

**An Analysis of Speech Act and Direction of Fit in President
Prabowo Subianto's Speech at the United Nations General
Assembly**

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **An Analysis of Speech Act and Direction of Fit in President Prabowo Subianto's Speech at the United Nations General Assembly** This is my original work. I have not included any material previously written or published by others in my work, except as cited and noted in the bibliography. Therefore, if there are any objections or claims, I am solely responsible for them.

Malang, 26 June 2026

The Researcher



Mukhammad Rezaqi Irsyadani

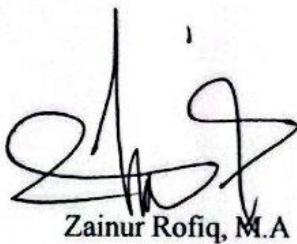
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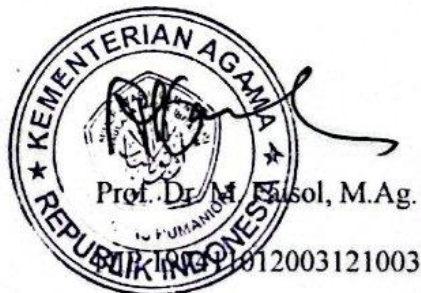


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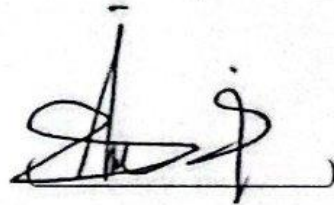
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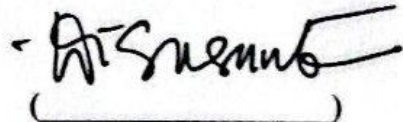
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MOTTO

من لم يعلم الاصول، لم تعرف عن الوصول

“Barang siapa yang lupa akan asalnya, maka tidak akan sampai pada tujuannya”

“ Just shut up and prove it – zaqistoic:2026

"If you know your history, then you will know where you are going."

~ Bob Marley

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my family, especially my parents, Imron Rosyadi and Faricha Muliana who always pray for me and are my main support and help me until I can complete this thesis.

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Alhamdulillahirobbil 'Alamin

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe, the Most Merciful, and the Most Merciful, who has blessed me in completing this thesis. Second, peace and blessings on the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who guides us from darkness to light.

I would like to express my gratitude to:

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2. My family, Kakak ku Ahmad Maimun Habibi, S.H., Ulul Mu'jizatul Himmah, S.H., Indah Suwarni, S.Pd., Alriandy Putra Adha, S.Kom, who have always guided me in every step of my life, thank you for your endless love and support. And my two nephews who make my life more colorful every day.
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9. My friends in the English Literature department, and Salvatore who I can't mention name one by one.

Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, I hope that readers or researchers in the same field will find it useful. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are highly appreciated for the improvement of future research.

Malang, 26 June 2026

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized initial 'M' followed by several vertical strokes and a small 'i' at the end.

Mukhammad Rezaqi Irsyadani

ABSTRACT

Irsyadani, Mukhammad Rezaqi. (2026). *Speech Act Analysis: President Prabowo's Speech at the UN General Assembly Session*. Bachelor's Thesis (Thesis). Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. Advisor: Zainur Rofiq, M.A

Keywords: Speech Act, Pragmatic, Direction of fit, Political Speech, Prabowo Subianto, United Nations General Assembly

This study analyzes the speech used by Prabowo Subianto in his speech at the 80th United Nations General Assembly related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The purpose of this study is to identify the types of speech acts, analyze the acts of locution, illocution, and perlocution, and examine the realization of direction of fit in the speech. In this study, the speech action theory proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (1976) is also applied. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a pragmatic approach. The data source in this study is Prabowo Subianto's speech delivered at the UN General Assembly, while the research data in the form of speeches that contain speech acts. The data collection technique in this analysis uses documentation techniques and recording techniques, then analyzed through data reduction, data classification, data interpretation, and conclusion drawn.

The results of this study show that there are five types of speech actions in the content of the speech, namely directive, assertive, commissive, expressive, and declaration speech actions. However, in the content of the speech, declaration speech was not found in the content of the speech. The dominant speech was a directive speech act of 14 utterances because Prabowo often used persuasive expressions, invitations, and appeals to influence the international audience to support peace and humanitarian actions related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Assertive speech is used to describe political reality, humanitarian crises. The act of commissive speech is used to express Indonesia's commitment to peace and support for the two-state solution. Meanwhile, expressive speech is used to convey empathy and solidarity for the suffering of the Palestinian people, while declaration speech is not found to be strong enough to be identified as declaration speech.

In addition, this study found that there were similar acts of locution, illocution, and perlocution. The researcher also realized the speech into the concept of direction of fit, including world-to-word, word-to-world, double direction of fit, and no direction of fit.

المخلص

إرشاداني، محمد رزاق. (2026). تحليل قانون الكلام: خطاب الرئيس بربوو في جلسة الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة. أطروحة بكالوريوس (أطروحة). قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية، مالانغ. المستشار: زينور روفيق، ماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية: فعل الكلام، البراغمية، اتجاه الملاءمة، الخطاب السياسي، بربوو سوبيانتو، الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة

تحلل هذه الدراسة الخطاب الذي استخدمه بربوو سوبيانتو في خطابه في الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة الثمانين المتعلقة بالصراع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحديد أنواع أفعال الكلام، وتحليل أفعال اللقاء، والرسم، والبيرلوكشن، وفحص إدراك اتجاه التوافق في الكلام. في هذه الدراسة، تم تطبيق نظرية فعل الكلام التي اقترحها أوستن (1062) وسيرل (1976). تستخدم هذه الدراسة منهجا وصفيًا نوعيًا مع نهج عملي. مصدر البيانات في هذه الدراسة هو خطاب بربوو سوبيانتو الذي ألقاه في الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة، بينما بيانات البحث على شكل خطب تحتوي على أفعال خطابية. تستخدم تقنية جمع البيانات في هذا التحليل تقنيات التوثيق والتسجيل، ثم تحلل من خلال تقليل البيانات، وتصنيفها، وتفسيرها، واستخلاص الاستنتاج. تظهر نتائج هذه الدراسة أن هناك خمسة أنواع من أفعال الكلام في محتوى الكلام، وهي الأفعال التوجيهية، الحازمة، التمهيدية الوقوة، التعبيرية، والصريحة. ومع ذلك، في محتوى الخطاب، لم يكن هناك خطاب تصريحي في محتوى الخطاب. كان الخطاب السائد عبارة عن خطاب توجيهي مكون من 14 خطابًا لأن بربوو كان يستخدم غالبًا تعبيرات إقناعية ودعوات ونداءات للتأثير على الجمهور الدولي لدعم السلام والأعمال الإنسانية المتعلقة بالصراع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي. يستخدم الخطاب الحازم لوصف الواقع السياسي، والأزمات الإنسانية. يستخدم فعل الخطاب التعاوني للتعبير عن التزام إندونيسيا بالسلام ودعمها لحل الدولتين. وفي الوقت نفسه، يستخدم الكلام التعبيري لنقل التعاطف والتضامن مع معاناة الشعب الفلسطيني، بينما لا يعتبر الخطاب التصريحي قويًا بما يكفي ليعتبر خطابًا بالإضافة إلى ذلك، وجدت هذه الدراسة أن هناك أفعال مماثلة من التواصل، والإلوقة، والبيرلوكوشن إعلانيًا. كما أدرك الباحث مفهوم اتجاه التوافق، بما في ذلك الانتقال من عالم إلى كلمة، ومن كلمة إلى عالم، واتجاه مزدوج للملاءمة، وعدم وجود اتجاه للتوافق.

ABSTRAK

Irsyadani, Mukhammad Rezaqi. (2026). *Analisis Tindakan Tutur: Pidato Presiden Prabowo pada Sidang Majelis Umum PBB*. Skripsi Sarjana. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Zainur Rofiq, M.A.

Keywords: Tindak Tutur, Pragmatik, Direction of fit, Pidato Politik, Prabowo Subianto, Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa

Penelitian ini menganalisis tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh Prabowo Subianto dalam pidatonya pada Sidang Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa ke-80 terkait konflik Palestina-Israel. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis tindak tutur, menganalisis tindak lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi, serta mengkaji realisasi direction of fit dalam pidato tersebut. Pada penelitian ini juga menerapkan Teori tindak tutur yang dikemukakan oleh Austin (1962) dan Searle (1976). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan pragmatik. Sumber data pada penelitian ini adalah pidato Prabowo Subianto yang disampaikan pada Sidang umum PBB, sedangkan data penelitian berupa ujaran-ujaran yang mengandung tindak tutur. Teknik pengumpulan data pada analisis ini menggunakan teknik dokumentasi dan teknik catat, kemudian dianalisis melalui reduksi data, klasifikasi data, interpretasi data, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Adapun hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat lima jenis tindak tutur dalam isi pidato tersebut, yaitu tindak tutur direktif, asertif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif. Namun pada isi pidato tersebut tindak tutur deklaratif tidak ditemukan dalam isi pidato. Tindak tutur yang dominan adalah tindak tutur direktif sebanyak 14 ujaran karena Prabowo sering menggunakan ungkapan persuasif, ajakan, dan seruan guna untuk memengaruhi audiens internasional agar mendukung perdamaian dan tindakan kemanusiaan terkait konflik Palestina-Israel. Tindak tutur asertif digunakan untuk menggambarkan realitas politik, krisis kemanusiaan. Tindak tutur komisif digunakan digunakan untuk menyatakan sebuah komitmen Indonesia terhadap perdamaian dan dukungan terhadap solusi dua negara. Sementara itu, tindak tutur ekspresif digunakan untuk menyampaikan empati dan solidaritas terhadap penderitaan rakyat Palestina, sedangkan tindak tutur deklaratif tidak ditemukan ujaran yang cukup kuat untuk diidentifikasi sebagai tindak tutur deklaratif. Selain itu, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa terdapat tindak lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi secara bersamaan. Peneliti juga merealisasikan pidato tersebut ke dalam konsep direction of fit, meliputi world-to-word, word-to-world, double direction of fit, and no direction of fit.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of study

Language is the main tool in communication that not only serves to convey information, but also to perform certain actions. In pragmatic studies, the concept of speech action is an important aspect of understanding how speech can have a specific meaning and purpose beyond linguistic structure alone. The theory of speech put forward by J.L. Austin is a pragmatist and developed by John Searle, he explains that every speech contains an illocutionary function, such as commanding, expressing, promising, or expressing feelings.

