

A Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Acts of Muhaimin Iskandar in the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024

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Submission Track:

Received: April 01, 2024

Final Revision: June 20, 2024

Available Online: July 08, 2024

Keywords: Pragmatic Analysis,
Speech Acts, Debate, Vice-
Presidential Candidate

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Abstract: The aim of this research is to analyze the locutionary and illocutionary acts carried out by Muhaimin Iskandar in the first debate for vice presidential candidates in the 2024 Indonesian presidential election. This research seeks to examine the specific linguistic and communicative strategies used by Muhaimin Iskandar, including his communication style, techniques persuasive, and rhetorical strategies used in debates. By interpreting the meaning and expected impact of Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts, this research aims to gain insight into the pragmatic aspects of his speech in the context of debate. Through this analysis, the research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of Muhaimin Iskandar's performance and communication strategies in debates. In this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive approach because this research discusses the phenomenon of speech acts contained in the inaugural Vice-Presidential Candidate Debate spoken by Muhaimin Iskandar, but it is not a statistical analysis. According to (Creswell & Creswell, 2018), qualitative research is a method for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups regarding social or humanitarian issues. The research process includes emerging questions and procedures, unique data collection based on participants' backgrounds, broad data analysis from specific to general themes, and the researcher's interpretation of the meaning of the data. Researchers also use a descriptive approach because the data is in the form of words and phrases. Examining the locutionary and illocutionary acts of Muhaimin Iskandar, one of the vice-presidential candidates, in the first debate of the 2024 election, this research highlights the strategic use of language in political debates. This analysis provides valuable insight into how candidates use persuasive techniques, rhetorical strategies, and linguistic devices to effectively convey their messages and influence public opinion. The findings from this research can contribute to a better understanding of political communication and help the development of more comprehensive and differentiated approaches to analyzing political speech.



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INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool used by everyone in the world, at least by two people. Language is humanity's most important tool because it has an important function for everyone. It used to convey messages, convey information or even just talk to other people (Yule, 2010). Language plays an important role in human life because it is the main tool that humans use to communicate with each other. People express thoughts,

ideas, and emotions through sounds, movements, and gestures for a variety of purposes and reasons (Gowasa et al., 2019). Language is at the center of human affairs, from the most general to the most profound. This means that language cannot be separated from everyday life (Clark & Wege, 1997). In language to improve understanding of how language functions in real world interactions is called Pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the study of the meanings expressed by speakers (Widdowson & George, 1996). Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how context influences meaning. Pragmatics includes speech acts, deixis, conversational implicatures, cooperative principles, and politeness principles. Pragmatics itself explains how language is used in context and how people produce and understand meaning through language. In other words, pragmatics tells about the meaning that people intend their assumptions, aims or objectives, and types of behavior. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning conveyed by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. This means that the meaning of words or phrases in the speech itself is more relevant to analyzing the meaning of people's speech (Tutuarima et al., 2018). Pragmatics studies how context influences meaning, exploring the relationship between language and social behavior called speech acts.

Conducted research in pragmatics, a branch of linguistics, studies how context shapes meaning in language. It explores speech acts, deixis, conversational implicatures, cooperative principles, and politeness principles. Pragmatics focuses on understanding the intended meaning of speakers and how language is used in social interactions.

Speech acts are the basic units of linguistic interaction, such as warnings, greetings, applications, providing information, affirming commitment, and other expressions. Every expression that peoples talk about in everyday life is an example of a speech act, but they are not aware of it. It is clear that speech acts have a wide range of language, all sentences spoken by people are speech acts, even the word "hello" is an example of a greeting speech act. Therefore, speech acts are used every day, at any time, and anywhere in the world (Griffiths, 2006). Speech acts are utterances in action between two or more people as speaker and listener (Widdowson & George, 1996). All sentences that appear in a conversation are contained in speech acts which consist of propositional statements and the overall speech situation. Speech acts are not only focused on conversational sentences but also on situations, because sentences have meaning related to the situation or context. Therefore, when people analyze speech acts, they cannot separate activity, situation, and conversation. Speech acts can be divided into three types: illocutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts (Austin, 1955).

Conducted research in speech acts focuses on the fundamental units of linguistic interaction, examining actions such as warnings, greetings, applications, and providing information. These acts are present in everyday conversations and are categorized into illocutionary, perlocutionary, and locutionary acts. Research in this area explores how meaning and intention are conveyed through language in social interactions.

Locutionary acts are the basic acts of speaking, relating to the physical behavior of producing sounds, establishing a series of good signs, and taking responsibility for a task. Furthermore, an illocutionary act is a speech act carried out with a specific purpose or can be called the function of spoken language. Illocutionary acts are characterized by the use of norms with assumptions. Ordering actions usually use imperative sentences, while action requests use interrogative sentences. An illocutionary act can produce different illocutionary forces because each illocutionary act is ambiguous and open to interpretation depending on the context. Illocutionary acts can be divided into five categories: affirmative acts, interpretative acts, entrusting acts, performative acts, and

explanatory acts. Furthermore, perlocutionary acts are actions carried out with illocutionary acts. This is the result of words spoken illocutionary. These can be the actions, feelings, or thoughts of the speaker, listener, or other party in the communication (Austin, 1955).

