communication data, and the focus of analysis on the act of Illocutionary acts. Thus, this research is expected to contribute to the development of pragmatic studies, especially the analysis of Illocutionary acts in digital political discourse with the theme of social-employment.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Speech Act

Speech act theory is one of the major theories in pragmatics which explains that language is not only used to convey information but also to perform an action. Austin (1962) states that when people say something, they do not merely produce an utterance but also perform an action through that utterance. In other words, an utterance may have certain social functions, such as ordering, promising, apologizing, stating, or declaring something. Austin (1962) divides speech acts into three types: locutionary act,



illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. A locutionary act refers to the literal meaning of an utterance, an illocutionary act refers to the speaker's intention or communicative function, while a perlocutionary act refers to the effect of the utterance on the hearer. For example, the utterance "Please close the door" literally means that the speaker asks the hearer to close the door; illocutionarily, it functions as a request; and perlocutionarily, it may cause the hearer to close the door.

2.2 Illocutionary Act

An illocutionary act is a type of speech act that is closely related to the speaker's intention, purpose, or communicative function in producing an utterance. Searle (1969) developed Austin's theory by emphasizing that every utterance has an illocutionary force, namely the action performed through the utterance. This illocutionary force indicates whether the speaker is stating something, requesting, ordering, promising, thanking, apologizing, or declaring something. In this study, illocutionary acts become the main focus because they can reveal the communicative intentions found in President Prabowo's speech on the commemoration of International Labour Day. Searle (1979) classifies illocutionary acts into five main types: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. These five types are used to identify the forms and functions of utterances in political speech.

2.2.1 Assertive

An assertive act is a type of illocutionary act that commits the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed. According to Searle (1979), assertive acts are used when the speaker conveys something that he or she believes to be true, such as stating, claiming, reporting, informing, or predicting. In political speech, assertive acts are often used to deliver opinions, data, reports, or claims to the public. For example, the utterance "The government has provided social protection for low-income communities" is classified as an assertive act because the speaker conveys information that is presented as true to the audience. In President Prabowo's speech, this type may appear in the forms of claiming, informing, and reporting.

2.2.2 Directive

A directive act is a type of illocutionary act that aims to make the hearer perform a certain action. Searle (1979) explains that directive acts are used when the speaker attempts to influence the hearer to do something according to the speaker's intention. Directive acts may appear in the forms of ordering, requesting, inviting, advising, suggesting, or prohibiting. For example, the utterance "Let us work harder for the progress of the nation" is classified as a directive act because the speaker invites the audience to perform a particular action. In political speech, directive acts are commonly used to give instructions, invitations, or advice to society.



IJMA

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Academia

ISSN: xxx-xxx <https://ojs.sentracendekia.com/ijma>

Vol. 1 Issue 1, Mei 2026, pp. 52-63

2.2.3 Commissive

A commissive act is a type of illocutionary act that shows the speaker's commitment to performing an action in the future. According to Searle (1979), commissive acts bind the speaker to a future action, such as promising, offering, vowing, or expressing willingness. For example, the utterance "I promise to fight for workers' welfare" is classified as a commissive act because the speaker expresses a commitment to do something in the future. In President Prabowo's speech, commissive acts may be used to show promises, determination, and political commitment to the interests of workers.

2.2.4 Expressive

An expressive act is a type of illocutionary act that functions to express the speaker's psychological state, feelings, or emotions toward a particular situation. Searle (1979) states that expressive acts are used to express feelings such as thanking, apologizing, praising, greeting, congratulating, or showing sympathy. For example, the utterance "I thank you for your struggle" is classified as an expressive act because the speaker expresses gratitude and appreciation to the audience. In political speech, expressive acts play an important role in building emotional closeness between the speaker and the audience.