In the context of political communication, a leader's speech has a strategic role in influencing aid, building an image, and conveying policies and visions. Political speech not only contains information, but is also full of communicative actions that aim to shape perceptions and responses from the public. Therefore, analyzing the actions of speech in a political speech is important to understand the true meaning behind the speech. President Prabowo Subianto's speech at the UN General Assembly in September 2025 with the theme "Better Together: 80 years and more for peace, development and human rights" one of which discussed the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The speech attracted the researcher's attention as an object of study because it was President Prabowo's first address at a UN forum and was still in the early years of his presidency.

Therefore, this research focuses on the ongoing conflict between Palestine and Israel. In his remarks, the researcher tried to find out what types of speech we

contained in his speech. The researcher use the theory developed by J.R. Searle stating that the types of speech are divided into 5, namely assertive, expressive, directive, declaration, commissive which are used to analyze Prabowo Subianto's speech.

In addition, Searle developed a theory about the direction of fit of a speech. Searle explains how a speaker adapts his speech to reality or tries to change reality through language. For example, in the act of directive speech, which tries to influence the world to conform to speech (world-to-world). In this case, the researcher will also analyze how the direction of conformity can be realized in Prabowo Subianto's speech. This concept helps researchers understand whether a speaker uses language to describe an existing state of affairs, express a commitment, or even shape social reality through an utterance. In other words, the concept of "direction of fit" not only explains the type of speech act being employed but also seeks to reveal how the speaker intends for their utterance to function in the real world.

This concept is also crucial because political speeches consist of more than just mere statements or opinions; political leaders often use language strategically to influence public opinion, foster cooperation, and respond to emerging international issues. Therefore, an analysis of speech act types alone is insufficient to fully explain the communicative purposes embedded in a political speech. By employing the concept of "direction of fit," this study offers a more comprehensive understanding of how language is used to represent reality, shape expectations, and prompt specific actions from the audience.

Various previous studies have highlighted speech as an important part of social communication, especially in the context of politics and public discourse. Tampubolon (2024) conducted an analysis of illocutionary speech in Joe Biden's speech in 2024 using Searle's speech theory of speech. This study found that assertive speech is the most dominant type of speech in speech. Because Joe Biden in his speech focused on delivering information, affirming policies, and political arguments.

The research conducted by Naqvi (2025), which analyzes the use of speech in the 2024 United States Presidential debate uses speech theory and the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach. The results of this study show that assertive speech is the most dominant speech act used by both candidates. In addition, researchers found that language in political debates is used to construct identity, and to maintain an ideological position.

The research conducted by Dharma (2025) analyzed the types of speech actions used in President Joko Widodo's speech at the 2024 MPR Annual Session using speech theory. From this research, it was found that assertive speech became the most dominant speech act in the speech. The researcher also found that the use of speech in political speeches aims to convey information, explanations, and statements about the condition and achievements of the country.

Dahnous (2024) examines the use of speech in King Abdullah's speech through a pragmatic study. This research was carried out using a qualitative descriptive approach and using Searle's theory to identify the function of illocution in the speech. The results of the study show that the act of assertive speech is the

most used speech act in the speech. In addition, this study also found that social and cultural contexts have a huge influence on the use of language in political speech.

Meanwhile, research conducted by Ali Huddin (2025) analyzed the use of illocutionary speech in the political debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the 2024 US presidential election. The researchers used Searle's speech theory to identify the types of speech used by the two candidates during the debate. In addition, researchers found that the most dominant speech act in the speech was assertive speech, because it was used to convey claims, opinions, and argumentative strategies in political debates.

In addition, Alawiyah and Santoso (2020) used a speech acting analysis approach to study Dr. Zakir Naik's YouTube channel *Does God Exist*. The aim of this study was to determine the types of speech actions used in speech and how they function to communicate religious ideas to the audience. According to Austin and Searle's speech act theory, the research findings show that Dr. Zakir Naik mostly uses representative speech actions, which serve to explain facts, offer rational justification, and convince listeners of the existence of God. In addition, it was found that expressive and targeted speech actions are used to shape audience perceptions and foster emotional intimacy. In the context of digital media, Alawiyah and Santoso (2020) came to the conclusion that the use of systematic and argumentative acts makes speech effective as a da'wah and persuasive tool.

Aboh and Agbedo (2020) analyzed the political discourse of Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari using speech theory to see how political statements and actual actions relate to each other. The study examines a number of Buhari's

statements disseminated by Nigeria's daring media by focusing on the elements of locution, illocution, and perlocution, as Austin stated. The findings show that presidential political statements serve as a transmission of information and social actions that include commitments, promises, and legitimacy of power. However, Aboh and Agbedo (2020) found that not all of these statements meet the happiness requirement, meaning that some of the claims evaluated are not entirely consistent with current policy practices or socio-political realities. According to this study, speech analysis is essential for understanding how political language is used in the context of government to negotiate power, influence the public, and create an image.

In addition, Gul's (2025) work analyzes the use of speech and power dynamics in President Mnangagwa's speech at the UN General Assembly. This study uses Searle's speech theory to identify the types of speech used in speech, and the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach to analyze the relationship between language and power in international political communication. In addition, this study uses a qualitative descriptive method with documentation techniques on the text of President Mnangagwa's speech at the UN forum. The results of the study show that assertive speech dominates in the speech, because it is used to convey political views, state positions, and international diplomacy strategies.

Furthermore, following the framework of the speech theory of Searle, Naparan (2022) examined the actions of illocutionary speeches used by Philippine President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. in the 2022 and 2023 State of the Nation Addresses (SONA). The purpose of this study is to find out the common forms of

illocutionary speech and the communicative role it plays in the country's political discourse. According to the study's findings, the president's efforts to inform the public, explain the state of the country, and convince them of the goals and objectives of his government are most often expressed through acts of representative speeches and directives. In addition, it was found that the president's devotion to the labor program and the promises made to the public were shown by the act of speaking commissively. According to Agagon et al. (2022), Also, it was found that the president's devotion to the labor program and the promises made to the public were demonstrated by the act of speaking commissively. According to Agagon et al. (2022), the use of illocutory speech actions in SONA speeches is very important to build political legitimacy, improve leadership image, and influence how the public views government performance.

Furthermore, Tiawati (2024) studied expressive speech in Prabowo Subianto's 2024 presidential campaign speech. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, the study examined nine campaign videos from different YouTube channels. Seven categories of expressive statements were identified from the results: grateful, complaining, congratulating, praise, flattering, blaming, and criticizing. Thanking is the most common and helps build an emotional connection with supporters.

In addition, the study identified four speaking strategies: live speech without openings, speech with positive politeness, speech with negative politeness, and communal or collaborative speech. The results show that expressive speech serves as an important tool in Prabowo's political communication because it helps build an image, convey emotions, and strengthen relationships with voters.

Based on a review of previous studies, the researcher identified several commonalities that warrant further investigation. Although numerous studies have addressed speech acts in political discourse, the majority have focused solely on identifying types of speech acts without examining the concept of direction of fit a crucial component of Searle's speech act theory.

This study focuses on the content of Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 80th UN session related to the Palestine-Israel conflict, similar to several previous studies that used Searle's theory (1976) to identify the types of illocutionary acts contained. The researcher also used Searle's theory (1976), after which it analyzed it from the perspective of locution, illocution, and possible perlocutionary effects based on Austin's (1962) thinking. Then it was realized in the concept of direction of fit based on Searle's (1976) thinking.

Furthermore, the researcher argues that analyzing speech act types alone is insufficient to provide a complete understanding of how a political leader constructs meaning and influences their audience. The concept of "direction of fit" offers an intriguing perspective, enabling the researcher to grasp the relationships among language, reality, commitment, expectations, and the social actions intended to be realized through an utterance. Combining the analysis of speech act types with the concept of direction of fit yields a more comprehensive understanding of the communicative goals underlying political discourse.

Therefore, the research is not only limited to knowing the types of illocutionary acts contained in the content of the speech, but the researcher also

analyzes it from the locutionary, illocutionary, and possible perlocutionary effects aspects, then how the speech is after going through identification, and the analysis is realized into the concept of direction of fit according to Searle (1976).

B. Research Question

The researcher has two research questions:

1. What types of speech acts are used President Prabowo in his speech?
2. How is the direction of fit realized in Prabowo Subianto's speech?

C. Significant of the Study

Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi secara teoritis maupun praktis. Secara teoritis, penelitian ini berkontribusi terhadap kajian pragmatik, khususnya dalam bidang teori tindak tutur dan konsep direction of fit yang dikemukakan oleh Searle (1976). Jika penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya

D. Scope and Limitation of the study

This research focuses on Pragmatics study specifically speech act analysis in President Prabowo Subianto's first speech and once only at the 80th UN General Assembly held on September 23, 2025. In the speech, the researcher focused on data related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict issue only, although in the session there were several themes also discussed in it such as climate issues and so on. Therefore, the data analyzed in this study is limited to regulations and matters concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including discussions on the two-state solution, humanitarian issues, peace efforts, and Indonesia's position regarding the

conflict.

The researcher specifically selected this issue because it remains a subject of global concern and debate. The conflict carries not only political implications but also significant humanitarian and international security consequences. Furthermore, the issue was a key topic addressed by President Prabowo at the UN General Assembly, underscoring its importance on the current international diplomatic agenda. The researcher focuses on this issue with the aim of gaining a deeper understanding of how speech acts and communication strategies are employed to articulate political positions, demonstrate commitment, foster international cooperation, and advocate for peace amidst ongoing global conflict.

E. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Assertive

Speech acts are used to state, report, explain, or describe a fact or reality.

2. Expressive

Speech acts used to express feelings or attitudes, such as thanking, praising, apologizing, regretting, or complaining.

3. Directive

Speech acts intended to make someone do something, such as commanding, requesting, suggesting, or advising.

4. Declaration

Speech acts that attempt to change status or reality simply by uttering them.

5. Commissive

Speech acts that express a commitment or promise to perform something in the

future, such as promising or swearing.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Pragmatic

In linguistic studies, pragmatics can be understood as the study of how language is used to carry out actions in certain contexts. This perspective is influenced by the thoughts of J.L Austin and John Searle, who emphasize that speech not only functions as a conveyor of information, but also as a social action.