There have been many previous studies regarding Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Acts in Speeches with various figures, but this research only analyzes Muhaimin Iskandar in the first vice presidential debate. The title of this research is " A Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Acts of Muhaimin Iskandar in the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024 (Balango, 2022; Egoro & Gunn, 2021; Faturrochman et al., 2021; Gowasa et al., 2019; Hamzah, 2022; Hudri & April, 2018; Josiah & Oghenerho, 2015; Kryvoruchko et al., 2019; Lestari & Hartati, 2017; Marbun & Dhona Handayani, 2020; Marlina et al., 2023; Mohammed Ahmed et al., 2022; Mukhroji et al., 2019; Permana & Mauriyat, 2021; Raissa & Mujazin, 2023; Ramadhani & Mustikawati, 2023; Retno Ningsih et al., 2023; Rosmalia et al., 2023; Saragi et al., 2019; Tutuarima et al., 2018; Widodo & Sari, 2023; Y. Al-Janabi & M. Al-Tememi, 2021). This research analyzes speech acts such as locutionary acts and illocutionary acts in the first debate of Muhaimin Iskandar. The reason for researching Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts in the first vice presidential debate allows for a pragmatic analysis of communication strategies, persuasive techniques, there are speech acts that can be analyzed in locutionary acts and illocutionary acts, and no previous researcher has analyzed speech acts from the first debate of vice-presidential candidate.

According to (Searle, 2005), speech acts can be divided into five categories. First, representative is a speech act whose utterance allows the speaker to act according to the truth of the proposition expressed. Speech is produced based on the speaker's observation of something and then states a fact or opinion based on this observation. Second, directives are speech acts that speakers use to order other people to do something. These speech acts include interrogations, questions, commands, commands, and suggestions. Third, commissive is a speech act that causes the speaker to take action in the future, including promises, threats, offers, refusals and commitments. Fourth, expressive is a speech act because speech expresses inner states. These speech acts include saying thank you, apologizing, welcoming and congratulating. Lastly, declaratives are speech acts because they effect direct change in the institutional environment and often depend on complex linguistic institutions.

Based on the theory above, speech acts can be divided into five categories: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Representative speech acts express facts or opinions, while directive speech acts give orders or make requests. Commissive speech acts involve commitments and promises, while expressive speech acts convey emotions or attitudes. Declarative speech acts bring about changes in the institutional environment. Conducted research explores these categories and their significance in communication.

Based on the background of the study above, the researchers identified the following problems.

1. Analyze and understand the speech acts, both locutionary and illocutionary, performed by Muhaimin Iskandar during the first debate of the vice-presidential candidates in the 2024 Indonesian presidential election.
2. Interpret the intended meaning and effects of Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts, gaining insights into the pragmatic aspects of his speech in the context of the debate.

The aim of this research is to analyze the locutionary and illocutionary acts carried out by Muhaimin Iskandar in the first debate for vice presidential candidates in the 2024

Indonesian presidential election. This research seeks to examine the specific linguistic and communicative strategies used by Muhaimin Iskandar, including his communication style, techniques persuasive, and rhetorical strategies used in debates. By interpreting the meaning and expected impact of Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts, this research aims to gain insight into the pragmatic aspects of his speech in the context of debate. Through this analysis, the research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of Muhaimin Iskandar's performance and communication strategies in debates.

Examining the locutionary and illocutionary acts of Muhaimin Iskandar, one of the vice-presidential candidates, in the first debate of the 2024 election, this research highlights the strategic use of language in political debates. This analysis provides valuable insight into how candidates use persuasive techniques, rhetorical strategies, and linguistic devices to effectively convey their messages and influence public opinion. The findings from this research can contribute to a better understanding of political communication and help the development of more comprehensive and differentiated approaches to analyzing political speech.

This research contributes to the theoretical understanding of speech acts and their pragmatic aspects in the context of political communication. By analyzing Muhaimin Iskandar's locutionary and illocutionary acts, the research expands our knowledge of how politicians use language to convey meaning, persuade, and engage with their audience during debates. It provides insights into the linguistic and communicative strategies employed by political figures, enhancing our understanding of the complexities of political discourse.

The research has practical significance in the field of communication, particularly in political campaigns and public speaking. By examining Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts, communication professionals, political strategists, and public speakers can gain valuable insights into effective communication strategies. The findings can inform future political campaigns, debates, and public speaking engagements, helping candidates and speakers refine their communication skills, connect with their audience, and effectively convey their messages.

THEORETICAL SUPPORT

A. Pragmatic

According to (Widdowson & George, 1996), pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language forms and the users of these forms. Through this research, someone can talk about someone's intentions, assumptions, goals or objectives, as well as the actions they take when speaking because pragmatics allows for language analysis by humans as language users. According to (Ishida, 2005), pragmatics is the study of language from the perspective of language users, specifically the choices they make, the obstacles they encounter when using language in social interactions, and their impact. The impact of their use of language on other participants in the act of communication. (Levinson, 1983) believes that pragmatics is the science that studies the use of language, namely the science that studies the relationship between language and context, which is the basis for understanding language, including drawing connections between what is said, what is assumed, or what has been said. for a conclusion. Before. Therefore, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of how people use language to communicate. It involves the intended meaning of an utterance conveyed by the speaker and interpreted by the listener in a particular context. Pragmatics studies how context influences meaning, exploring the relationship between language and social behavior called speech acts.