2.2.5 Declarative

A declarative act is a type of illocutionary act that can change a social status, condition, or reality through an utterance. According to Searle (1979), declarative acts are usually performed by speakers who have certain authority, so their utterances can create an official change in a social or institutional context. For example, the utterance "I declare this decision effective from today" is classified as a declarative act because the speaker uses institutional authority to establish a decision. In the context of presidential speech, declarative acts may appear when the speaker announces a decision, establishes a policy, or confirms an official government decision.

3. Research Method

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Creswell & Creswell (2018), qualitative research aims to understand and interpret the meaning of a phenomenon based on naturally occurring data examined in a specific context. This approach was selected because the study focuses on interpreting utterances in President Prabowo Subianto's speech, particularly to identify the types and functions of illocutionary acts based on Searle's (1979) theory. The study is descriptive because the data are presented in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences rather than numerical or statistical data. Therefore, the analysis emphasizes the interpretation of meaning, context, and communicative functions found in the speech.



IJMA

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Academia

ISSN: xxx-xxx <https://ojs.sentracendekia.com/ijma>

Vol. 1 Issue 1, Mei 2026, pp. 52-63

3.1 Data Source and Research Data

The main data source of this study is a YouTube video entitled President Prabowo's Speech on the Commemoration of International Labour Day, uploaded on Prabowo Subianto's official YouTube channel, @djojohadikusumo. The video can be accessed through the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rKpNQwecniM>. The research data consist of oral utterances in the speech that contain illocutionary acts. The object of analysis includes five types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979), namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

3.2 Data Collection Technique

The data were collected through documentation, observation, note-taking, and transcription techniques. Documentation was used because the data source was an audiovisual document in the form of a YouTube video. In qualitative research, documents and audiovisual materials can be used as data sources because they provide naturally occurring information that can be examined repeatedly (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). First, the researcher watched the speech video thoroughly to understand the general context of the speech. Second, the video was replayed several times to ensure the accuracy of the data and to avoid missing relevant utterances. Third, the spoken utterances in the video were transcribed into written form, since transcription is an important process in qualitative research for converting spoken data into analyzable textual data (Kowal & O'Connell, 2014). Fourth, the transcript was read repeatedly, and the researcher used note-taking to identify utterances containing illocutionary acts. Note-taking was used to record important linguistic units and contextual information related to the data, as commonly applied in qualitative data collection (Miles et al., 2014). Finally, the relevant utterances were marked, coded, and organized into a data sheet using a documentary checklist table to facilitate classification based on Searle's (1979) categories of illocutionary acts.

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

The collected data were analyzed using the qualitative analysis model proposed by Miles et al., (2014), which consists of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. In the data reduction stage, the researcher selected utterances relevant to illocutionary acts. In the data display stage, the selected utterances were classified into five categories based on Searle's (1979) theory: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Each utterance was then analyzed according to its communicative function, such as claiming, informing, reporting, offering, promising, advising, ordering, requesting, thanking, greeting, apologizing, and declaring. In the conclusion drawing stage, the researcher interpreted the dominant types and functions of illocutionary acts to explain the communicative purpose of President Prabowo's speech in the context of the International Labour Day commemoration.



4. Result

Based on the results of data classification, five types of Illocutionary acts were found in President Prabowo's speech on the Commemoration of International Labour Day, namely assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. In total, there are 118 speeches that are included in the act of illocution. The most dominant type of speech was assertive with a total of 58 speeches or 49%. Furthermore, commissive speech was found to be 23 speeches or 20%, directive as many as 19 speeches or 16%, expressive as many as 11 speeches or 9%, and declarative as many as 7 speeches or 6%. These results show that President Prabowo's speech is more widely used to convey statements, claims, reports, and information to the public. Details of the data can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of Illocutionary Acts and Functions