According to J.L. Austin, he stated that language is not only used to say something is wrong or right, but also to do something. In other words, every utterance has an action dimension attached to the utterance. Austin also shows that when someone speaks, he not only produces sentences, but also carries out certain actions through his speech. In this case, Austin distinguishes three types of action in each utterance, namely locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts refer to the act of pronouncing a sentence literally, illocutionary acts refer to the intention or function of speech, while perlocutionary acts refer to something that will happen or the effect it will have on the listener. Of these three types, locutionary acts are the focal point in the study of pragmatics because they reflect the speaker's communication goals.

2. Speech Act

Speech acts are the basic units of communication that show that when a person speaks, they are actually performing an action indirectly through their utterances. The speech act theory originally proposed by J. L. Austin was later developed further by John R. Searle. He emphasized that when someone speaks, they are not merely uttering a series of words or conveying information, but also carrying out a social action through their speech. This means that someone is not only saying something, but also doing something. This explanation is used to reject the traditional assumption that the primary function of language is merely descriptive or representative. This is also reinforced by his statement that "to say something is to do something." Austin had previously explained that speech has three dimensions: locution, illocution, and perlocution.

a. Locution

Locutionary acts in speech act theory are the most basic aspect, referring to the actions that produce utterances that can be linguistically understood literally. In this case, the speaker arranges words according to the applicable language rules to produce a sentence that has a specific meaning. For example, the simple sentence "This room is quite stuffy" which a lecturer said to his students. In this sentence, it can be literally understood that the speaker wants to convey a condition felt in a room. Locutionary acts demonstrate that language has a regular structure and can be analyzed formally. This makes locutionary acts the starting point in a linguistic analysis before delving into the more complex realm of pragmatics. In the context of communication, locutionary acts serve as the basis for the emergence of

illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Of course, without a linguistically clear utterance, the intent and effect of the utterance cannot be properly understood. Therefore, locutionary acts can be considered the earliest stage in the communication process, focusing on what the speaker explicitly says.

b. Illocution

Illocutionary acts are part of speech act theory that relates to the intent or goal the speaker wishes to achieve through their utterance. After the speaker delivers an utterance and it can be understood literally or has gone through the locutionary stage. In the illocutionary act stage, the utterance is no longer understood as a series of words, but also as an action that has a specific function in social interaction. It can be said that every utterance contains a specific action, such as stating, promising, or requesting. In this illocutionary act, Austin initiated the idea of illocutionary force, namely the power that determines the function of the utterance in the context of communication. Therefore, the meaning of an utterance cannot be understood solely from a linguistic perspective, but must be analyzed based on the actual intent or goal the speaker wishes to achieve. For example, the previous utterance "This room is quite stuffy" in terms of the illocutionary act of the utterance is the speaker, namely a lecturer, intending to ask his students to open the window or door in a room to avoid stuffiness. This is a simple example of the illocutionary act stage that focuses on the intent or goal the speaker wishes to achieve.

Berdasarkan konsep illocutionary force yang diperkenalkan oleh Austin, Searle (1976) mengembangkan klasifikasi tindak tutur ilokusi yang lebih sistematis.

Menurut Searle, tindak tutur dapat dikategorikan ke dalam lima jenis, yaitu assertives, directives, commissive, expressives, dan declaratives. Berikut penejasannya :

1) Assertives

Jenis tindak tutur ini digunakan ketika penutur mengikat dirinya pada kebenaran proposisi yang disampaikan. Tujuan utama dari tindak tutur assertive adalah untuk menggambarkan, menjelaskan, melaporkan, atau menyatakan suatu fakta mengenai dunia. Dengan kata lain, penutur berusaha memaparkan sebuah realitas atau keadaan yang diyakini kebenarannya.

2) Directives

Tindak tutur ini bertujuan untuk mendorong atau mengarahkan pendengar agar melakukan suatu tindakan tertentu. Dalam tindak tutur ini, penutur berusaha memengaruhi perilaku, keputusan, atau respons dari lawan tutur sesuai dengan tujuan yang diinginkannya. Bentuk-bentuk tindak tutur directive meliputi meminta, memerintah, mengajak, memohon, mengajukan pertanyaan.

3) Commissives

Tindak tutur ini menunjukkan komitmen penutur terhadap suatu tindakan yang akan dilakukan pada masa mendatang. Pada tindak tutur ini, penutur menyatakan kesediaan, tanggung jawab, atau kewajiban untuk melaksanakan sesuatu di kemudian hari. Oleh karena itu, tindak tutur ini fokus pada tindakan yang akan dilakukan oleh penutur.

4) Expressives

Tindak tutur ini digunakan untuk mengungkapkan sebuah perasaan, sikap,

atau kondisi psikologis penutur terhadap suatu situasi atau peristiwa tertentu. Tindak tutur expressive berfokus pada ekspresi emosi dan evaluasi pribadi penutur, melalui tindak tutur ini penutur dapat menunjukkan rasa syukur, kebahagiaan, penyesalan, simpati, penghargaan atau permintaan maaf.

5) Declarations

Tindak tutur declaration memiliki kemampuan untuk menciptakan perubahan status, kondisi, atau situasi sosial melalui sebuah ucapan penutur. Tindak tutur ini biasanya terjadi dalam konteks intstitusional dan memerlukan kewenangan tertentu agar dapat berlaku secara sah. Dengan kata lain, perubahan yang terjadi dihasilkan oleh ujaran seorang penutur yang mempunyai otoritas yang diakui dalam suatu lembaga atau sistem sosial tertentu.

c. Perlocution

The perlocutionary act is the final stage in a speech act. Perlocutionary acts focus on the effect or impact of the speaker's utterance on the listener. Austin clarified his explanation by stating that perlocutionary acts encompass "what we bring about or achieve by saying something" (Austin, 1962). This means that perlocutionary acts focus on the outcome of an utterance, such as influencing the listener's feelings, thoughts, or actions. This differs from illocutionary acts, which focus on the speaker's intent, while perlocutionary acts emphasize the results or consequences of the utterance.

Perlocutionary effects or impacts can take various forms, including feelings of trust, fear, amusement, or encouragement to perform a specific action. For

example, a lecturer's utterance, "This room is quite stuffy," might prompt the students to open the window or door to relieve the stuffy atmosphere. This demonstrates that the impact of an utterance is not always predictable. This makes perlocutionary acts a crucial component in understanding the social impact of language use. And the study of perlocutionary acts also does not only focus on how language is a system, but also on how language is a tool to influence and shape social reality.

He explained that every utterance has an illocutionary function that indicates the speaker's real intention. This function is related to the action that the speaker intends to perform through language, such as promising, stating, requesting, or expressing feelings. In his theory, Searle also classified illocutionary acts into five types, assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. This classification aims to explain the various kinds of actions that can be performed through language in social interaction.

In addition, John Searle introduced the concept of direction of fit, which explains the relationship between language and reality. This concept wants to show that in some utterances, the words must fit the world (word-to-world), while in other utterances, the world is expected to fit the words (world-to-word).

3. Concept of Direction of Fit

The concept of direction of fit is one of the important points in the theory of speech acts developed by John Searle (1976). This concept aims to explain the relationship between language (words) and reality (the world) in an utterance. It can

be concluded that the direction of fit tries to show whether the utterance aims to adapt the words to the world or world to words. John Searle divides four types as follows.

a. Word-to-World Direction of Fit

In this type, an utterance aims to ensure that the words spoken are in accordance with existing reality. In other words, the speaker describes the state of the world accurately. This type predominantly occurs in assertive speech acts which function to state facts, report and claim. This concept it occurs in assertive speech acts.

b. World-to-Word Direction of Fit

In this type, an utterance aims to make the world adapt to the words spoken. The speaker wants a change in circumstances according to what he said. This type predominantly occurs in directive and commissive speech acts which have the function of commanding, requesting and promising. This concept it occurs in directive speech acts.

c. Double Direction of Fit

In this type, there is a reciprocal relationship between words and the world, with the meaning of an utterance not only reflecting reality but also changing it at the same time. This type predominantly occurs in declaration speech acts which function to change status or conditions directly.

d. No Direction of Fit

In this type, an utterance does not aim to adapt words to the world or the world to words, but only expresses the feelings or attitudes of the person speaking.

This type predominantly occurs in expressive speech acts which function to express feelings of joy, anger or gratitude. This concept it occurs in expressive speech acts.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Design

A qualitative approach was used by researcher to explore and describe the various types of speech acts used by Prabowo Subianto in his speech at the UN. The researcher chose qualitative, qualitative research involves data collection in natural settings, inductive analysis, and the interpretation of the meaning of the data obtained (Creswell, 2014). In this research the qualitative design was the most likely to explore what types of speech acts Prabowo used and how direction of fit was realized in Prabowo Subianto's Speech. Researchers use John's framework. R Searle to solve both problem formulations.

B. Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher was the main instrument, by watching, listening and observing Prabowo Subianto's speech at the UN via the KompasTV YouTube account. Researcher classify what speech acts Prabowo Subianto uses in his speeches using John R. Searle's theory (1976). John Searle's theory is also used to find out how the direction of fit according to Searle's theory was realized with Prabowo Subianto's speech at the UN.

C. Data and Data Source

The data in this study consists of speech content classified according to various types of speech acts according to Searle. The data sources are transcripts of speeches published on Kompas.com and one video of Prabowo Subianto's speech at the UN lasting 20.11 minutes which was uploaded on the Kompas.com YouTube

channel.

(<https://youtu.be/d5N1eqXc7fQ?si=OSynZqmtFC7gMgkW>),

(<https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2025/09/23/23570091/pidato-lengkap-prabowo-di-sidang-umum->)

D. Data Collection

The researcher used the free listening technique in collecting data, after which the researcher transcribed all the contents of the speech taken from the Kompas.com page which published the transcript of President Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 80th UN General Assembly. After that, the researcher identified the types of illocutionary acts contained in Prabowo's speech according to John Searle's (1976) categories. The researcher in identifying illocutionary acts used the reference that when the assertive speech act has linguistic indicators is, are, was, know, believe, state, report, and others. The directive linguistic indicators include the words must, let us, should, call on, urge, request, and others. Commissive, will, ready, prepared, willing, committed, and others. Expressive, hopeful, heartened, grateful, regret, sorrow, and others. And Declaration, declare, appoint, resign, pronounce, formal institutional act, and others. Researchers coded the data with the keywords Assrt for Assertive, Drtv for Directive, Comm for Commissive, Expre for Expressive, and Decla for Declaration.

