



## ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH REGARDING THE RELOCATION OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL CITY

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze illocutionary speech acts in speeches on the relocation of the national capital. The relocation of the national capital is a new polemic that raises pros and cons among the public. Some people consider the relocation of the capital city to have less urgency, so there is no need to do that. Leaders have an important role in convincing the public of this view. The use of language by politicians in speeches certainly has another goal, namely to convince the audience or the public. This research uses the theory of speech acts by Searle. Searle classifies illocutionary speech acts into five types. That is a declaration, assertive, expressive, directive, and commissive. The method used is the descriptive method. The results obtained from this study are that there are classifications of speech acts. That is, assertive, commissive, directive, and declarative. The results of this study indicate that these speech acts have a role in speech, one of which is to influence many people with our opinions.

**Keywords:** *Illocutionary Speech Act; Pragmatics; Speech; Speech Act; The Relocation of the National Capital City*

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tindak tutur ilokusi dalam pidato pemindahan ibu kota negara. Pemindahan ibu kota negara menjadi polemik baru yang menimbulkan pro dan kontra di kalangan masyarakat. Pemindahan ibu kota dinilai oleh sebagian kalangan kurang mendesak, sehingga tidak perlu dilakukan. Pemimpin memiliki peran penting dalam meyakinkan publik tentang pandangan ini. Penggunaan bahasa oleh politisi dalam berpidato tentunya memiliki tujuan lain, yaitu untuk meyakinkan khalayak atau masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori tindak tutur dari Searle. Searle mengklasifikasikan tindak tutur ilokusi menjadi lima jenis. Yaitu deklarasi, asertif, ekspresif, direktif, dan komisif. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif. Hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini adalah adanya klasifikasi tindak tutur. Yaitu asertif, komisif, direktif, dan deklaratif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tindak tutur tersebut memiliki peran dalam tuturan, salah satunya adalah mempengaruhi banyak orang dengan pendapat kita.

**Kata Kunci:** *Pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara; Pidato; Pragmatik; Tindak Tutur; Tindak Tutur Ilokusi.*

## INTRODUCTION

The relocation of the capital city became a new polemic in this country, which gave rise to various opinions among the people, both agreeing and disagreeing. Several groups of people filed a lawsuit that relocating the national capital was considered good in terms of equalizing infrastructure. However, the public thinks that relocating the capital city has less urgency and relocating the

capital city is not a wise decision because other issues are more important such as people's welfare and the never-ending Covid-19 pandemic. The public is also confused about where the funds used for the relocation of the national capital will come from. The relocation of the national capital has worried various groups about the state of the world's lungs, which they fear will be threatened and have a negative impact from the relocation of the capital city not only on Indonesia but the world. Leaders have an important role in convincing the public regarding the decisions or policies that have been set. The attitude and way of the leader to convince the public is in the public spotlight in handling this polemic. Politicians and speeches are an inseparable relationship. According to Anggara (2016), speech is conveying ideas, thoughts, or information to other people verbally with certain methods. The use of language by politicians in speeches certainly has another purpose besides communicating, namely to influence and convince the audience or the public. The phenomenon of using language in speech is an interesting thing to study. When delivering a speech, there are various speech acts that the speaker wants to convey.

Yule (2006) in Wiana (2012) defines pragmatics as a study of meaning conveyed by speakers or researchers and interpreted by listeners or readers. This study deals with the analysis of what someone means by speech rather than by separate meanings of words or phrases used in the speech itself. According to Rahardi (2005:49), pragmatics is a science that studies the condition of the use of human language, which determines by the context that embodies and the background of that language. Pragmatics is the study of meaning conveyed by speakers (or writers) and interpreted by listeners or readers (Yule, 2014: 3). Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but also recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances in a particular context. The study of what speakers mean, or "speaker meaning," is called pragmatics. According to Tarigan (2009: 30), "Pragmatics examines special utterances in special situations and focuses attention on various ways which are containers for various social contexts." "Defining pragmatics as the study of meaning in context" (Thomas, 1995). The meaning of the text is not in the words alone, but in what we think the writer intended to communicate in that text (Yule, 2020). The meaning of context according to Seken (2015: 3), "We are led to realize that meaning is not merely attached to the language that one expresses, namely the utterances with the linguistics features forming them. rather we are made aware of the fact that a significant part of meaning in communication comes from outside the system of language". Physical context (the location "out there" where we encounter words and phrases) and linguistic context (the surrounding words, also known as co-text) play important roles in how we make sense of any text (Yule, 2020). Concluded that pragmatics is a branch of science that studies and examines the meaning conveyed by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers by looking at social conditions or contexts.