No	Types of Illocutionary Act	The Functions	Frequency	Percentage
1	Assertive	Claiming	26	49%
		Informing	13	
		Reporting	19	
2	Commissive	Offering	8	20%
		Promising	15	
3	Directive	Advising	8	16%
		Ordering	7	
		Requesting	4	
4	Expressive	Apologizing	2	9%
		Greeting	4	
		Thanking	5	
5	Declarative	Declaring	7	6%
Total			118	100%

Based on the details of the functions in each type of illocutionary act, the assertive category consists of three functions: claiming with 26 data, informing with 13 data, and reporting with 19 data, making a total of 58 data or 49%. The commissive category consists of two functions: offering with 8 data and promising with 15 data, making a total of 23 data or 20%. The directive category consists of three functions: advising with 8 data, ordering with 7 data, and requesting with 4 data, making a total of 19 data or 16%. Furthermore, the expressive category consists of three functions: apologizing with 2 data, greeting with 4 data, and thanking with 5 data, making a total of 11 data or 9%. The declarative category has only one function, namely declaring, with 7 data or 6%. Thus, each type of illocutionary act has different functions according to the speaker's communicative intention in the speech.



5. Discussion

The discussion section presents an interpretation of the findings related to the types and functions of illocutionary acts found in President Prabowo's speech on the commemoration of International Labour Day. The analysis shows that the speech contains five types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory, namely assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. Therefore, the following discussion explains each type of illocutionary act and its function in detail, as presented below.

5.1 Assertive

Data 61/Claiming – 24.18 minutes

"Perhitungan saya sampai akhir 2026 kita akan kuasai kembali sampai 8 juta hektar."

This speech is classified as an act of assertive illocution, especially the claiming function, because the speaker conveys a statement that is a belief or claim based on personal calculations. In the speaker's speech, he confirms a prediction or estimate that is believed to be true. The use of the phrase "my calculation" indicates that the statement is based on the speaker's own analysis or consideration, thus reinforcing its nature as a claim. Speakers do not just provide neutral information, but convey beliefs that are expected to be accepted by listeners.

Data 104/Informing – 34.00-35.15 minutes

"Saudara-saudara, kita juga memberi perlindungan sosial yang sangat besar. Tahun ini kita memberi perlindungan untuk rakyat yang berpenghasilan rendah ya, sebesar 500 triliun. Saudara-saudara, kita juga memberi MBG, makan bergizi gratis."

This speech is classified as an act of assertive speech, especially informing, because the speaker conveys factual information to the audience about government programs and budget allocations. Through the speech, the speaker informed the audience that the government has provided social protection for low-income people and implemented a free nutritious meal program. The speaker does not ask the audience to do something, does not make promises, or expresses emotions, but rather presents information that is expected to be known and trusted by the audience.

Data 14/Reporting – 07.50-08.48 minutes

"Hari ini saya bisa melaporkan kepada saudara-saudara bahwa kita telah mensahkan undang-undang perlindungan pekerja rumah tangga."

The speaker explicitly uses the word "report" to indicate that he is conveying official information to the audience. This speech contains a notification about the ratification of the law that has been carried out, so that it is factual and informative. The speaker does not request, command, or express emotions, but rather conveys certain results or developments that the listener wants to know.



5.2 Commisive

Data 100/Offering – 32.28-33.10 minutes

“Kita memberi 50% diskon iuran jaminan kecelakaan kerja dan jaminan kematian bagi pekerja bukan penerima upah.”

This speech is classified as a commissive Illocutionary acts, especially the offering function, because the speaker conveys the form of offer or gift to the audience. In this speech, the speaker showed the government's willingness to provide benefits in the form of contribution relief to certain groups of workers. This speech reflects the act of offering something of value to the audience, namely policies that benefit workers. Speakers not only convey information, but also show a commitment to providing such facilities.

Data 21/Promising – 06.22-07.04 minutes

“Dan saya bertekad, saya bersumpah untuk berjuang untuk kepentingan seluruh rakyat Indonesia dan terutama mereka-mereka yang hidupnya masih sulit.”