E. Data Analysis

The collected data was analyzed through several stages. First, the researcher transcribed and listened to all parts of the speech containing speech acts to facilitate

the identification and analysis process. Second, the transcribed utterances were classified into five categories of speech acts based on Searle's (1976) theory. This classification aims to identify the dominant types of speech acts and their communicative functions, and analyze them from the perspectives of locution, illocution, and perlocution. Finally, the researcher realized the concept of direction of fit proposed by John Searle (1976) by examining how the concept is reflected in Prabowo Subianto's speech at the UN.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Data Overview

In this study, the researcher analyzes Prabowo Subianto's speech at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly using the speech act theory proposed by Searle (1976). The analysis focuses on identifying the types of illocutionary acts present in the speech and the realization of the fit-related directives contained within each utterance.

The research findings indicate that there are 34 utterances classified as illocutionary speech acts. Of these, 8 are assertives, 14 are directives, 10 are commissives, and 2 are expressives; however, no declarations were found in the data. The predominance of directive speech acts suggests that the speech largely consists of calls, appeals, and exhortations urging the international audience to take specific actions in addressing various global issues—particularly those concerning peace, humanitarian concerns, and international cooperation.

Furthermore, the identification of the "direction of fit" concept across the utterances revealed seven instances of "word-to-world" direction of fit, 22 instances of "world-to-word," three instances of "double direction of fit," and two instances of "no-direction of fit." The prevalence of "world-to-word" direction of fit indicates that the majority of utterances in Prabowo Subianto's speech aim to prompt changes in the audience's actions, attitudes, or commitments, aligning with the speaker's intended objectives.

B. Types of Speech Acts in Prabowo

1. Assertive Speech Act

Asrt 1

“We differ in race, religion, and nationality, yet we gather together as one human family.”

In this speech, the context is to discuss peace, global unity, and relations between nations. President Prabowo tried to show that even though humans come from different racial, religious, and national backgrounds, all humans on this earth still have the same thing as part of one big world family. In term of locution, this speech conveys information or facts about the diversity of human backgrounds and the importance of unity. The literal meaning of the saying shows that differences are not an obstacle to living together in harmony

However, in term of illocution, the speech is included in *the assertive speech act* because Prabowo in his speech expressed his beliefs and views on the relationship between humanity around the world. Prabowo sought to convince the audience that global unity is more important and must be upheld than differences in identity. The possible effect of the perlocution is that the speaker wants to make the audience appreciate diversity more, and is encouraged to fully support international cooperation and realize world peace.

When viewed from the concept of direction of fit according to Searle's speech theory of actions, this speech is included in *the word-to-world direction of fit* because Prabowo in his speech tries to describe reality or view of the world through his words. In the act of assertive speech, the speaker adjusts his speech to

the conditions of the world he wants to represent. When in the context of speeches, the communicative function of the speech is to build international solidarity, strengthen the unity gap in the midst of diversity, and invite the audience to uphold the values of global peace and cooperation. So indirectly this speech may not only function as a conveyance of information, but also as a rhetorical and diplomatic strategy to create social unity and moral legitimacy in an international political forum.

Assrt 2

“My country knows this pain.”

The context of Prabowo's speech is to discuss the suffering, conflict, or experience that has been experienced by the Indonesian state. Prabowo through this speech, he showed that his country has the same experience of suffering, or difficulties that are being experienced by Palestine. In term of locution, Prabowo's speech conveyed a simple statement that Prabowo understands the pain and suffering because he has experienced it. In its literal meaning, Pwabowo emphasized the collective experience that the Indonesian state has experienced with the situation of suffering in Palestine.

If viewed in term of illocution, this statement is *an assertive speech* act because Prabowo's speech states a belief and experience of his country as a fact or reality. But behind the remarks, Prabowo showed emotional solidarity with the audience while showing that his country understands what the Palestinians are experiencing. As for the possible perlocution effect, the remarks will make the audience, especially the Palestinians who came to the general assembly, feel

understood and appreciated. In addition, this speech can also increase the audience's sympathy for the state of Indonesia and Palestine and show that Prabowo is present as a leader who has empathy and a great sense of human concern.

When viewed from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is included *in the word-to-world direction of fit* because Prabowo tries to adapt his words to the reality or experience he has experienced. The act of assertive speech in Searle's theory aims to describe the condition of the world with the speaker's beliefs. So in the context of political speech, it is possible that the communicative function of this speech is to build solidarity, create an emotional connection with the audience. With Prabowo stating that his country has also experienced the same thing felt by the Palestinians, he is also trying to show that the message conveyed is not only a political interest, but comes from real historical and humanitarian experience.

Assrt 3

“Our world is driven by conflict, injustice, and deepening uncertainty.”

In the above speech, the context is to discuss global conditions, especially regarding the ongoing international conflicts, social justice, and world instability. In term of locution, this statement states that the world today is being influenced and dominated by conflicts, injustices, and deepening uncertainties. The literal meaning of this speech is to show a picture of a global condition full of challenges and crises. If in term of illocution, this speech is incorporated into the assertive speech act because Prabowo conveyed his views on the current situation. Prabowo tried to convince the audience that the world is experiencing a worrying condition that needs common attention. In addition, this speech seeks to invite the audience

to realize the importance of global issues and the importance of collective action.

Meanwhile, the possible perlocution effect is likely to foster concern, awareness, empathy, or encouragement for the audience to support international peace, justice, and stability. When viewed from the concept of direction of fit, it includes *the word-to-world direction of fit* because Prabowo as a speaker tries to describe the reality of the world that occurs. Meanwhile, the communicative function of this speech is also likely to build awareness of the global crisis and invite the audience to support joint solutions to world conflicts, injustices, and uncertainties.

Assrt 4

“The UN was born from the ashes of the Second World War.”

The context of this speech is to discuss the history of the formation of the United Nations and the importance of maintaining world peace. Prabowo in his speech emphasized that the birth of the UN was part of the response to the great destruction and suffering caused by the World War. The locution in the speech was Prabowo stating that the UN was formed after the Second World War which destroyed the country and caused a global humanitarian crisis. Illocutionarily, the speech is *an assertive speech act* because Prabowo conveys historical facts about the origins of the formation of the UN. Prabowo in his speech not only provided historical information, but also wanted to emphasize that the international organization (UN) was built on the spirit of peace and the desire to prevent a repeat of the war. This speech also reminded the audience of the importance of maintaining international cooperation and world stability.

The possible perlocutory effect of the speech is the emergence of historical awareness in the audience, a sense of appreciation for the role of the UN in maintaining world peace, and encouraging to uphold the values of diplomacy and international cooperation. Meanwhile, judging from the concept of direction of fit, it includes *word-to-world* because Prabowo is trying to portray historical reality according to facts. The speech may serve to adjust the speech to the world conditions that Prabowo considers correct. And this speech serves to remind the audience of the bad effects of war, strengthening the existence of the UN as a symbol of international peace.

Assrt 5

“Indonesia is today one of the largest contributors to United Nation Peacekeeping Forces.”

In this speech, the context is to discuss Indonesia's contribution to maintaining world peace. In essence, Prabowo emphasized that Indonesia plays an active role in supporting the United Nations (UN) peace mission. Locutionarily, this speech conveys information that Indonesia is currently one of the largest contributors to the UN peacekeeping force. Illocutionarily, this speech is *an assertive speech act* because Prabowo conveyed a fact of belief about Indonesia's position and contribution at the global level. In addition, this speech serves to foster a sense of national pride because it indirectly shows Indonesia's achievements and commitment to world peace.

Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution can be in the form of a

sense of pride in the audience, increasing confidence in Indonesia's role in the international world, and encouragement to support Indonesia's involvement in global peace missions, especially in the conflict between Palestine and Israel. Judging from the concept of direction of fit, this speech is included in *the word-to-world* because Prabowo is trying to describe the reality of the world as he believes it to be true. In the context of political speech, this speech may also serve to strengthen Indonesia's international image, show Indonesia's commitment to world peace, and invite the audience to see Indonesia as a responsible and active country in global cooperation.

Assrt 6

“The only solution is this two-state solution.”

The context of this speech is to discuss the protracted conflict, especially the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Prabowo through his speech emphasized that the two-state solution is one of the only ways that is considered to be able to resolve conflicts peacefully and fairly. In term on locutionary, this statement states that there is no alternative way to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict other than the implementation of a two-state solution as a solution to the conflict. Illocutionarily, this speech is an assertive speech act because Prabowo as a speaker conveys his belief about the resolution of international conflicts, especially Israel-Palestine. Prabowo tried to convince the audience that the two-state solution is the most appropriate and realistic step. In addition, this speech indirectly invites the audience and even the international community to fully support the mission. Prabowo wants to show that the political and diplomatic position that supports peace through the

recognition of the right of both parties to own their respective countries.

Meanwhile, the possible effects of the perlocution are in the form of support from the audience for the two-state solution, increased awareness of the urgency of peace diplomacy, and the emergence of political debates between parties with different views on the conflict. When viewed from the concept of direction of fit, it is word-to-world because Prabowo is trying to describe his belief in the reality of the most appropriate solution to resolve the conflict. In the context of political speeches, this speech may also serve to reinforce Prabowo's diplomatic position as Indonesian president, inviting the international community to support the resolution of the conflict through negotiations and recognition of the two countries.

Assrt 7

“We believe in the United Nations”

The context of this utterance is discussing the importance of global cooperation, diplomacy, and world peace through the role of the United Nations. Prabowo affirms Indonesia's belief and trust in the function and existence of the UN as an international institution that maintains world peace. Locutionarily, this utterance demonstrates belief in the values, goals, and role of the UN in international relations. Illocutionarily, this utterance is an assertive speech act because Prabowo conveys his country's belief regarding the UN. Prabowo attempts to illustrate that Indonesia is ready to support the principles of international cooperation and peace. Meanwhile, the possible perlocutionary effect could be to encourage other countries to continue supporting the UN's role in maintaining

world peace and stability.

Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the statement is considered word-to-world because Prabowo attempted to align his statement with his own beliefs about the UN. In the context of a political speech, this statement likely also serves to strengthen the country's diplomatic legitimacy, demonstrate support for global cooperation, and persuade the audience that the UN still plays a vital role in maintaining peace and resolving global conflicts.

Assrt 8

“To close, I would like to reiterate again Indonesia’s complete support for the Two-State Solution in Palestine.”

