

ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACTS AND ILLOCUTIONARY FORCE IN THE INAUGURAL SPEECH OF PRESIDENT PRABOWO SUBIANTO: A PRAGMATIC STUDY

 <https://doi.org/10.30598/PEJLac.v6i1.pp1-10>

Merlyn Titahena¹ , Eka Yulianti Bur , Areni Yulitawati Supriyono  Novita Tabelessy²

¹Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Pattimura. Jl. Ir. M. Putuhena, Ambon, 97233, Indonesia

²Unit Penunjang Akademik Bahasa, Universitas Pattimura. Jl. Ir. M. Putuhena, Ambon, 97233, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to describe the forms of commissive speech acts and analyze the illocutionary force in the inaugural speech of Prabowo Subianto delivered at the Plenary Session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR RI) on October 20, 2024, from a pragmatic perspective. This research employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The data source consisted of the official transcript of the presidential inaugural speech, which was analyzed using speech act theory proposed by John Searle and pragmatic studies. Data were collected through observation and note-taking techniques, while data analysis was conducted through stages of identification, classification, interpretation, and illocutionary force analysis based on the context of utterances. The findings reveal that the inaugural speech was dominated by commissive speech acts, including promises, commitments, expressions of capability, reform determination, and international solidarity. The illocutionary force of these utterances functions to build political legitimacy, strengthen leadership image, shape public optimism, and direct public expectations toward the governmental agenda for the 2024–2029 period. The use of modal expressions such as “will,” “must,” and “ready” indicates future-oriented commitments that are performative and institutional in nature. Furthermore, this study finds that commissive speech acts in the inaugural speech function as a form of pre-policy mechanism, namely the use of language to bind political agendas before they are realized into concrete policies. Therefore, the inaugural speech functions not merely as a ceremonial discourse but also as a medium for constructing a symbolic political contract between the leader and the people through linguistic actions. This study is expected to contribute to the development of pragmatic studies, particularly in the analysis of speech acts in political discourse and contemporary political communication.

Keywords: Pragmatics, commissive speech, illocutionary force, political speech, inaugural speech.

Article Information:

Correspondency author's email:
titahenamerlyn20@gmail.com

Article submitted: 20/05/2026

Last Revision: 30/05/2026

Article Accepted: 05/06/2026

Article Published: 25/06/2026

Copyright © Merlyn Titahena, Eka Yulianti Bur, Areni Yulitawati Supriyono, Novita Tabelessy

RESEARCH  OPEN ACCESS
ARTICLE

Publisher: Universitas Pattimura
(Manage by Language Study Center)



This work is licensed under [Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 CC-BY International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential means of communication in social, political, and cultural life. In the political sphere, language functions not only as a tool for conveying information but also as an instrument for influencing, persuading, building political legitimacy, and shaping leadership image before the public. Through language, a leader can communicate ideology, governmental vision, and political commitments to society. Therefore, political speeches constitute a relevant object of study from a pragmatic perspective because they contain

various intentions and actions realized through utterances (Chilton, 2004; Charteris-Black, 2018).

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines the meaning of utterances in relation to the context in which they are used. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of meaning communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener within a particular context. Pragmatic meaning is influenced not only by linguistic forms but also by contextual factors, shared knowledge, and communicative intentions (Huang, 2014; Mey, 2021). The concept of speech acts was introduced by John Langshaw Austin in his William James Lectures at Harvard University in 1955 and was first published in *How to Do Things with Words* in 1962 (Austin, 1975). Austin argued that when people produce utterances, they are simultaneously performing actions. Building on Austin's theory, Searle (1969) further developed speech act theory by classifying illocutionary acts into five categories: representatives (asserting or describing facts), directives (attempting to get the hearer to perform an action), commissive (committing the speaker to a future action), expressive (expressing the speaker's feelings or psychological state), and declarations (bringing about a change in an institutional or social situation through the utterance itself). Illocutionary speech acts are closely related to the speaker's communicative intentions. Illocutionary force refers to the communicative function or intended effect of an utterance, such as requesting, promising, inviting, apologizing, or declaring. In political communication, illocutionary force plays an important role in shaping public opinion, gaining public support, and strengthening political legitimacy through persuasive and ideological language (Fairclough & Fairclough, 2012; Chilton, 2004).

One of the dominant forms of illocutionary speech acts in political speeches is the commissive speech act. Commissive speech acts are utterances that bind the speaker to future actions, such as promises, oaths, commitments, threats, and expressions of willingness (Searle, 1979). According to Leech (2016), commissive speech acts function to demonstrate the speaker's commitment to planned actions, thereby carrying implications for the interlocutor. In state speeches, commissive speech acts are used to emphasize a leader's responsibility and commitment to the people as well as the direction of governmental policies.