This speech is classified as a commissive Illocutionary acts act, especially the promising function, because the speaker expresses a commitment or promise to do something in the future. The speaker expressly states his intention and seriousness through the words "determined" and "swearing". This expression shows a strong commitment to act for the benefit of the people, especially disadvantaged groups. This speech does not merely convey information, but binds the speaker to future actions.

5.3 Directive

Data 7/Advising – 04.52-05.50 minutes

“Saudara-saudara, saya mengajak saudara-saudara, marilah kita bersyukur kehadiran Tuhan Maha Besar.”

This speech is classified as an act of directive illocution, especially the advising function, because the speaker gives an invitation or encouragement to the audience to do an action. In speech, the speaker uses the words "invite" and "come" which indicate a form of advice or encouragement that is persuasive, not a direct command. This speech aims to direct the audience to take positive actions, namely to be grateful to God.

Data 115/Ordering – 37.09-38.02 minutes

“Bangunlah kaum yang teringat. Bangunlah kaum yang lapar. Bangunlah kaum yang terina. Bangunlah kaum yang lapar.”

This speech is classified as an act of directive illocution, especially the ordering function, because the speaker conveys the command expressly to the audience. In speech,



the speaker uses the imperative form "get up" to indicate a direct order addressed to a certain group. This speech is powerful and demands a response or action from the listener.

Data 105/Requesting – 34.00-35.05 minutes

"Saya bertanya kepada Saudara-saudara, MBG bermanfaat atau tidak?"

This speech is classified as an act of directive illocution, especially the request function, because the speaker conveys a request to the audience to respond. In speech, the speaker uses a form of question that expects an answer from the listener. Although it is delivered in the form of an interrogation, this speech has the purpose of asking for a response or confirmation from the audience.

5.4 Expressive

Data 26/Apologizing – 12.46-14.00 minutes

"Saya tidak rela. Saya tidak rela ada anak-anak Indonesia yang lapar. Saya tidak rela ada ibu-ibu yang tidak bisa memberi susu untuk anaknya."

This speech is classified as an expressive illocutionary act, especially the apologizing function, because the speaker expresses regret, concern, and moral responsibility toward the suffering of Indonesian people. In the speech, the speaker repeatedly says, "Saya tidak rela," which shows emotional rejection of the condition in which children experience hunger and mothers cannot provide milk for their children. Although the speaker does not explicitly say "sorry," the utterance implies an apology through the expression of deep concern and regret about a situation that should not happen.

Data 112/Greeting – 36.25-37.09 minutes

"Selamat berjuang. Selamat bekerja. Hidup buruh, hidup rakyat. Hidup. Wasalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh."

This speech is classified as an act of expressive illocution, especially the greeting function, because the speaker conveys a closing greeting and an expression of encouragement to the audience. In speech, the speaker uses the form of greeting and greeting that is commonly used in closing the speech. This speech serves to greet and encourage the audience before ending the speech.

Data 24/Thanking – 09.46-10.46 minutes

"Saya terima kasih. Saya terharu saya diundang di tengah-tengah saudara-saudara. Karena karena saya menyadari, saya merasakan dan saya menghormati perjuangan saudara-saudara."



This speech is classified as an act of expressive illocution, especially the thanking function, because the speaker directly conveys gratitude to the audience. In the speech, the speaker expressed his appreciation, respect, and emotion for the invitation and the struggle carried out by the audience. This speech clearly shows the speaker's emotional attitude towards the listener.

5.5 Declarative

Data 40/Declaring – 17.28-13.88 minutes

“saya sudah mengeluarkan keputusan presiden nomor 10 tahun 2026 tentang pembentukan satuan tugas mitigasi pemutusan hubungan kerja dan kesejahteraan buruh.”

This speech is classified as an act of declarative illocution, especially the declaring function, because the speaker conveys a statement that is official and has institutional strength. In speech, the speaker not only conveys information, but also establishes or affirms a decision that has a direct impact on social reality. As president, the speaker has the authority to issue policies, so the speech serves as an act that formally changes or establishes the situation.

6. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that President Prabowo's speech on the commemoration of International Labour Day contains five types of illocutionary acts, namely assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative, with a total of 118 utterances. The most dominant type is assertive, accounting for 49%, which functions to convey claims, information, and reports to the public. It is followed by commissive acts at 20%, which indicate the speaker's commitments and promises regarding public welfare, particularly the welfare of workers. Furthermore, directive acts account for 16% and indicate directions, encouragement, and requests addressed to the audience, while expressive acts account for 9% and reflect the speaker's emotional attitudes, such as gratitude, appreciation, and concern. Meanwhile, declarative acts account for 6% and indicate official statements with institutional authority. These findings show that President Prabowo's speech does not merely function as a means of conveying information, but also serves as a complex political communication tool to build commitment, provide direction, express attitudes, and affirm government policies in the context of labour and employment.

References

- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. Oxford University Press.
- Azwar, R., & Minto, D. W. (2022). Tindak tutur direktif dalam pidato Presiden RI pada Sidang Tahunan MPR, DPR, dan DPD Tahun 2021. *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 4(6), 8084–8095.



- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Herlina, D., & Azim, N. S. U. (2024). Fungsi tindak tutur ilokusi Presiden Joko Widodo dalam sambutan HUT PDI Perjuangan ke-50 tahun 2023. *Jurnal Ilmiah Korpus*, 8(1), 23–40.
- Hidayah, I. H. A., Kartikasari, D., & Sulistyowati, H. (2024). Tindak tutur ilokusi Prabowo Subianto bicara gagasan pada acara Mata Najwa dalam channel YouTube Najwa Shihab. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 8(1), 7267–7276.
- Indayanti, M. A., & Tustiawati, I. A. M. (2023). The Expressive Illocutionary Act Used by the Main Character in Persuasion Movie. *Jurnal Penelitian Mahasiswa Indonesia*, 3(2), 512–518.
- Kowal, S., & O'Connell, D. C. (2014). Transcription as a Crucial Step of Data Analysis. In U. Flick (Ed.), *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Data Analysis* (pp. 64–78). SAGE Publications.
- Lubis, A. A., & Susilowardhani, E. M. (2024). Analisis tindak tutur pada pidato pasangan calon presiden dan wakil presiden pada Pemilu 2024. *IKON: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Komunikasi*, 29(1), 80–95.
- Marlina, L., & Putri, I. G. A. V. W. (2024). The Illocutionary Acts Found in The Summer I Turned Pretty Film. *Elysian Journal: English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies*, 4(3), 265–277.
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook* (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Nurainisah, E., Wijaya, M., Wiradita, N., Bastian, A. A., & Yuniarti, E. P. (2025). Analysis of Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Movie Agak Laen: A Pragmatic Study. *Aisyah Journal of English Language Teaching (AIJELT)*, 4(1), 26–30.
- Searle, J. R. (1969). *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J. R. (1979). *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts*. Cambridge University Press.
- Widyawanti, A. L., Aisyah, S., & Prasetyo, Y. (2024). Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Short Movie The Translator: Pragmatic Study. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Literature*, 5(1), 144–165. <https://doi.org/10.56185/jelita.v5i1.541>
- Zakiyah, H., Harahap, S. D., & Yahya, A. (2025). The Analysis of Illocutionary Speech Act of Leen Alkassab's Speech on Harvard Medical School YouTube Channel. *Edu Research*, 6(1), 638–646. <https://doi.org/10.47827/jer.v6i1.572>
- Zulfa, S. I., Darmuki, A., & Hidayati, N. A. (2025). Kajian pragmatik tindak tutur lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi pada pidato pelantikan Presiden Prabowo tahun 2024. *Pendas: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Dasar*, 10(3), 317–331.