The context of the utterance discusses the Palestinian conflict and peace efforts in the Middle East. Prabowo reiterated that Indonesia strongly supports a two-state solution as a resolution to the Palestine-Israel conflict. Locutionarily, Prabowo's utterance stated that he wanted to reaffirm Indonesia's full support for a two-state solution in Palestine. Illocutionarily, the utterance is an assertive speech act because Prabowo conveys his stance, his belief that Indonesia is in a position to choose to fully support a two-state solution. Furthermore, this utterance contains a commissive speech act because Prabowo is committed to continuing to support diplomatic struggles and a peaceful resolution for Palestine. Meanwhile, the possible perlocutionary effects include increased audience trust in the consistency of Indonesia's stance, the emergence of support for a two-state solution from other countries, and strengthened international solidarity for the Palestinian struggle.

Meanwhile, when viewed from the concept of direction of fit, the utterance

includes a double direction of fit, namely word-to-world and world-to-word. The first direction of fit is world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo attempted to describe Indonesia's official position and belief in support of the two-state solution. The second direction of fit is world-to-word because Prabowo showed a commitment to full support for the two-state solution. In the context of a political speech, the utterance likely also serves to emphasize Indonesia's diplomatic position, build the audience's moral legitimacy of support for Palestine, and invite the audience to support the resolution of the conflict through peaceful and diplomatic channels.

2. Directive Speech Act

Drtv 1

“We must not give up.”

The context of the speech is to discuss struggles, challenges, or joint efforts in dealing with global conflicts and crises. Prabowo through his speech encouraged the audience to continue to have hope and continue to fight despite facing various difficulties. Locutionarily, the saying states that "We must not give up" literally means that it shows the encouragement to maintain enthusiasm, and optimism in the face of difficult situations. However, in terms of illocution, the speech is included in the directive speech act because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to take an action, namely by continuing to fight and not lose hope. In the speech, the word "must" indicates a strong emphasis in the form of invitations and encouragement to the audience. In addition, this speech also serves to build a collective spirit in the midst of a challenging situation. Meanwhile, the possible

effect of the perlocution is in the form of the emergence of a sense of optimism, as well as the encouragement to support the struggle or struggle to achieve peace. And this speech can strengthen the solidarity and confidence of the audience towards Prabowo.

When viewed from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is a world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo as a speaker tries to make the world or the reality of the world according to the speech conveyed. The speech in the political context may also serve to arouse the spirit of struggle, inviting the audience to commit to the goal that they want to achieve together, namely peace.

Drtv 2

“We cannot surrender our hopes or our ideals.”

In this speech, the context is to discuss the struggle, efforts to face global and national challenges. Prabowo through his speech emphasized that common hopes and ideals should not be abandoned even though there are difficulties and challenges in facing them. Locutionarily, the saying states that "We cannot surrender our hopes or our ideals". The literal meaning is to show an invitation to maintain common beliefs, values, and expectations in the midst of the ongoing conflict. However, in terms of illocution, this speech is included in the directive speech act because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to remain firm in maintaining their hopes and principles. In this speech, the use of the word "cannot" indicates an absolute affirmation that giving up is not an acceptable choice. In addition, this speech in the context of a speech may also serve as a motivation to arouse the audience's spirit to remain optimistic and not lose the direction of the

struggle. Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of increasing the audience's sense of optimism, solidarity, and confidence in the goals and hopes that are being fought together.

Judging from the concept of direction of fit, this speech is world-to-word because Prabowo encourages the actions and attitudes of the audience to be in accordance with the values expressed in his speech. In the act of speech, directive also aims to influence the world or the behavior of the listener to suit the will of a speaker. In the context of the speech, the speech is also likely to serve to strengthen the morale of the audience and invite the audience to stick to the values of struggle and common goals even though they have to face various challenges.

Drtv 3

“We must draw closer, not drift apart.”

The context of the speech was to discuss the importance of unity, cooperation, and solidarity in the midst of various conflicts that occur or global divisions. Prabowo in this case through his speech also invited the audience or even countries in the world to strengthen relations and avoid all kinds of divisions. Locutionarily, the saying states that "We must draw closer, not drift apart.". The literal meaning is to show support for building closeness, unity, and more harmonious relations between countries.

Illocutionarily, this speech is included in the directive speech act because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to take an action, namely by strengthening unity and avoiding a division. This is corroborated by the use of the word "must" in the sense that there is an invitation or moral call to the audience to

maintain, strengthen unity and avoid division. Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of the emergence of solidarity, and the growing awareness of the audience about the importance of unity in facing global challenges.

Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is a world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo wants to change the attitude or actions of the audience to suit what he expresses. The act of directive speech also aims to make the world adjust to the speaker's words. In the context of speeches, these speeches may also serve to strengthen solidarity, reduce the potential for conflict or division, and invite the audience to prioritize peace with cooperation and unity.

Drtv 4

“Together we must strive to achieve our hopes, our dreams.”

The context of this speech is to discuss the importance of cooperation, unity and joint struggle to achieve common goals and expectations. The speech also invited audiens to unite and work hard to realize common hopes and ideals. Locutionarily, the speech shows the encouragement to make a real effort to achieve the common desired goal, namely world unity and peace. Illocutionarily, the speech is a directive speech act because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to take a certain action, namely working together and continuing to strive to achieve the hope that is a common dream. This is strengthened by the use of the word "mu"t" which shows that there is a strong emphasis in the form of invitation, and moral encouragement to the audience. In the context of speech, this speech is also likely to serve as a motivation to build enthusiasm, optimism, and a sense of unity among the audience.

Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution can be in the form of hope, as well as encouragement for the audience to support the struggle or hope for the realization of a peace, especially the conflict between Israel and Palestine. Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is world-to-word because Prabowo is trying to encourage the world to be in accordance with what is expressed. The act of directive speech also aims to make the listener adjust to the wishes of the speaker. Speech in the context of a speech is also likely to serve to help the spirit of unity, and invite the audience to continue to strive to achieve common goals.

Drtv 5

“We must reject this doctrine.”

In this speech, the context is to discuss the rejection of an ideology, view, or stigma, a famous saying from the History of the Peloponnesian War by Thucydides, a warning that reads, "The strong do what they can and the weak suffer what they must". Which illustrates how the strong often dominate, while the weak side must accept the consequences of that power. Locutionarily, the speech expresses a rejection of Thucydides' thought or doctrine. However, Illocutionarily, the speech is included in the directive speech act because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience for certain actions and strongly rejects the doctrine. In the context of speech, this speech may also serve to reinforce ideological positions and build support for certain policies. Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of a sense of rejection by the audience of the doctrine and an increase in international solidarity.

Judging from the concept of direction of fit, it is included in the world-to-

word direction of fit because Prabowo in his speech tried to change the attitude and actions of the audience to be in accordance with what was said. In the context of speech, this speech may also serve to build an attitude towards an issue, and invite the audience to always support the rejection of a doctrine that is considered far bending in reverse with the name of justice.

Drtv 6

“We must stand for all, the strong and the weak.”

In this speech, the context is to discuss the importance of justice, and protection for all parties regardless of the strength or status of a country. Prabowo also invited the audience to better defend the interests of everyone, both strong and weak. Sexara locuis, the speech shows a call to be fair, and not to side only with certain groups. Meanwhile, in illocution, this speech is included in the directive speech act because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to take a firm stance and action, namely supporting and defending all parties fairly. Supported by the use of the word "must" shows that there is a strong moral emphasis from Prabowo as a speaker to the audience to uphold the values of justice and humanity.

Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of empathy for the weak group, as well as an encouragement for the audience to support the values of social justice and peace. Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is world-to-word because Prabowo is trying to change the attitude and actions of the audience to match what is conveyed in his speech. In the context of the speech, the speech may also serve to strengthen Prabowo's image as a leader who upholds the principles of equality, justice, humanity, and invites the audience

to support fair treatment of all parties without discrimination.

Drtv 7

“Today we must never be silent while Palestinians are denied that same justice.”

The context of this speech is to discuss the issue of sovereignty and the Palestinian conflict. Prabowo emphasized that the international community cannot remain silent when the Palestinian people are still experiencing injustice and have not obtained the same rights as other nations. Locutionarily, the speech shows a call not to be passive about an action experienced by Palestine. However, Illocutionarily, the speech is included in the directive speech act because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to take a certain action, namely by not being silent or allowing the issue of injustice when it befalls the Palestinian people. Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of the emergence of an audience sense of empathy for the suffering and injustice experienced by the Palestinian people, so that it can fully support the two-state solution.

Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is a world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo wants to influence the actions and attitudes of the audience to be in accordance with what is conveyed. In the context of political speech, this speech may also serve to build international solidarity with Palestine, as well as invite the audience not to allow and act passively against global injustice.

Drtv 8

“We must act now.”

The context of this speech is to emphasize the importance of action on a problem or crisis that is occurring. Prabowo in his speech wanted to invite the

audience to immediately take action to respond to the conflict that occurred without delaying time. Locutionarily, the speech shows that there is a demand to take quick and immediate action in dealing with this conflict. However, in terms of illocution, this speech is included in the directive speech act because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to take an action. This with the use of the word "now" strengthens the element of urgency so that this speech is not just an ordinary invitation, but also an encouragement for immediate action. Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of a sense of urgency, and growing support for the steps or policies that Prabowo wants, namely to immediately do something to fight for peace.

Meanwhile, when viewed from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is included in the world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo is trying to change the actions or circumstances of the world to suit what is conveyed. So that it is also possible to foster audience empathy and urge a solution between the two countries.

Drtv 9

“Let us continue humanity’s great journey of ideals.”

The context of the speech emphasized the importance of continuing the struggle for human values and peace. Through his speech, Prabowo invited the audience to continue to maintain and continue the great journey of humanity towards ideals. Locutionarily, the speech shows an invitation to continue to develop and advance in order to achieve what is desired, namely peace. Illocutionally, this speech is included in the directive speech act because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to take certain actions, namely by continuing the joint struggle for

human values and idealism. The use of the word "Lets" in Prabowo's speech shows a serious invitation to prioritize ideals and values. Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of a sense of unity, and an encouragement to the audience to support the struggle for human values and peace.

When viewed from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is world-to-word because Prabowo tries to direct the actions and attitudes of the audience in accordance with what is conveyed in his speech. In the context of political speeches, these speeches may also serve to build optimism to achieve peace, strengthen commitment to human values, and invite audiences to always support the struggle towards a just and peaceful world.

Drtv 10

“Let us use science to uplift, not use science to destroy.”