Illocutionary speech acts are a fundamental aspect of daily communication. As Austin stated in Nadar (2013: 11), a speech act encompasses both the act of speaking and the act of performing an action. Saifullah (2018) explains that a speech act is an act of saying something. Illocutionary speech acts are types of speech acts that use in everyday life, and some of them find in speech. Austin (1962) classifies speech acts into three categories: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. A locutionary speech act is an act of saying something or stating something. Austin states that locutions only say something, convey information, speak, and so on (Austin, 1962). Austin (1962) explains that illocutionary speech is "a performance of an act in saying something. Austin (1962) classifies illocutionary speech acts into five categories, namely: 1. Verdictive is an illocutionary speech act which is a delivery of research results or decisions based on facts, for example, assessing, predicting, diagnosing, etc. 2. Exercisive is speech acts in which speakers use force or rights, for example ordering, praying, and so on. 3. Commissive is a speech act in which the speaker commits an action, for example promises; 4. Behabitative is a speech act that expresses the speaker's attitudes and behavior toward other people, either in the past or in the future, for example, sorry, thank you, and others. 5. Expositive is expository speech, which involves the speaker's point of view, argument, and clarification, for example, agreeing, defining, and so on. Searle, a student of Austin, developed the five categories. Searle (1976) classifies the forms of illocutionary speech acts as follows: 1) Assertive is a type of speech act that binds the speaker to the truth of the proposition that expresses and thus carries a truth value. They express the speaker's beliefs such as assert, claim, predict, assert, retell, inform, conclude, state, believe, explain, convince; (2) Directive is a type of speech act that represents the speaker's attempt to make the interlocutor do something. They express the desire/desires of the speaker for the other party to do something, such as inviting, ordering, asking, or suggesting; (3) Commissive is a type of speech act that binds the conversation to several actions in the future. They express the intention of speaking to doing something, such as hoping, refusing, promising, or offering; (4) Expressive is a type of speech act that expresses the attitude or psychological state of the speaker, such as likes, sorrows and likes/dislikes. There is no suitable direction for this type of speech act. Illocutionary styles include: congratulating, praising, thanking, disappointing, welcoming, greeting, and honoring; (5) Declarative is a type of speech act that influences immediate changes in some current circumstances. In carrying out this type of speech act, speakers make statements about changes in the world, such as declaring, resigning, postponing, appointing, nominating, approving, affirming, disapproving, supporting, releasing, refuting, denouncing, refusing, baptizing, condemning, isolating, sanctifying, abbreviating, calling. The perlocutionary speech act is an action as a result of the speaker's illocutionary speech to the hearer (Saifullah, 2018). In other words, the perlocutionary speech act is a response from the speaker to the hearer.

Speech acts refer to utterances that are intended to convey a particular meaning or intention, and have a certain impact on the listener. They can be sounds, words, phrases, sentences, or even entire discourses, and serve a specific purpose in communication. In the field of pragmatics, speech acts are considered as units of analysis, much like phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in structural linguistics.

Several related studies regarding illocutionary speech acts theory have been carried out previously, including by Yulistiana and Widyaastuti (2022), who examined assertive illocutionary speech acts interrupting Joe Biden in the First Presidential Debate. The study results show that there are illocutionary speech acts with the dominant types of stating, claiming, complaining, reporting, explaining, and suggesting.