B. Speech Acts

According to (Searle, 2005), speech act theory originates from the basic belief that language performs actions; people use language to make propositional statements about objects, entities, states, and so on, as well as to perform functions such as requesting, refuting, introducing, apologizing, and so on. According to (Austin, 1955), a speech act is a statement that is uttered. According to (Widdowson & George, 1996), speech acts are actions carried out through speech. Searle also states that making or issuing sentence marks in certain situations is considered a speech act, and that speech acts are an important or minimal component of linguistic communication. Performing speech acts, such as making statements, giving orders, asking questions, making promises, etc., is known as speaking a language. Therefore, (Schiffrin, 1994) views speech acts as the main component of communication. This makes it possible to relate speech acts to the study of language (production and interpretation) and meaning (both linguistic meaning and speaker meaning).

1. Types of Speech Act

Austin's theory is based on his belief that speakers not only use language to say something but also use language to do something, and these utterances can be considered as speech acts. (Austin, 1955) argued that in uttering an utterance, a speaker can carry out three actions simultaneously. These are illocutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts.

a. Locutionary Acts

According to (Austin, 1955), a speech act is roughly equivalent to uttering a particular sentence with a particular meaning and reference, which in turn is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. A locutionary act is an act of speaking within a speech structure, such as making certain sounds or making certain body movements, using certain words and using them according to the grammatical rules of a certain language, with certain meanings determined by the rules of that language and certain references. The language in which they were brought.

This is in accordance with (Levinson, 1983) statement which states that a locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence that has a certain meaning and reference. At the same time, (Widdowson & George, 1996) argues that locutionary acts are basic speech acts. These are the words actually used by the speaker. (Leech, 1983) defines a speech act as *s* saying *h* to *x*, where *s* refers to the speaker and *h* refers to the listener, and *X* refers to certain words that are said with a certain meaning and reference.

Apart from that, there are three locutionary act patterns that form the basis of English sentences. It is declarative if it tells something, imperative if it gives an order, and interrogative if it asks a question. (Levinson, 1983) says that all languages seem to have at least two of these three types of sentences. For example, in the sentence "I've just made coffee", the locutionary act is the speaker's statement (declarative) that he has just made coffee.

Speech acts and locutionary acts have been discussed by researchers. A speech act refers to uttering a sentence with a specific meaning and reference, while a locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with a particular meaning and reference. The actual words used by the speaker form the basis of locutionary acts. English sentences can be categorized into declarative, imperative, and interrogative locutionary act patterns. For example, "I've just made coffee" represents a declarative locutionary act.

b. Illocutionary Act

(Austin, 1955) said that illocutionary acts are words that have certain power. This is the action involved in speaking. This is the meaning behind these words. It is the act of using words to perform a function. When saying something, a speaker does not just say words without a purpose. It forms speech by considering several types of functions. (Leech, 1983) describes the illocutionary act in the utterance X, s, emphasizing that P.P refers to the propositional or basic meaning of the utterance. In the (Widdowson & George, 1996) example, "I've just making coffee," the speaker makes an offer or statement.

Closely related to the concept of illocutionary acts, according to (Leech, 1983), is the concept of illocutionary force, communicative plan, or design behind the speaker's utterance. Examples of illocutionary acts include blaming, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, declaring war, giving permission, joking, marrying, scolding, insulting, promising, commanding, refusing, cursing, and thanking. The function or action just mentioned is often also called the illocutionary "force" ("point").

(Austin, 1955) differentiates between illocutionary acts and illocutionary acts. It stated that the interpretation of illocutionary acts is related to meaning, while the interpretation of illocutionary acts is related to violence. Performing an illocutionary act means uttering an utterance that contains illocutionary power. The meaning of illocutionary utterances has different potential illocutionary strengths.

Based on research conducted by researchers, illocutionary acts involve using words with specific power and meaning to convey action and purpose in speech. Examples include blaming, apologizing, congratulating, declaring war, giving permission, and more. The concept of illocutionary force relates to the impact and power behind the speaker's utterance.

c. Perlocutionary Act

According to (Austin, 1955), a perlocutionary act is saying something to achieve a certain effect. This is related to the influence of words on the listener. More technically, perlocutionary acts are behavior in which words, actions and illocutionary meanings produce an effect or have an influence on the listener. Another way of saying this is that perlocutionary acts represent consequences or by-products of speech, whether intentional or unintentional. Stating a perlocutionary act by saying X s causes h to believe that P (Leech, 1983). For example, by saying "I just made coffee," the speaker performs a perlocutionary act that reminds the listener of a fragrant aroma or causes the listener to drink the coffee (Widdowson & George, 1996).