The context of the speech is to discuss the role of science and technology in human life. Locutionarily, the literal meaning of the speech shows a moral invitation for the development of science to be used positively and responsibly. However, Illocutionarily, this speech is included in the directive speech act because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to use science for the purpose of being more beneficial to humanity. He also emphasized that science should be a tool to improve the quality of life, peace, and well-being, not as a means of war or destruction. Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of the emergence of the audience's moral awareness about how to responsibly use science, the growing rejection of the misuse of technology for violence or war.

Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is world-to-word

because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to agree with the values conveyed. In the context of political speech, the speech may also serve to build ethical awareness of the use of science, strengthen human values in technological developments, and invite the audience to always support the use of science for global peace and prosperity.

Drtv 11

“Let rising nations help others to lift themselves.”

The context of this speech discusses global cooperation, solidarity between countries, and a more just world development. Locutionally, the speech shows an invitation for developing countries to contribute to helping the progress of other countries through cooperation and mutual support. However, Illocutionarily, the speech is a directive of speech because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience, especially developing countries, to take an action by helping other parties or countries that are still experiencing difficulties. In the context of political speeches, these speeches may also serve to strengthen the spirit of international solidarity, and global development cooperation. Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of the emergence of audience awareness about the importance of mutual help and care between countries, as well as the growth of responsibility in creating global prosperity.

Judging from the concept of direction of fit, it includes world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo seeks to encourage audience action to align with what he expresses in his speech. In the context of a political speech, this speech likely also serves to strengthen cooperation between developing countries, build

global solidarity, and encourage the audience to support the development of a more just and mutually supportive world.

Drtv 12

“We must live as one human family.”

The context of the speech emphasizes the importance of unity, peace, and solidarity between people in the midst of various global differences and conflicts that occur. Locutionarily, the speech shows an invitation to build a life full of brotherhood, togetherness, and humanity, and regardless of race, religion, nationality, or other backgrounds. Illocutionarily, the speech is a directive of speech because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to implement attitudes and behaviors that support global unity. The use of the word "must" is a sign of a strong and serious invitation by Prabowo in inviting them to coexist peacefully.

The possible effects of the perlocution are in the form of the emergence of a sense of brotherhood, increased empathy of the audience towards other parties, and an encouragement for the audience to support peace and harmonious life in the world. Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is a world-to-word direction because Prabowo is trying to change the attitude and actions of the audience to match the values that have been conveyed in his speech. In the context of political speech, the speech may also serve to reduce divisions between nations and groups, as well as invite the audience to prioritize human values over differences in identity.

Drtv 13

“Let us continue humanity’s journey of hope.”

The context of the speech emphasized the importance of maintaining hope, unity, and common struggle in the face of various global challenges. Locutionarily, the speech shows an invitation to constantly move forward and not give up in fighting for a better life for humanity, as well as still holding the values of optimism and hope. Illocutionarily, speech included a retive speech act because Prabowo tried to influence the audience to continue the struggle and maintain the common hope of achieving world peace. Meanwhile, the possible effects of the perlocution are in the form of motivation to keep fighting, a growing sense of unity among the audience, and the belief that a better future can still be achieved.

Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is world-to-word because Prabowo tries to influence the actions and attitudes of the audience to be in accordance with what is conveyed. In the context of political speech, the speech may also serve to strengthen the commitment to human values, as well as invite the audience to continue to support the struggle towards a more peaceful and hopeful world.

Drtv 14

Is this a dream? Maybe. But this is the beautiful dream we must work toward together.”

The context of this utterance discusses a very strong hope for peace, unity, and a better future for the world. Prabowo realizes that the vision he conveys may sound too idealistic or difficult to realize, but Prabowo still emphasizes that this

ideal is a beautiful dream worth fighting for together by the whole world. Illocutionarily, this utterance is a directive speech act because Prabowo invites and encourages the audience to work together in a compact manner to achieve these ideals. The use of the word "must" is a linguistic indicator that this utterance is a directive speech act.

Meanwhile, the possible perlocutionary effect is to increase the audience's motivation to support and realize the vision together through cooperation and unity. Seen from the concept of direction of fit, the utterance falls under the world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo is trying to influence the audience to conform to the vision conveyed. In the context of a political speech, the utterance likely also functions to build real hope and invite the audience to fight together for the ideals of humanity and world peace.

3. Commisive Speech Act

Comm 1

“We remain committed to internationalism, multilateralism, and to every effort that strengthens this great institution.”

The context of this speech discusses Indonesia's commitment conveyed by Prabowo to global cooperation and support for international institutions, such as the United Nations (UN). Locutionarily, the speech emphasized that the Indonesian state remains committed to the values of internationalism, multilateralism, and various efforts to strengthen these international institutions. The speech also shows continued support for international cooperation and a global system based on collaboration between countries.

Illocutionarily, the speech included a *commissive speech act* because Prabowo in his speech expressed a commitment and willingness to continue to support internationalism and multilateral values. Prabowo also not only conveyed information, but also bound himself and the Indonesian state to an action or attitude in the future, namely to continue to support and strengthen international institutions. Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of increasing audience trust in Indonesia's commitment from what Prabowo has conveyed in the speech, and the emergence of support for international cooperation.

Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is included in the *world-to-word direction of fit* in the category of commissive speech, because Prabowo as a speaker is committed to making future actions and realities in accordance with the speech conveyed. In the context of political speech, the speech may also serve to strengthen diplomatic legitimacy, show the consistency of commitment to international cooperation, and invite the audience that international institutions need to be strengthened in order to maintain world peace and stability.

Comm 2

We will continue to serve where peace needs guardians.”

The context of this utterance discusses Indonesia's commitment to world peace and involvement in humanitarian missions and world peacekeeping. Prabowo also emphasized that Indonesia will continue to contribute to places that require protection and peacekeeping. Locutionarily, this utterance demonstrates readiness and determination to continue supporting efforts to maintain world stability and peace. Illocutionarily, this utterance is a commissive speech act because Prabowo

states a commitment to continue carrying out certain actions in the future, by participating in maintaining world peace. The use of the word "will" is a reinforcing indicator that this utterance is a commissive speech act.

Meanwhile, the possible perlocutionary effect is increased audience trust and confidence in Indonesia due to President Prabowo's commitment, as well as encouragement from other countries to contribute to efforts to maintain peace. Viewed from the concept of direction of fit, the utterance falls under world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo seeks to make future actions and realities consistent with the commitments he has made. In the context of a political speech, the utterance likely also serves to persuade the audience and provide information that Indonesia is ready to continue contributing to maintaining global security and stability, as well as strengthening the country's moral and diplomatic legitimacy.

Comm 3

“Indonesia is prepared to deploy 20,000 or even more of our sons and daughters to secure peace in Gaza or elsewhere.”

The context of the speech discusses Indonesia's commitment to world peace, especially regarding the conflict in Gaza and other conflict areas. Prabowo also emphasized Indonesia's readiness to send a large number of personnel to support international peace missions. Illocutionarily, this speech shows Indonesia's concrete readiness to participate in efforts to maintain international stability and peace.

Illocutionarily, the speech included a commissive speech act because Prabowo expressed a commitment and readiness of his country to take certain actions in the future, namely by sending peace force personnel. Meanwhile, the

perlocutionary effect can be in the form of increasing audience trust in Indonesia's commitment, the emergence of respect for Indonesia's role in humanitarian and peace issues, and the encouragement for other countries to participate in similar international missions. This statement, when viewed from the concept of direction of fit, includes world-to-word of fit because Prabowo in the statement tries to make future reality in accordance with the commitment stated in his statement. Likewise, in the global context, the statement in the context of a political speech may also function to demonstrate Indonesia's real commitment to international peace, as well as convince the whole world that Indonesia is ready to take an active role in maintaining global security and peace.

Comm 4

“We are ready.”

The context of this speech shows the readiness of a country, group, or government to face challenges, and carry out responsibilities. The literal meaning of the use of the word "We are ready" indicates a condition of readiness or willingness to face a certain situation or to carry out a decisive one. Illocutionarily, this speech is included in the commissive speech act because Prabowo gave a statement that Indonesia is committed and ready to take certain actions in the future. Prabowo also not only provided information about the condition of his country, but also promised to be involved or act according to the needs of the situation that is being discussed.

Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution can be in the form of the audience's confidence in Prabowo's readiness as a speaker to take action in the

future, and increased support for actions or policies to be carried out. Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is included in the world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo is committed to making actions or reality in the future according to what has been conveyed. In the context of political speeches, the speech may also serve to show the readiness of the Indonesian state for what will happen in the future, strengthening Prabowo's legitimacy and credibility.

Comm 5

“We are also willing to contribute financially to support the great mission.”

The context of this speech is to discuss support for a major mission such as a humanitarian mission, peace, or international cooperation. Prabowo in the speech emphasized that Indonesia does not only provide moral or political support, but is also ready to provide financial assistance for the success of achieving peace. Locutionarily, the speech shows readiness to help in the form of material and economic for the achievement of common goals. However, Illocutionarily, the speech included a commissive speech act because Prabowo expressed his willingness and commitment to take certain actions in the future, by providing financial support. Prabowo used the word "are willing to contribute" to reinforce that Prabowo has seriousness and commitment to this.

Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of increasing audience trust in Prabowo's commitment to represent the Indonesian state. In the context of political speech, it may also serve to bind Prabowo as a speaker against a certain action for his speech. When viewed from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is world-to-word because Prabowo is committed to making an action in

the future according to what he has conveyed.

Comm 6

“Indonesia will continue to support the United Nations.

The context of the speech discusses Indonesia's relationship with the United Nations and Indonesia's commitment to global cooperation and world peace. Prabowo in his speech emphasized that Indonesia will continue to provide support to the United Nations in carrying out its role as an international institution. Locutionarily, the speech shows the sustainability of Indonesia's support for these international institutions. Illocutionarily, the speech included a commissive speech act because Prabowo in the speech expressed a commitment and promise that Indonesia would continue to provide support in the future. And the use of "will continue" is an indication that Indonesia is willing and committed to a sustainable action.

Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of increasing international audience trust in Indonesia's promised commitments, the emergence of support for global cooperation from other countries. Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is a world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo is committed to taking actions and reality in the future in accordance with what has been conveyed in his speech. In the context of political speeches, the speech is also likely to serve to strengthen Indonesia's diplomatic legitimacy, show consistency of support for the United Nations, and invite the audience to the importance of international cooperation in maintaining world peace and stability.