Yulian and Mandrani (2022) analyzed illocutionary speech acts in learning English. The results showed 68 representative utterances, 151 directive utterances, 5 commissive utterances, and 42 expressive utterances. The frequent use of directives indicates that the teacher is aware of his position as a person with more power than his students and is effectively managing the class.

Alreza (2019), with the research title "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Yes, We Can Speech by Barack Obama". There are four types of illocutionary acts found in Barack Obama's primary speech, those are representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. Since the dominant type of illocutionary act implied on the speech is representatives which followed by convincing as the illocutionary force, Obama tried so hard to convince the audiences that America would have a better future if he given a chance to lead.

Azizah and Alpiaah (2019) analyzed illocutionary speech acts during Donald Trump's Speech in The United States Election 2016. Illocutionary act as one of speech act strategies are frequently used in Donald Trump's utterances in Victory Speech. Based on the analysis of the data, there are two findings of this study. As shown in the first finding, there are five types of illocutionary act used by Donald Trump in his victory speech which are declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive acts.

Lestari and Mutiaraningrum (2023) analyzes illocutionary acts in lecturer talk in the English Classroom. According to the study, lecturers utilize assertive speech acts (42.85%), directives (25.8%), expressives (21.65%), and commissives (9.6%) to precisely explain content and actively involve students in accomplishing learning objectives.

Majeed (2022) analyzes illocutionary speech acts during the President's speech on Covid-19. In light of the analysis of the frequency of the occurrence of the illocutionary act in Trump's speech as he addresses the COVID-19 issue, it is concluded that the text under analysis is declarative, and informative. He uses declarative illocutionary acts as to declare the health issue and inform the people about its consequences.

Soleh and Pratiwi (2021) conducted a thorough analysis of expressive illocutionary speech acts in comment sections to gauge netizen reactions to the delays in face-to-face learning using Yule's theory. Their study unequivocally revealed that complaining was, by far, the most frequently used expression, with netizens expressing their utter dissatisfaction with the delays.

Aryana (2022) ) analyzes illocutionary speech acts on President Jokowi's state speech includes various types of illocutionary speech acts. These include representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration speech acts. The most frequently used illocutionary speech acts in President Jokowi's state speech are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration speech acts.

Azizah and Rustono (2020) conducted research on illocutionary speech acts used in Prabowo Subianto's campaign speeches during the 2019 Election. The study identified five types of illocutionary speech acts: representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and verbal. The research also revealed various functions of these speech acts, including stating, reporting, mentioning, admitting, asking, inviting, thanking, blaming, criticizing, complaining, promising, swearing, and forbidding.

Ananta (2023) analyzes illocutionary speech acts on news about the postponement of the election was replaced with the discourse of extending President Joko Widodo's leadership term. According to the study, speech act in this study representative (40%), commissive (20%), expressive (20%), directive (10%), and declarative (10%) in the news.

Previous research and this research have similarities, namely studying the object of research on the use of illocutionary speech acts. The difference between this research and previous research lies in each research object. This study aims to describe the types of illocutionary speech acts contained in the speech and determine the purpose and role of illocutionary speech acts in the speech.

## **METHOD**

This research employs a descriptive qualitative research approach that specifically focuses on President Jokowi's speech regarding the relocation of the national capital. The investigation employs qualitative methods to analyze the illocutionary speech acts present in the speech, specifically those that pertain to social and humanitarian issues. Qualitative research methods are used because this research examines social phenomena that occur (Denzin & Lincoln 2009), specifically the process of interpreting discourse that takes place in virtual space. As a result, the research yields an analysis of descriptions or statements as opposed to numerical data (Bloomer & Wray 2006). Basri's (2014) insightful conclusion highlights the crucial focus of qualitative research on the intricate process and profound meaning of its results. By prioritizing these key elements, qualitative research provides a deeper understanding and interpretation of the data, leading to more robust and impactful outcomes. Qualitative research aims

to explores and comprehend the meaning of social symptoms or phenomena (Creswell 2016).