2. The Classifications of Illocutionary Act

According to (Searle, 2005), when someone speaks, he will carry out three different actions, namely speech acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts. A speech act simply consists of saying a series of words (morphemes, sentences). At the same time, propositional acts (reference, prediction) and illocutionary acts (statement, question, command, promise, etc.). The characteristic is saying words in sentences in a certain context, under certain conditions, and with a certain purpose. Austin's idea of perlocutionary acts, there is a correlation between illocutionary acts and their consequences or impact on the listener's actions, thoughts, or beliefs, and so on. (Searle, 2005) classifies illocutionary acts as follows:

a. Representatives

(Searle, 2005) states that the aim or purpose of representing class membership is to bring the speaker closer to something, for example the truth of a proposition being expressed. Statements, boasts, complaints, statements and reports. Therefore, testing a

representation can be done simply by asking whether the representation can be classified as true or false. This is similar to the definition of (Widdowson & George, 1996) which represents a statement that the speaker believes to be something or not something. By displaying a representative or confident attitude, the speaker makes his words conform to the world (beliefs). For example,

- 1) The Queen of England's name is Elizabeth.
- 2) The Earth is flat.

Both examples represent world events that the speaker believes in. Example (1) implies that the speaker states that the Queen of England's name is Elizabeth. In example (2), the speaker states his belief that the earth is flat.

Based on the theory above, representatives involve statements that aim to bring the speaker closer to truth or the proposition being expressed. They can take the form of assertions, complaints, or reports. Evaluating a representative can be as simple as determining its truth or falsehood. By adopting a confident and representative attitude, speakers align their words with their beliefs about the world.

b. Directives

(Searle, 2005) states that direction is a speaker's attempt to make a speech partner do something, such as ordering, directing, requesting, advising and recommending. They express what the speaker wants to convey. According to (Widdowson & George, 1996), by using direction, the speaker tries to make the world conform to what he says (by the listener). The following sentence is an example of a directive:

- 1) You may ask.
- 2) Would you make me a cup of tea?
- 3) Freeze!

Example (1) is a suggestion which has the function of inviting the interlocutor to do something based on the speaker's suggestion, namely suggesting that someone ask a question. Meanwhile, in example (2), when the speaker utters an interrogative sentence, he has the intention of making a request, which has the effect of asking the interlocutor to do what the speaker wants to do, namely asking someone to make it. a cup of tea. The speaker does not expect the listener to answer the question with "yes" or "no", but rather expects the listener to make him a cup of tea. Example (3) is an order to someone to freeze something.

Based on the theory above, directives involve the speaker's attempt to make the listener do something, such as ordering, requesting, or advising. They express the speaker's desires or intentions. By using directives, the speaker aims to shape the world according to their words, influencing the listener's behavior. Directives are powerful speech acts that prompt specific actions from the listener based on the speaker's intentions.

c. Commissive

(Searle, 2005) suggests that a promise is an illocutionary act whose purpose is to bind the speaker to a future action. (Widdowson & George, 1996) suggests that a promise allows the speaker to perform some action in the future. These words express the speaker's intentions, such as commitment, threat, refusal, promise, offer, curse, volunteer, and so on. When using promise, the speaker promises to keep his word (through the speaker). Examples are as follows:

- 1) I'll be back.
- 2) We will not do that.

Example (1) can be a promise which has the function of causing the speaker to take an action in the future, namely promising someone that the speaker will return after

making his statement. Meanwhile, in example (2), the speaker has the intention to refuse. The speaker refuses to do what the listener asks.

Based on the theory above, commissives are speech acts that express the speaker's intentions, such as commitments, promises, refusals, or offers. They can bind the speaker to a future action and have implications for future obligations.

d. Expressive

(Searle, 2005) suggests that expressiveness is an illocutionary meaning used to express the psychological state of the speaker. These words express the feelings of the speaker and can express joy, sorrow, grief, etc., as well as thanks, apologies, welcome, congratulations, and so on (Widdowson & George, 1996). In using expressions, speakers adapt words to the world (feelings). The example is:

- 1) I'm really sorry!
- 2) Congratulations!
- 3) We greatly appreciate what you did for us.

Example (1) is an expression of sympathy. Example (2) is used to congratulate someone. Example (3) can be used to thank or appreciate someone.

Based on the theory above, expressives are speech acts that allow individuals to express their emotions and psychological state. They involve using words and phrases to convey feelings such as joy, sorrow, gratitude, apologies, welcomes, congratulations, and more. Expressives help speakers communicate their emotions and attitudes effectively.

e. Declaratives

(Searle, 2005) shows that declarations impact direct change in the institutional environment, that is, changing the world through speech. According to (Widdowson & George, 1996), speakers must have a specific institutional role in a particular context in order to make statements appropriately; common examples include excommunication, declaration of war, marriage, dismissal, nomination, etc. Some examples of statements that are classified as statements include:

- 1) Boss: "You are fired"
- 2) Referee: "Time up!"

Statements (1) and (2) bring changes in reality and are more than just statements. Utterance (1) can be used to perform actions that end a job, while utterance (2) can be used to perform an end game.