Comm 7

“We will never forget.”

The context of the speech is related to the events of the last few years, Prabowo said that at the UN forum agreed to accept and listen, as well as uphold social and economic justice so that it will always be considered an important thing and will always be remembered. Locutionarily, the speech shows a commitment to continue to remember an event that at the UN forum once chose to agree to listen to and advocate for all forms of social and economic justice. Illocutionarily, the speech is a commissive speech act because Prabowo expressed a commitment and indirectly made a promise not to forget what had been agreed at the previous UN forum. The affirmation of this statement is shown through the use of the word "will never" which means Prabowo gave such a strong statement that he will never forget the incident.

Meanwhile, the possible effect of the perlocution is in the form of the emergence of emotion, empathy, solidarity and even historical awareness in the audience, and can strengthen the audience's trust in Prabowo's moral and emotional concern as a speaker on the issues discussed. Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the speech is included in the world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo is committed to always maintaining future actions in accordance with what he has conveyed. In the context of political speeches, the speech also serves to maintain collective memory, strengthen social and national solidarity, and invite the audience to continue to appreciate the history of what has happened before.

Comm 8

“Indonesia is committed to being part of making this vision a reality.”

The context of the speech discusses a shared vision of peace, international conflict resolution, and global cooperation. Prabowo committed Indonesia to an active role in realizing the discussed goal of peace between Palestine and Israel. Locutionarily, the speech demonstrates Indonesia's willingness and strong determination to contribute significantly to this shared goal. However, illocutionarily, the speech constitutes a commissive speech act because Prabowo expressed a commitment on behalf of Indonesia to take action in the future. Prabowo not only expressed an opinion but also committed himself to a form of political and diplomatic responsibility to support the realization of this vision.

Meanwhile, the possible perlocutionary effect is the emergence of support for international cooperation, as well as growing optimism that this shared vision can be realized through collaboration between countries. Seen from the concept of direction of fit, the utterance includes world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo seeks to create a future world in accordance with the commitments conveyed in his speech. In the context of a political speech, the utterance likely also functions to demonstrate political moral responsibility towards international issues, as well as inviting the audience that Indonesia is ready to actively contribute to realizing peace, justice, or the global vision being fought for.

Comm 9

“I propose to this assembly a message of hope and optimism grounded in action and execution.”

In the context of this utterance, Prabowo offers a new vision, idea, or approach to addressing various global challenges. Prabowo also conveys that his message is not merely hope, but is also based on concrete actions and implementation. Locutionarily, the utterance states that Prabowo is presenting to the assembly a message of hope and optimism based on action. Illocutionarily, the utterance is a commissive speech act. The use of the words "I propose" reinforces that the utterance is a commissive speech act, as Prabowo demonstrates a commitment to implementing concrete actions that support the message of hope and optimism. Meanwhile, the possible perlocutionary effect could be the emergence of a sense of optimism regarding the possibility of positive change, as well as encouragement to support the proposed policy.

Judging from the concept of direction of fit, the utterance includes a double direction of fit, namely world-to-word and word-to-world. World-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo wants to create a world in the future in accordance with the commitment he expressed. Prabowo in the utterance shows a commitment to encourage real action to realize the hopes and optimism conveyed. The second direction of fit is word-to-world because Prabowo describes his message as something realistic and can be realized through action. In the context of a political speech, the utterance likely also functions to build public trust, and invite the audience to support an approach oriented towards real action.

Comm 10

“We will continue to serve where peace needs guardians.”

The context of this utterance discusses Indonesia's commitment to world peace and its involvement in humanitarian missions and international peacekeeping. Prabowo emphasized that Indonesia will contribute to places in need of protection and maintain peace. Locutionarily, this utterance demonstrates a readiness and determination to continue supporting global peace efforts. Illocutionarily, this utterance is a commissive speech act because Prabowo states his commitment to continue carrying out certain actions in the future. Prabowo is committed to continuing to participate in maintaining world peace in the future.

Meanwhile, the possible perlocutionary effect could be increased audience trust in Indonesia and encouragement for other countries to support efforts to maintain international peace. Seen from the concept of direction of fit, this utterance is world-to-word because Prabowo seeks to make future actions and realities in line with the commitments conveyed. In the context of a political speech, this utterance likely also serves to demonstrate Indonesia's real commitment to world peace and assure the audience that Indonesia is ready to continue contributing to maintaining global security and peace.

4. Expressive Speech Act

Expre 1

“We are all hopeful that the leaders of the world will show great statesmanship.”

The context of this utterance discusses Prabowo's hope for global leadership

in facing various world conflicts and challenges. Prabowo in this utterance conveys a sense of optimism and hope that world leaders will demonstrate wisdom and great diplomatic ability in making decisions. Locutionarily, this utterance shows a hope for wise attitudes and responsible leadership from international leaders. Illocutionarily, this utterance is an expressive speech act because Prabowo expresses a feeling and optimism towards the actions of world leaders. Furthermore, Prabowo indirectly encourages world leaders to act more responsibly and prioritize peace and diplomacy. The use of the word "hopeful" reinforces that this utterance is an expressive speech act.

Meanwhile, the possible perlocutionary effect is the emergence of a sense of optimism in the audience, as well as being a moral encouragement for leaders to demonstrate their global responsibility. The utterance is seen from the concept of direction of fit including No direction of fit, because the expressive speech act does not aim to change the world or describe a fact directly, but only to express Prabowo's own psychological state as the speaker. In the context of a political speech, the utterance likely also functions to build a sense of optimism, and invite world leaders to act decisively and wisely for the sake of world peace and stability.

Expre 2

We are greatly heartened by the events of the last few days, where significant leading countries of the world have chosen to side with history the path of the moral high ground, path of rectitude, path of justice, humanity, and to shun hatred, to overcome suspicion, and to avoid the use of violence.

The context of the utterance is discussing the development of diplomacy

and world peace efforts. Prabowo expressed appreciation and optimism for the actions of several major countries that chose to support moral values, justice, humanity, and peace rather than violence and hostility. Locutionarily, Prabowo's utterance stated that he felt very encouraged and inspired by the actions of major countries that chose to support moral values, justice, and humanity, and strongly rejected hatred and hostility. Illocutionarily, the utterance is an expressive speech act supported by the use of the word "heartened" to reinforce that it is an expressive speech act. Because Prabowo expressed positive feelings in the form of pride, hope, and appreciation for the actions of these countries.

Meanwhile, the possible perlocutionary effect could be the emergence of a sense of optimism in the audience regarding international developments, and moral encouragement for other countries to adopt a similar stance. Viewed from the concept of direction of fit, the utterance is included in no direction of fit because the expressive speech act only serves to show the speaker's emotional attitude towards a situation. In the context of a political speech, the utterance may also function to strengthen the moral legitimacy of peaceful diplomacy, as well as encourage the audience to support the values of justice, humanity, and conflict resolution without violence.

5. Declaration Speech Act

Researchers on the Declaration Speech Act found no strong data to identify it as a declaration speech act. This is because Prabowo's speech lacked any sentences indicating a strong declaration. Therefore, according to researchers, Prabowo's speech yielded zero results for the declaration speech act.

C Discussions

Based on this study after going through a detailed analysis by the researcher, this study found that directive speech is the dominant type of speech used in Prabowo Subianto's speech at the 80th United Nations General Assembly. With a total of 14 speeches identified as directive speech. The findings found that President Prabowo Subianto used language to encourage, persuade, invite, and influence international audiences to fully support peace, humanitarian values, and actions related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Such as the sayings "We must not give up", and "We must act now" which shows a strong invitation to a global audience.

The dominance of directive speech in this study is very different from most previous studies which generally found assertive speech as the most dominant type of speech in political speech. For example, research conducted by Tampubolon (2024) on Joe Biden's speech found that assertive speech is very dominating because the speech focuses on delivering political arguments and government policies. Likewise, Dharma (2025) research found that assertive speech was the most dominant in Joko Widodo's speech at the Annual Session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) because the speech served more to explain the government's achievements and national conditions.

Similarly, Naqvi (2025) and Liu & Ali Huddin (2025) found that assertive speech became the most common type in political debates between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. From the study, assertive speech is often used to convey political claims, arguments, criticisms, and ideological positions during the debate. In contrast to this study, Prabowo's speech focused more on persuasion and collective

action than political confrontation. Therefore, the act of directive speech appears more because the speech emphasizes more calls for peace, solidarity, and humanitarian responsibility.

In addition, the findings of this study are also different from the research of Dahnous (2024) which found that assertive speech is the most widely used type in King Abdullah's speech. The study emphasizes how political leaders use assertive speech to present social and cultural realities. Meanwhile, this study shows that Prabowo's speech is action-oriented because Prabowo consistently encourages the audience to engage in peace efforts and humanitarian action. This difference is influenced by the context of his speech. King Abdullah's speech focused more on representations of social realities, while Prabowo's speech at the United Nations aimed to build international awareness and action related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Similarly, the results of this study also have similarities with research conducted by Agagon (2024) which examined the act of illocutional speech used by Ferdinand Marcos Jr. in the State of the Nation Address (SONA) in 2022 and 2023. The study found that representative and directive speech more often appeared because the president tried to provide information to the public as much as he persuaded to support government programs and certain political goals. These findings are relevant to this study because Prabowo also used a type of directive speech to encourage support for peace and humanitarian values. However, the research conducted by Naparan focuses more on domestic political discourse, while this research focuses on international diplomacy and global humanitarian issues.

Therefore, the communicative goals and audience scope of the two studies are quite significantly different.

In addition, the results of this study are also relevant to Hikmah's (2023) research on Aespa's speech at the United Nations. The study found that assertive speech predominates because the speech conveys more information, personal experiences, and social awareness messages. This is the same as this study, both speeches discussed humanitarian and global issues in international forums, however, Aespa's speech focused more on social awareness campaigns and emotional engagement while Prabowo's speech emphasized diplomatic persuasion, and political action. Therefore, the act of assertive speech became more dominant in this study.

In addition, this research is relevant to Tiawati's (2024) research on expressive tutue in Prabowo Subianto's presidential campaign speech. Tiawati found that expressive acts have an important role in building emotional relationships, strengthening political image, and influencing audiences emotionally. Relevant to this study, expressive speech is also used to convey empathy, concern, and solidarity for the suffering of the Palestinian people. However, expressive speech was not the dominant type of speech in this study because speech focused more on international diplomacy and persuasion than on emotional political campaigns.