The data of this study are the utterances in the form of words, phrases, or sentences that are taken from a video titled “Soal IKN, Jokowi: Mestinya Tidak Dipertentangkan Lagi”. The data used for this research was sourced from a YouTube video that was uploaded by the BeritaSatu account in March of 2022, and the Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC) technique was employed to gather the data. To gather data effectively, the researcher must first access the speech video by downloading it from <https://bit.ly/3silV9X>. Once this is done, they must carefully watch the video and obtain a transcript of it. After obtaining the transcript, the researcher must conduct a thorough examination of it twice, with the goal of identifying all illocutionary speech acts. These speech acts must then be classified by type, using Searle's (1976) classification system. This meticulous process is of utmost importance in ensuring that the data collected is accurate and reliable.

## FINDINGS

This part of the study presents a detailed description of the data analysis. This section explains the types of illocutionary speech acts found in speeches.

### 1. Types of illocutionary speech acts in the president's speech regarding the transfer of the national capital

Table 1. Types of Illocutionary Speech Acts

Illocutionary Speech Acts	Assertive	Commissive	Declarative	Directive
	9	5	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>			

Based on table 1 shows that 18 utterances fall into the type of illocutionary speech act. There are 9 assertive illocutionary utterances, 5 commissive utterances, 1 declarative utterance, and 3 directive utterances in the speech.

#### 1. Assertive Illocutionary Acts

The first form of speech act is assertive. There are 9 utterances in the speech. Assertive is a type of speech act that binds the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed and thereby carries a truth value. It includes inform (6), explain (3). These three assertive functions, along with several instances drawn from the data supplied below, will be discussed in depth in this study.

##### **Informing**

The assertive speech act of informing is a speech act that provides information about something to the speech partner. The assertive speech act of informing is seen in the following speech text:

**(01) “Sebuah transformasi besar sebuah perubahan besar sebuah gagasan besar pasti ada pro dan kontra.”**

**Context:** This speech is based on President Jokowi's statement regarding the relocation of the national capital. He noted that this is a major plan and that it is reasonable to expect both advantages and disadvantages.

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In his address, the President emphasized that relocating the national capital is a common occurrence that can bring about significant transformations. He elaborated on both the benefits and drawbacks of this decision, and it is crucial to consider all aspects before making a final decision. The speech unequivocally conveys the message that big ideas are not without their drawbacks and benefits. Therefore, it can be inferred that the relocation of the national capital city has both positive and negative implications. In this context, the President explained that relocation of the national capital has a major transformation and must have pros and cons. He also explained that this was a normal thing.

### ***Explaining***

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**(02) “Negara kita ini negara besar. Memiliki 17000 pulau, 514 kabupaten, dan kota 34 provinsi. Kalau kita lihat 56% populasi itu ada di Jawa, 156 juta penduduk Indonesia ada di Jawa.”**

**Context:** This speech is based on President Jokowi's statement that over 50% of Indonesia's population is concentrated on the island of Java.

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As emphasized by the President in his speech, the pressing need for relocating the national capital is due to the overpopulation on the island of Java. It is imperative to take action to address this issue to ensure the safety and well-being of the citizens and the sustainable development of the nation. In that speech, the President wanted to convey that the relocation of the national capital had a strong reason, namely that there was too much population on the island of Java. So, the relocation of the national capital has a strong urgency.

## **2. Commissive Illocutionary Acts**

The second form of speech act is assertive. There are 5 utterances in the speech. A Commissive is a speech act that binds the conversation to some future action. It includes hoping (2) and promising (3). These two commissive functions, along with several instances drawn from the data supplied below, will be discussed in depth in this study.

### ***Hoping***

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**(03) “Mestinya tidak dipertentangkan lagi mestinya.”**

**Context:** This speech is based on President Jokowi's statement, where he stated that the government's decision to relocate the national capital should not be disputed.

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The objective of the delivered address was to provide a solution to the ongoing dispute regarding the relocation of the country's capital. This speech was

conveyed with another objective, namely the hope and desire of the President so that the issue of moving the national capital would no longer become a conflict.