Based on the theory above, declaratives are speech acts that can directly change the institutional environment through speech. They involve making statements that have the power to alter the world. Examples include actions like firing someone or declaring the end of a game. Declaratives have the ability to bring about real-world changes.

C. Political Speech

The act of making a political speech is very important for politicians because it can provide critical information through political language to regulate people's thoughts and opinions. This is one of the pioneers in controlling people's minds, such as exploring people's thoughts, offering ideas or policies, building people's shame and making people believe whatever is offered. Political speeches are designed to do all of these things, and what they do is often based on the speaker's intentions and the speaker's context and the location where he or she is speaking (Permana & Mauriyat, 2021). The meaning of a political speech is easy to understand and learn if you understand the context. stated that there is a reciprocal relationship between the function of political language in society and the reality of social and political life (Dylgjeri, 2017).

Apart from that, someone who is interested in political speeches will have difficulty understanding and exploring their meaning when discussing speech acts

because the language used in the world of politics is a persuasive language that seeks to evoke emotional elements in listeners and readers. Moreover, the subtle and excessive language often used in politics eliminates the meaning that should be conveyed, whereas language in the world of politics is required to provide precise and unambiguous meaning. Development is average. Language in political speeches also contains hidden meanings through the words used in the speech. Sometimes people misunderstand the speaker's meaning and change it to something else. Often quotes in political speeches are taken out of context, so that the words in the speech are not in sync with people's thoughts (Permana & Mauriyat, 2021).

Researchers have conducted research that political speeches are powerful tools for politicians to convey information, regulate thoughts, and shape public opinion. Understanding their meaning requires considering the context and intentions behind the speech. However, political language can be challenging to interpret due to its persuasive nature and the potential for hidden meanings. Quotes from political speeches are often taken out of context, leading to misunderstandings.

METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive approach because this research discusses the phenomenon of speech acts contained in the inaugural Vice-Presidential Candidate Debate spoken by Muhaimin Iskandar, but it is not a statistical analysis. According to (Creswell & Creswell, 2018), qualitative research is a method for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups regarding social or humanitarian issues. The research process includes emerging questions and procedures, unique data collection based on participants' backgrounds, broad data analysis from specific to general themes, and the researcher's interpretation of the meaning of the data. Researchers also use a descriptive approach because the data is in the form of words and phrases. According to Neumann, descriptive research provides a detailed and specific description of a situation, social environment, or relationship.

B. Source of Data

Data sources are data collected directly by a researcher for a particular study (Salkind, 2012). This research data comes from the first debate for the Vice-Presidential candidates in 2024, with a special focus on the speech acts carried out by Muhaimin Iskandar, one of the Vice-Presidential candidates broadcast on the KPU RI YouTube channel. Speech acts are a fundamental aspect of pragmatic analysis that examines the intended meaning behind utterances. Locutionary acts refer to the literal meaning of the words used by the speaker, while illocutionary acts include the intended power or function of the speech act. By analyzing Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts in debates, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of communicative strategies, persuasive techniques, and the intentions behind his statements.

C. Instrument

The instrument used in this research is a transcription and comprehensive analysis of Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts in the first debate for the Vice-Presidential candidates in 2024. The debate was recorded in its entirety and transcribed to capture the nuances of Muhaimin Iskandar's speech. The transcript includes not only locutionary acts, which focus on the literal meaning of the words, but also illocutionary acts, which explore the intention or function of the speech act. This instrument allows a detailed examination of Muhaimin Iskandar's communication strategies, persuasive techniques, and the underlying intentions behind his statements. The analysis includes identification

and categorization of various types of speech acts used by Muhaimin Iskandar, such as assertions, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. In general, this instrument serves as a strong foundation for conducting a pragmatic analysis of Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts in the Vice-Presidential debate, providing valuable insight into his communication style and its potential impact on his candidacy.

D. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, researchers used documentation as a data collection method. Documentation is a data collection method that involves the collection and analysis of existing texts, notes, or any form of written or recorded information related to the research subject (Sugiyono, 2017). In this case, researchers collected various documents related to the first debate for Vice Presidential Candidates in 2024, especially focusing on the speeches and remarks delivered by Muhaimin Iskandar. These documents can take the form of transcripts and video recordings that provide a comprehensive record of Muhaimin Iskandar's locutionary and illocutionary acts during the debate. By analyzing these documents, the researcher aims to gain insight into the pragmatic aspects of Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts as well as their meaning and expected impact. The following are the steps that researchers took when collecting data:

1. Collect transcripts and video recordings that capture Muhaimin Iskandar's speeches and remarks during the debate.
2. Carrying out a pragmatic analysis of Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts in the first debate for the 2024 Vice Presidential Candidates.
3. Examining documents, on locutionary acts (literal meaning) and illocutionary acts (intended meaning and consequences) to understand the pragmatic aspects of Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The data analysis technique used is qualitative analysis, involving a systematic examination of the data collected, including transcripts, video recordings, and news articles, to identify and categorize locutionary acts (literal meaning) and illocutionary acts (intended meaning and consequences) carried out by Muhaimin Iskandar during the debate. This analysis aims to reveal patterns, themes and meanings that underlie speech acts. By using these techniques, the researcher seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the pragmatic aspects of Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts and their significance in the context of the first debate for the 2024 Vice Presidential Candidates. In this research, the following steps were used to analyze the data:

1. Get to know the data by reviewing transcripts, video recordings and news articles that capture Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts during the debate.
2. Classify Muhaimin Iskandar's illocutionary acts systematically by providing appropriate codes.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two parts, namely data and analysis. These findings present data analysis of Muhaimin Iskandar's illocutionary acts and conversational implications at the first vice presidential candidate debate. The analysis section provides detailed analysis and interpretation of the findings.