In this study, in addition to identifying the types of speech acts, this study also analyzes the act of locution, illocution, the possible perlocution effect, and the realization of the concept of direction of fit. The results of this study show that

Prabowo's speech not only serves to convey literal meaning, but also tries to influence the audience emotionally, politically, and diplomatically. For example, the saying "We must not give up" contains a type of directive illocution that aims to encourage optimism and collective action. And the possible effect of the perlocution is increased motivation, and support for peace efforts.

In addition, this study found that the direction of fit is realized differently according to the communicative purpose of each speech. Such as directive speech, most of which includes the world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo is trying to influence the reality of the world according to the speech conveyed. Meanwhile, the act of assertive speech includes the word-to-world direction of fit because the speaker tries to describe the reality and the existing political conditions. In addition, some of the speeches also contain a double direction of fit, especially in speeches that show a commitment to a two-state solution in Palestine.

Based on the above comparison, this study shows some novelty compared to previous studies. The first novelty, this study is different from most previous studies that only focused on the identification of illocutional speech acts, this study combines Austin's theory of locution, illocution, and perlocution with Searle's concept of direction of fit in one analysis that is quite extensive.

Second, this study specifically examines Prabowo Subianto's speech in the context of international diplomacy and the Palestinian-Israeli conflict at the UN General Assembly. Most previous research focused on domestic political speeches, presidential debates, or social campaigns, while this study emphasized humanitarian diplomacy and international political communication.

Third, this study found that directive actions were the most dominant type of speech in Prabowo's speech, which was different from most previous studies that found assertive speech was predominantly used. The findings indirectly show that Prabowo's speech is more persuasive and action-oriented because it emphasizes responsibility, peacebuilding, and humanitarian solidarity in the international community.

And finally, the direction of fit analysis is a new and main thing in this study. This research shows how political language not only represents reality, but also seeks to shape audience attitudes, encourage collective action, and strengthen diplomatic legitimacy globally. Therefore, this research makes a theoretical contribution to the study of pragmatism and a practical contribution to the understanding of diplomatic communication strategies in international political discourse.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussion of the research, it can be concluded that Prabowo Subianto strategically used various types of speech in his speech at the 80th United Nations General Assembly to convey Indonesia's diplomatic position regarding the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. This research applies the Theory of Speech Actions proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (1976), this study identifies the act of locution, the act of illocution, and the act of perlocution, as well as the realization of the concept of direction of fit in the speech. The results of the study show that directive speech is the dominant speech act used in speech. The results show that Prabowo's speech is very persuasive and action-oriented because it consistently encourages the audience to support peace, humanity, solidarity, and collective responsibility for the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Through his speech, Prabowo tried to influence attitudes and emotional actions towards the humanitarian issue.

In addition to directive speech, this study also found assertive, commissive, expressive, and declaration speech actions. Which is an act of assertive speech explaining the political reality, humanitarian crisis, and diplomatic position of Indonesia. The commissary's actions reflect Indonesia's commitment to peace and support for the two-state solution. Meanwhile, expressive speech in the speech was used to convey empathy, concern, and solidarity for the suffering of the Palestinian

people, while declaration speech in the speech researchers did not find strong enough speech to be identified as declaration speech.

Furthermore, this study found that the speech contained the dimensions of locution, illocution, and perlocution simultaneously. In the act of locution showing the literal meaning of the speech, the act of illocution explaining communicative measures such as persuading, inviting, informing, and expressing commitment, while the act of perlocution shows the possible effect of audience perlocution, such as the example of the emergence of emotional solidarity, awareness, motivation, and support for peace efforts. This study also found that each type of speech act reflects the realization of a different direction of fit concept. In some of the directives, the directive reflects the world-to-word direction of fit because Prabowo tries to influence reality according to his words. The act of assertive speech reflects the word-to-world direction of fit because Prabowo is trying to describe the reality and existing human conditions. In addition, some speeches also show a double direction of fit, especially in speeches that contain political beliefs as well as diplomatic commitments.

Based on a comparison with several previous studies, this study shows some novelties. First, this research is quite different from the previous research which mostly only focused on the act of illocution, while this study applies Austin's theory of locution, illocution and perlocution, and realizes the concept of direction of fit from Searle in one in-depth analysis. Second, this research also focuses on political diplomacy and humanitarian discourse in the context of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict at the UN Assembly. Third, the findings of this study found that

directive speech is the most dominant type of speech, in contrast to most previous studies that found assertive speech as the most dominant type of political discourse.

Therefore, this research makes a theoretical contribution to the development of pragmatic studies, especially on Speech Theory and direction of fit analysis, as well as makes a practical contribution to understanding diplomatic communication strategies used by political leaders in international forums.

B. Suggestions

Based on the results and conclusions of this study, the researcher also wants to provide suggestions for future researchers who are interested in pragmatic studies, especially the analysis of speech actions in political discourse.

First, the researcher suggests that future researchers should conduct more comprehensive research on political speech using a different pragmatic approach, or can combine speech theory with other linguistic theories, such as Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and so on. This can provide a deeper understanding of how political leaders use language strategically to influence audiences and build political ideologies. Second, the researcher is then expected to analyze speech actions in different international political contexts, so that there is a comparison of speeches from different political leaders and can enrich the understanding of political communication and international diplomacy.

Third, further research is highly recommended to examine not only the act of illocution, but also the act of locus, the effect of perlocution, and direction of fit

in more depth because these aspects can help explain the relationship between language, communicative goals, audience responses, and social reality more comprehensively. Finally, the researcher hopes that this research can contribute to the development of linguistic and pragmatic studies, especially in understanding how speech acts function in international political discourse and humanitarian diplomacy.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

| No | Speech Act Type | Frequency | Examples Datum |
|----|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 1 | Assertive | 8 | <p>Assrt 1 : <i>“We differ in race, religion, and nationality, yet we gather together as one human family.”</i></p> <p>Assrt 2 : <i>“My country knows this pain.”</i></p> <p>Assrt 3 : <i>“Our world is driven by conflict, injustice, and deepening uncertainty.”</i></p> <p>Assrt 4 : <i>“The UN was born from the ashes of the Second World War.”</i></p> <p>Assrt 5 : <i>“Indonesia is today one of the largest contributors to United Nations Peacekeeping Forces.”</i></p> <p>Assrt 6 : <i>“The only solution is this two-state solution.”</i></p> <p>Assrt 7 : <i>“We believe in the United Nations”</i></p> |

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| | | | <p>Assrt 8 : <i>“To close, I would like to reiterate again Indonesia’s complete support for the Two-State Solution in Palestine.”</i></p> |
| :2 | Directive | 14 | <p>Drvtv 1 : <i>“We must not give up.”</i></p> <p>Drvtv 2 : <i>“We cannot surrender our hopes or our ideals.”</i></p> <p>Drvtv 3: <i>“We must draw closer, not drift apart.”</i></p> <p>Drvtv 4 : <i>“Together we must strive to achieve our hopes, our dreams.”</i></p> <p>Drvtv 5 : <i>“We must reject this doctrine.”</i></p> <p>Drvtv 6 : <i>“We must stand for all, the strong and the weak.”</i></p> <p>Drvtv 7 : <i>“Today we must never be silent while Palestinians are denied that same justice.”</i></p> <p>Drvtv 8 : <i>“We must act now.”</i></p> <p>Drvtv 9 : <i>“Let us continue</i></p> |

| | | | |
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| | | | <p><i>humanity's great journey of ideals."</i></p> <p>Drtv 10 : <i>"Let us use science to uplift, not use science to destroy."</i></p> <p>Drtv 11 : <i>"Let rising nations help others to lift themselves."</i></p> <p>Drtv 12 : <i>"We must live as one human family."</i></p> <p>Drtv 13 : <i>"Let us continue humanity's journey of hope."</i></p> <p>Drtv 14 : <i>Is this a dream? Maybe. But this is the beautiful dream we must work toward together."</i></p> |
| 3 | Commissive | 10 | <p>Comm 1 : <i>"We remain committed to internationalism, multilateralism, and to every effort that strengthens this great institution."</i></p> <p>Comm 2 : <i>We will continue to</i></p> |

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| | | <p><i>serve where peace needs guardians.”</i></p> <p>Comm 3 :“<i>Indonesia is prepared to deploy 20,000 or even more of our sons and daughters to secure peace in Gaza or elsewhere.”</i></p> <p>Comm 4 :“ <i>“We are ready.”</i></p> <p>Comm 5:“ <i>“We are also willing to contribute financially to support the great mission.”</i></p> <p>Comm 6 :“ <i>“Indonesia will continue to support the United Nations.</i></p> <p>Comm 7 :“ <i>“We will never forget.”</i></p> <p>Comm 8 :“ <i>“Indonesia is committed to being part of</i></p> |
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| | | | |
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| | | | <p><i>making this vision a reality.”</i></p> <p>Comm 9 : “<i>I propose to this assembly a message of hope and optimism grounded in action and execution.”</i></p> <p>Comm 10 : “<i>We will continue to serve where peace needs guardians.”</i></p> |
| 4 | Expressive | 2 | <p>Expre 1 : “<i>We are all hopeful that the leaders of the world will show great statesmanship.”</i></p> <p>Expre 2 : <i>We are greatly heartened by the events of the last few days, where significant leading countries of the world have chosen to side with history the path of the moral high ground, path of rectitude, path of justice,</i></p> |

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| | | | <i>humanity, and to shun hatred, to overcome suspicion, and to avoid the use of violence.</i> |
| 5 | Declaration | 0 | – |
| | Total | 34 | |

| No | Direction of fit | Speech Act Type | Frequency | Example Datum |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | Word to world | Assertive | 7 | <i>Assrt 1 : “We differ in race, religion, and nationality, yet we gather together as one human family.”</i> |
| 2 | World to word | Directive Commissive | 13 9 | <i>Drvtv 5 : “We must reject this doctrine.”</i> |

| | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| | | | | Comm 7 :“ “We will never forget.” |
| 3 | Double Direction | Assertive Commissive Directive | 1 1 1 | Assrt 8 : “To close, I would like to reiterate again Indonesia’s complete support for the Two-State Solution in Palestine.” Comm 9 :“ “I propose to this assembly a message of hope and optimism grounded in action and execution.” Drtv 14 :Is this a dream? Maybe. But this is the beautiful |

| | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------|---|---|
| | | | | <i>dream we must work toward together.”</i> |
| 4 | No Direction | Expressive | 2 | |