### ***Promising***

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- (04) ***“Ekosistem hutan di Kalimantan beberapa sudah ada yang rusak dan justru akan direhabilitasi sehingga jangan ada anggapan bahwa kita kesana untuk merusak ekosistem.”***

**Context:** This speech is based on President Jokowi's statement. He explained that the government would rehabilitate the damaged ecosystem in Kalimantan after relocation the national capital city.

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The aforementioned statement serves as a confirmation of the current state of the forest ecosystem in Kalimantan. Additionally, it assures the public that despite the transfer of the national capital, the maintenance and preservation of said ecosystem will continue to be a top priority. This utterance not only states a fact but also affirms the condition of the forest ecosystem in Kalimantan and implies a promise that the ecosystem will be maintained despite the transfer of the national capital to Kalimantan.

- (05) ***“Kita akan memberikan prioritas kepada yang pertama adalah pejalan kaki orientasinya ke sana yang kedua yang naik sepeda yang ketiga yang transportasi umum.”***

**Context:** This speech is based on President Jokowi's statement. He explained that the government had priorities to address in the new national capital.

The president has pledged to create an eco-friendly capital city on the island of Kalimantan. In his speech, he highlighted that the city's development would prioritize pedestrians, bicyclists, and public transportation to minimize the impact on the ecosystem.

### **3. Declarative Illocutionary Acts**

The third form is declarative. Declarative is a type of speech act that influences immediate changes in some current circumstances. In carrying out this type of speech act, speakers make statements about changes in the world. It includes declaring (1). The declaring functions, along with several instances drawn from the data supplied below, will be discussed in depth in this study.

#### ***Declaring***

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- (06) ***“Perpindahan ibu kota ini adalah untuk pemerataan, baik pemerataan infrastruktur pemerataan ekonomi, dan juga keadilan sosial.”***

**Context:** In light of President Jokowi's statement, the main focus of this speech is the relocation of the national capital. The purpose of this move is to achieve three crucial goals: economic equality, infrastructure development, and social justice.

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In this address, it is being declared that alterations will take place concerning the relocation of the national capital. The said changes will primarily focus on ensuring that there is an equitable dispersal of infrastructure, economic resources, and social justice. This speech states something. Namely, there will be changes when moving the national capital, which is the existence of equal distribution of infrastructure, economy, and social justice.

#### 4. Directive Illocutionary Acts

The last form is directive. Directive is a type of speech act that represents the speaker's attempt to make the interlocutor do something. There are 3 utterances in the speech. It includes ordering (2), and suggesting (1). These two functions, along with several instances drawn from the data supplied below, will be discussed in depth in this study.

##### **Ordering**

The directive speech act of commanding is a speech act conveyed by the speaker to his speech partner to do something according to what the speaker expects. The following are commanding directive speech acts in speech texts:

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**(07) "Kalau yang seneng naik mobil apalagi mobilnya pakai BBM fosil jangan pindah ke ibu kota baru."**

**Context:** This speech is based on President Jokowi's statement that fossil fuel oil is not allowed in the new capital city.

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The President has issued a statement encouraging individuals who own personal vehicles to refrain from relocating to the new capital city. The emphasis will be on prioritizing public transportation in the city's infrastructure, aiming to provide a more efficient and sustainable mode of transportation for all citizens. The meaning utterance is that the President ordered people who like to use private cars not to move to the new capital city because the new capital will support public transportation.

**(08) "Kalau yang seneng naik mobil apalagi mobilnya pakai BBM fosil jangan pindah ke ibu kota baru."**

**Context:** This speech is based on President Jokowi's advised individuals who prefer to drive their own vehicles to avoid relocating to newly built capital cities.

The President's appeal to the citizens of Indonesia to adopt environmentally friendly modes of transportation in the new national capital area situated in Kalimantan reflects a commitment to sustainable development and responsible governance. This initiative seeks to mitigate the negative impact of fossil fuels on the environment and the health of people, while promoting a cleaner and more sustainable future for all.