A. Data

1. Type of illocutionary act by Muhaimin Iskandar in the first debate for the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024

Based on this data, this research found that there were 136 types of illocutionary acts found in Muhaimin Iskandar's speech at the First Debate of the 2024 Vice Presidential Candidates. This division of types constitutes five types of illocutionary acts. The data results are classified based on the types of illocutionary acts in the table below:

Tabel 1. Data on the types of illocutionary acts by Muhaimin Iskandar in the first debate of Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024.

Tabel 1. Data on the types of illocutionary acts by Muhaimin Iskandar

Illocutionary Act				
Representative	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
10	47	4	26	0
Total: 87				

The results of the table illustrate 87 types of illocutionary acts in various categories found in Muhaimin Iskandar in the first debate of Vice-Presidential Candidate 2024. The highest number was in the directive category with 47 utterances. This shows the prevalence of speech acts aimed at influencing or directing the actions, requesting, and advising of other people. Next is the expressive category, with 26 utterances, which shows a large number of actions that convey the speaker's gratitude, importance, concern, agreement, and observation. The representative category recorded 10 utterances, indicating a relatively lower frequency of actions aimed at conveying information or making statements about the world. In contrast, the commissive category indicates 4 utterances, which reflects a small number of actions that commit the speaker to a future action. Notably, the declarative category has no examples recorded in the table, indicating the absence of speech acts used to bring about change in the external world through speech acts.

B. Analysis

1. Analysis of Illocutionary Acts

As can be seen in table 1, there were 87 types of illocutionary acts by Muhaimin Iskandar in the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024, which were categorized into 10 representative acts, 47 directive acts, 4 commissive acts, and 26 expressive acts. Determining the situational context from illocutionary act analysis is explained below.

Illocutionary act is a speech act carried out with a specific purpose or can be called the function of spoken language (Searle, 2005). Below are explained the five types of illocutionary acts.

a. Representative

(Searle, 2005) states that the aim or purpose of representing class membership is to bring the speaker closer to something. There are 10 utterances in the type of representative act by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. Each category of representative act is explained as follows.

1) Statement

Statement is determined by the speaker's communication intentions and behavior, with a focus on the speaker's concept of meaning (Searle, 2005). There are 10 utterances in the category of statement by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. The following is an example of an illocutionary act of the representative type in the statement category found in the debate.

Muhaimin: "*Antara perkembangan teknologi digital dengan kemampuan UMKM kita masih terjadi gap.*"

Table 2. Illocutionary Act of Representative of Statement

Data Code	Utterance	Illocutionary Act (Representative)
D1/56:03/Rep/Sta	Antara perkembangan teknologi digital dengan kemampuan UMKM kita masih terjadi gap.	Statement

The context of the situation is that Muhaimin Iskandar conveyed the facts regarding the gap that exists between the development of digital technology and the capabilities of micro, small and medium enterprises (UMKM).

b. Directive

(Searle, 2005) states that directive is a speaker's attempt to make a speech partner do something, such as ordering, directing, requesting, advising and recommending. There are 47 utterances in the type of directive act by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. Each category of directive act is explained as follows.

1) Directing the action

Directing the action is when the speaker tries to get the listener to carry out a certain action through instructions, requests, or commands (Searle, 2005). There are 39 utterances in the category of directing the action by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. The following is an example of an illocutionary act of the directive type in the directing the action category found in the debate.

Muhaimin: "*Kredibilitas pemerintah hukum harus ditegakkan untuk membangun trust agar semua yang investasi merasa aman.*"

Table 3.1 Illocutionary Act of Directive of Directing the Action

Data Code	Utterance	Illocutionary Act (Directive)
D2/1:01:38/Dir/Act	Kredibilitas pemerintah hukum harus ditegakkan untuk membangun trust agar semua yang investasi merasa aman.	Directing the action

In the context of the situation, Muhaimin Iskandar asked for government law enforcement to build trust and ensure investors feel safe.

2) Requesting

A request is a directive speech act that is included in the broader category of speech acts characterized by the invocation of compositional rules (Searle, 2005). There are 5 utterances in the category of requesting by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. The following is an example of an illocutionary act of the directive type in the requesting category found in the debate.

Muhaimin: "Sehingga akses pendanaan pembangunan itu bisa bersifat adil dan merata."

Table 3.2 Illocutionary Act of Directive of Requesting

Data Code	Utterance	Illocutionary Act (Directive)
D3/2:06:48/Dir/Req	Sehingga akses pendanaan pembangunan itu bisa bersifat adil dan merata.	Requesting

In the context of the situation Muhaimin Iskandar expressed her desire to learn more about how to ensure fair and equitable access to development funding.