##### **Suggesting**

The directive speech act of suggesting is a speech act that has the meaning of getting the interlocutor to follow the advice given by the speaker. The directive

speech act of suggesting is seen in the following comments: The following is the directive speech act of suggesting in the speech text:

(09) *"Jadi yang pertama itu yang senang jalan kaki silahkan pindah ke ibukota baru, orang yang senang bersepeda juga yang ingin sehat, pindahlah ke ibukota baru."*

**Context:** This speech is based on the text of President Jokowi's speech. President Jokowi said this directly. The speaker explained that people who prioritize a healthy lifestyle are cordially invited to the new capital city.

The President has suggested that individuals who have a fondness for walking and cycling should consider relocating to the nation's capital. This particular city has been intentionally designed to function as an eco-friendly metropolis, providing a sustainable living environment for its residents. The meaning utterance is that the President advises people who like walking and cycling to move to the national capital because the national capital is designed to be an eco-city.

## DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of illocutionary speech acts in speech texts. Assertive illocutionary speech acts appear in this speech text in 9 utterances, five commissive illocutionary speech acts, one declarative illocutionary speech act, and three directive illocutionary speech acts. The type of assertive illocutionary speech act is a type of illocutionary speech act that often appears in this research

Assertive speech acts reflect the speaker's beliefs and convictions, and are conveyed through terms such as assert, claim, predict, retell, inform, conclude, state, believe, explain, and convince. In this study, the form of assertive illocutionary acts is a statement or fact put forward by the President regarding the transfer of the new national capital. In particular, the President made statements pertaining to the relocation of the new national capital. This includes detailing the reasons for the relocation, providing information about the funds that were used, and asserting the legality of the relocation. The research findings indicate that assertive illocutionary speech acts are utilized to inform or persuade the audience, which is similar to Alreza's (2019) research.

In conversations, commissive speech acts play a crucial role in committing to future actions. These speech acts convey the speaker's intentions to engage in a particular action, such as expressing hope, refusal, promise, or offer. Recently, the President shared his aspirations and commitments to relocate the national capital while highlighting the need to preserve the ecosystem in Kalimantan. This reflects the President's desire to take concrete steps towards ensuring a better future for the country. The president's commitment to this study is of great importance, as the messages conveyed in their speeches provide a sense of optimism and reassurance regarding the proposed relocation of the national capital. The president promises that this move will bring about a range of

positive changes in various areas of life. Additionally, the president emphasizes that Kalimantan, and specifically its forest areas, will not be negatively affected by this decision.

Declarative is a type of speech act that gives an immediate effect change in some current state. In carrying out this type of speech act, speakers bring statements about changes in the world. According to Majeed's research (2022), Trump used declarative illocutionary acts as to declare the health issue and inform the people about its consequences. In this study, the President stated that with the relocation of the national capital city would be changing in Indonesia, especially in infrastructure equity, economy, and social justice. Making a declaration is a powerful act that can have a significant impact on individuals and society as a whole. When a statement is announced, it can ignite immediate action and inspire people to rally around a cause. A recent illustration of this can be observed in the President's recent decision to relocate the capital of the nation. This bold declaration has left no room for dissent, and its ramifications will be felt not only by Indonesians but also by people around the world. The relocation of the capital will undoubtedly have far-reaching effects, from economic changes to political and social implications. It is a decision that will shape the future of the nation and is a testament to the power of making a declaration.

The directive is a type of speech act that represents the speaker's attempt to get the interlocutor to do something. Effective communication requires the proficient use of directive language to inspire and influence the audience towards a particular objective. In his speech, the president employed a range of directive statements to ensure that his message was conveyed with precision and that the audience was motivated to act accordingly. This approach helped to convey his message with clarity, making it more impactful and compelling to the listeners. In this study, the President uttered a speech that had the meaning of ordering and suggesting, namely President ordering to pay attention to 2 main points in the new national capital, namely regarding green areas and public transportation. The President also advised people who like cycling to move to the new national capital. During his address, the President emphasized the importance of preserving green spaces and promoting sustainable modes of transportation in the development of the new national capital. Additionally, he encouraged those who enjoy cycling to consider relocating to the area, highlighting the city's potential as a bike-friendly community.

The results of this study show differences with Alreza's research (2019). Research conducted by Alreza (2019) explains that there are four types of illocutionary acts found in Barack Obama's main speech, namely representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. Because the dominant type of illocutionary act implied in his speech is representation followed by convincing illocutionary force, Obama is trying hard to convince audiences that America will have a better future if he is given the opportunity to lead. However, this study shows that there

are four types of illocutionary speech acts in President Jokowi's speech, namely assertive, commissive, declarative, and directive. This research shows that assertive illocutionary speech acts appear more often in speech. The form of assertive illocutionary acts is a statement or fact put forward by the President regarding the transfer of the new national capital. In particular, the President made statements pertaining to the relocation of the new national capital.

The results of this study also show differences from previous studies, namely Azizah and Alpiyah (2019). Based on the analysis of the data, there are two findings of this study. As shown in the first finding, there are five types of illocutionary acts used by Donald Trump in his victory speech which are declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. The illocutionary act is one of the speech act strategies that are frequently used in Donald Trump's utterances in Victory Speech. The results of this study also show differences from previous studies, namely Majeed (2022). In light of the analysis of the frequency of the occurrence of this illocutionary act in Trump's speech as he addresses the COVID-19 issue, it is concluded that the text under analysis is declarative, and informative. He uses declarative illocutionary acts as to declare the health issue and inform the people about its consequences.

The results of this study also show differences from previous studies, namely Ardhan (2023). Based on the results of the study in question, a variety of illocutionary speech acts were observed and analyzed. Among these, directives were found to be the most commonly occurring type. Notably, during the G-20 Summit, the president issued a strong encouragement to all member countries to take decisive action in response to the urgent and wide-ranging global crisis at hand.

This study presents a novel perspective in comparison to Ananta's (2023) prior research. It unequivocally establishes the existence of four distinct types of illocutionary speech acts - assertive, commissive, directive, and declarative. In contrast, Ananta's (2023) research suggests that there are five types of illocutionary speech acts, namely representative, commissive, expressive, directive, and declarative, with representation being the most frequently employed mode of communication.

This analysis specifically focuses on speech text and distinguishes itself from previous studies with its unique findings. In this research, the focus is on the type of illocutionary speech act used, which is the assertive type. The study reveals that assertive speech acts are commonly employed in speeches that discuss the relocation of the nation's capital. The purpose of these speeches is to explain, inform, and emphasize the importance of the relocation. The ultimate goal is to gain acceptance from Indonesian society for the government's decision to relocate the nation's capital. However, the ultimate goal for both this and previous studies remains the same: to utilize illocutionary speech acts in presidential speeches to effectively sway and persuade the audience.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis results and discussion, it concluded that there are four types of illocutionary speech acts in the president's speech regarding the relocation of the new national capital city. This type of illocutionary speech act refers to the speech act theory of Searle (1976). The types of illocutionary speech acts found in this study are assertive, commissive, declarative, and directive. The most frequent type of illocutionary act is assertive. This research underscores the President's assertive use of language as he confidently presents irrefutable evidence regarding the transfer of the new national capital. With utmost certainty, the President elucidates the rationale behind the relocation, the financial resources employed, and the legal compliance of the decision. This study only focused on illocutionary speech acts on presidential speech.

Verbal communication is an incredibly potent means of conveying ideas, thoughts, and information to others. The spoken word has the ability to effectively express emotions, convey complex concepts, and engage listeners in a way that written language simply cannot match. Whether through public speaking, interpersonal dialogue, or other forms of verbal communication, speech plays a crucial role in the way we interact with one another and convey our messages. The main focus of this analysis is centered around the speech text and sets itself apart from prior studies with its distinctive discoveries. Nevertheless, the underlying aim for both this and past research is to efficiently leverage the illocutionary speech acts found in presidential speeches to ultimately influence and convince the audience.

This study only focuses on illocutionary speech acts in presidential speeches. For further research, it is better to examine how netizens respond to speeches by using the theory of illocutionary speech acts and related to hate speech in netizens' responses.

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