3) Advising

Advising can be understood as a directive speech act in which the speaker gives advice or instructions to the person he is talking to, usually with the intention of influencing his or her actions or decisions (Searle, 2005). There are 3 utterances in the category of advising by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. The following is an example of an illocutionary act of the directive type in the advising category found in the debate.

Muhaimin: "Sehingga akses pendanaan pembangunan itu bisa bersifat adil dan merata"

Table 3.3 Illocutionary Act of Directive of Advising

Data Code	Utterance	Illocutionary Act (Directive)
D4/2:06:48/Dir/Adv	Sehingga akses pendanaan pembangunan itu bisa bersifat adil dan merata	Advising

In the context of the situation, Muhaimin Iskandar expresses a desire for insights on how to ensure fair and equitable access to development funding.

c. Commissive

(Searle, 2005) suggests that a promise is an illocutionary act whose purpose is to bind the speaker to a future action. (Widdowson & George, 1996) suggests that a promise allows the speaker to perform some action in the future. These words express the speaker's intentions, such as commitment, threat, refusal, promise, offer, curse, volunteer, and so on. There are 4 utterances in the type of commissive act by Muhaimin Iskandar at

the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. Each category of commissive act is explained as follows.

1) Commitment

A commitment in the context of a commissive act refers to the speaker's obligation or promise to perform a certain action in the future. There are 4 utterances in the category of commitment by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. The following is an example of an illocutionary act of the commissive type in the commitment category found in the debate.

Muhaimin: "Insyaallah, AMIN akan memastikan 5% anggaran dari APBN..."

Table 4. Illocutionary Act of Commissive of Commitment

Data Code	Utterance	Illocutionary Act (Commissive)
D5/38:55/Com/Comm	Insyaallah, AMIN akan memastikan 5% anggaran dari APBN...	Commitment

In the context of the situation, Muhaimin Iskandar is committed to allocating a portion of the budget specifically for young people.

d. Expressive

(Searle, 2005) suggests that expressiveness is an illocutionary meaning used to express the psychological state of the speaker. These words express the feelings of the speaker and can express joy, sorrow, grief, etc., as well as thanks, apologies, welcome, congratulations, and so on (Widdowson & George, 1996). There are 26 utterances in the type of commissive act by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. Each category of Expressive act is explained as follows.

1) Gratitude

Gratitude refers to the expression of gratitude and appreciation as a form of emotional communication. Gratitude is included in the category of expressive illocutionary acts, namely words that express the speaker's emotions and feelings (Searle, 2005). There are 4 utterances in the category of commitment by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. The following is an example of an illocutionary act of the expressive type in the gratitude category found in the debate.

Muhaimin: "*Alhamdulillah, Gusti Allah memberi kesempatan saya...*"

Table 5.1 Illocutionary Act of Expressive of Gratitude

Data Code	Utterance	Illocutionary Act (Expressive)
D6/39:43/Exp/Gra	Alhamdulillah, Gusti Allah memberi kesempatan saya...	Gratitude

In the context of the situation, Muhaimin Iskandar expressed her gratitude to Allah for the opportunity given.

2) Expressing Concern

Expressing concern can be understood as a form of expressive illocutionary act in which the speaker expresses concern, concern or interest in a particular issue, situation or person (Searle, 2005). There are 7 utterances in the category of commitment by

Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. The following is an example of an illocutionary act of the expressive type in the concern category found in the debate.

Muhaimin: "Dalam artian, investasi mengandung kecurigaan kerugian, yang itu diakibatkan oleh kepercayaan yang menurun."

Table 5.2 Illocutionary Act of Expressive of Concern

Data Code	Utterance	Illocutionary Act (Expressive)
D7/1:01:38/Ex p/conc	Dalam artian, investasi mengandung kecurigaan kerugian, yang itu diakibatkan oleh kepercayaan yang menurun.	Expressing Concern

In the context of the situation, Muhaimin Iskandar expressed concern over alleged losses related to investments due to decreased trust.

3) Agreement

Agreement can be viewed as a type of expressive speech act in which the speaker conveys their agreement, consent, or endorsement of a specific statement, proposition, or opinion (Searle, 2005). There are 11 utterances in the category of commitment by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. The following is an example of an illocutionary act of the expressive type in the agreement category found in the debate.

Muhaimin: "*Berbelit-belitnya izin saya setuju, menjadi penyebab utama trust itu hilang.*"

Table 5.3 Illocutionary Act of Expressive of Agreement

Data Code	Utterance	Illocutionary Act (Expressive)
D8/1:06:23/Ex p/Agr	Berbelit-belitnya izin saya setuju, menjadi penyebab utama trust itu hilang.	Agreement

In the context of the situation, Muhaimin Iskandar agrees that complex permit procedures contribute to the loss of trust.

4) Observation

Observation can be interpreted as a type of expressive speech act in which the speaker communicates their perception, acknowledgment, or awareness of a specific phenomenon, event, or situation (Searle, 2005). There are 4 utterances in the category of commitment by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates 2024. The following is an example of an illocutionary act of the expressive type in the observation category found in the debate.

Muhaimin: "*Kenyataannya setelah APBN kita jalan, sampai hari ini aja, 5% yang diterapkan oleh pemerintah hari ini juga masih mengalami banyak kontraksi.*"

Table 5.4 Illocutionary Act of Expressive of Observation

Data Code	Utterance	Illocutionary Act (Expressive)
D9/2:02:28/Ex p/Obs	Kenyataannya setelah APBN kita jalan, sampai hari ini aja, 5% yang diterapkan oleh pemerintah hari ini juga masih mengalami banyak kontraksi.	Observation

In the context of the situation, Muhaimin Iskandar observes the reality that, even with a 5% target, the government has faced numerous contractions.

This research aims to find illocutionary acts in Muhaimin Iskandar's speech at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates, so the example above shows the types of illocutionary acts and explains the context of the situation. It can be seen that Muhaimin Iskandar's speech was analyzed using a table of types and categories of illocutionary acts, so that the context situation in question was clearly obtained.

2. The dominant type of Illocutionary Act in Muhaimin Iskandar's speech at the First Debate Vice-Presidential Candidate 2024.

The table below shows the types of illocutionary acts based on each category contained in Muhaimin Iskandar's speech in the first debate of the vice-presidential candidates.

Types of illocutionary acts

Table 4. Total frequency and percentage of types of illocutionary acts.

No	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illocutionary Act of Representative of Statement	10	11,49 %
2.	Illocutionary Act of Directive of Directing the Action	39	44,82 %
	Illocutionary Act of Directive of Requesting	5	5,74 %
	Illocutionary Act of Directive of Advising	3	3,44 %
3.	Illocutionary Act of Commissive of Commitment	4	4,59 %
4.	Illocutionary Act of Expressive of Gratitude	4	4,59 %
	Illocutionary Act of Expressive of Concern	7	8,04 %
	Illocutionary Act of Expressive of Agreement	11	12,64 %
	Illocutionary Act of Expressive of Observation	4	4,59 %
	Illocutionary Act of Declarative	0	0%

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	Total:	87	100 %

As can be seen in the table, the most dominant type of illocutionary act found was Illocutionary Act of Directive of Directing the Action, found in 39 utterances or 44.82% of the total utterances by Muhaimin Iskandar in the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates. The Illocutionary Act of Expressive of Agreement type is in second place, namely 11 utterances or 12.64% of all utterances. Furthermore, the third most frequently found was the Illocutionary Act of Representative of Statement type with 10 utterances or 11.49% of all utterances. Furthermore, the fourth most frequently found type was Illocutionary Act of Expressive of Concern with 7 utterances or 8.04% of all utterances. Furthermore, the fifth most frequently found was the Illocutionary Act of Directive of Requesting type with 5 utterances or 5.74% of all utterances. Then there are 4 utterances in the Illocutionary Act of Commissive of Commitment type or 4.59% of the total utterances in the debate. The types of Illocutionary Act of Commissive of Commitment and Illocutionary Act of Expressive of Gratitude are also found in 4 utterances or 4.59% of all utterances. Lastly, the Illocutionary Act of Directive of Advising type was found in 3 utterances or 3.44% of the total utterances by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidate.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data and analysis in the fourth chapter, this study can draw the following conclusions:

Types of illocutionary acts in Muhaimin Iskandar's speech at the First Vice Presidential Debate. There are 87 utterances attached to the types of illocutionary acts. They are classified into 5 types of illocutionary acts. The data are as follows: 10 Illocutionary Acts of Representatives, 47 Illocutionary Acts of Directives, 4 Illocutionary Acts of Commissives, and 26 Illocutionary Acts of Expressive.

Illocutionary acts are often found in speeches by Muhaimin Iskandar at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates. This research found that the type of illocutionary act that was most often found was the Illocutionary Act of Directive, with 47 utterances, while the type of illocutionary act that was found the least was the Illocutionary Act of Commissive, namely 4 utterances. Finally, there was no type of Illocutionary Act of Declarative found in Muhaimin Iskandar's speech at the First Debate of the Vice-Presidential Candidates.

This research provides several suggestions for further research regarding illocutionary acts. I admit that there is still much that needs to be improved and developed in this research project. These recommendations have been communicated to readers.

1. A multimodal approach was used in data collection, including transcripts, audiovisual recordings, and audience responses, to capture Muhaimin Iskandar's overall speaking behavior. This diverse data set will add depth and accuracy to practical analysis.

2. Expanding certain linguistic elements in Muhaimin Iskandar's speech acts, such as diction, tone and rhetorical devices. This in-depth analysis will reveal the complexity of communication, emphasizing the strategic use of language for the purposes of persuasion and argumentation.

3. Extend this analysis beyond linguistic features to assess the impact of speech acts by Muhaimin Iskandar on broader political discourse. Investigate how his

communication style influences public opinion, shapes the narrative, and contributes to the overall dynamics of the 2024 presidential election. This holistic assessment will provide insight into the pragmatic significance of illocutionary acts.

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