The inaugural speech delivered by Prabowo Subianto during the Plenary Session of Indonesia's People's Consultative Assembly (MPR RI), held at the Nusantara Building, the Parliament Complex, Senayan, Jakarta, Indonesia, on October 20, 2024, constitutes an important political discourse worthy of examination. The speech contains various utterances that reflect the commitments of the new administration, including combating corruption, achieving food self-sufficiency, and improving public welfare. For example, the statement, "*We will lead the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesian nation with sincerity.*" represents a commissive speech act in the form of a promise. Similarly, the statement, "*Indonesia must achieve food self-sufficiency as soon as possible.*" reflects the government's determination and commitment to implementing its national agenda.

Besides containing commitments, the speech also possesses a strong ideological dimension. According to van Dijk (2003), political discourse cannot be separated from relations of power, ideology, and communication strategies aimed at influencing society. Political speeches also function as persuasive rhetorical discourse that constructs leadership identity and public trust (Charteris-Black, 2018; Fairclough & Fairclough, 2012). Research by Lestari (2020) demonstrates that the use of speech acts in presidential inaugural speeches functions to build a national leadership image. Furthermore, research by Zulfa et.al. (2024) reveals that illocutionary speech acts dominate the inaugural speech of President Prabowo Subianto and

function to convey appeals, commitments, and political communication strategies. Although many studies on political speech acts have been conducted, research specifically focusing on commissive speech acts and illocutionary force in President Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech remains limited. As an inaugural address, this speech represents an important political discourse because it conveys the priorities, commitments, and governing vision of a newly elected president. Therefore, analyzing the pragmatic functions of commissive speech acts in this context provides valuable insights into how political leaders use language to construct commitments, gain public trust, and strengthen political legitimacy. This study aims to fill this gap by describing the forms of commissive speech acts and analyzing their illocutionary force in President Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech for the 2024–2029 presidential term from a pragmatic perspective.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative approach using a descriptive method. Qualitative research seeks to understand social phenomena through contextual interpretation and detailed description (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The source of the research data is the inaugural speech of President Prabowo Subianto at the Plenary Session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR RI) on October 20, 2024, obtained from the official transcript and public video documentation. It can be seen in the transcript URL such as https://www.setneg.go.id/baca/index/pidato_presiden_prabowo_subianto_pada_sidang_paripurna_mpr_ri_dalam_rangka_pelantikan_presiden_dan_wakil_presiden_ri_terpilih_periode_2024_2029 (The official transcript of President Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech which available on the official website of the Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia) and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9RttA2cFMtQ&t=8595s> (The video documentation of the speech is publicly which available through the official YouTube channel).

The research data consist of utterances containing commissive speech acts, such as promises, commitments, expressions of willingness, and determination. Data collection was conducted using observation and note-taking techniques. The researcher acted as the primary research instrument by carefully observing and analyzing the content of the speech, then recording relevant utterances and classifying them according to the categories of commissive speech acts based on Searle's theory (1969). The data consisted of utterances indicating commitments to future actions, promises, willingness, intentions, and determination expressed by the speaker.

The criteria for data selection were based on the presence of commissive functions, in which the speaker committed to performing certain actions in the future. During the data identification process, the main difficulty encountered was distinguishing commissive speech acts from other illocutionary acts because some utterances could perform multiple pragmatic functions depending on the context. Data analysis was conducted using a pragmatic analysis method through several stages: identification, classification, analysis of illocutionary force, and interpretation of meaning based on the context of the utterances. In addition, the analysis employed an interactive model consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Miles et al., 2014). The results of the analysis are presented descriptively and narratively by quoting relevant utterances, accompanied by explanations of their pragmatic meanings and illocutionary functions within the context of the political speech.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study indicate that the inaugural speech of President Prabowo Subianto contains a dominance of commissive speech acts used as a political communication strategy to build governmental legitimacy, demonstrate the direction of national policies, and shape public expectations toward the 2024–2029 administration. Based on the results of data identification, seven main forms of commissive speech acts were found, including promises, expressions of willingness, policy commitments, reform determination, and international solidarity.

The dominance of commissive speech acts in the speech demonstrates that the inaugural address functions not merely as ceremonial discourse, but also as a form of moral, political, and institutional commitment between the president and the people. From a pragmatic perspective, commissive utterances possess illocutionary force that directs the speaker toward actions to be carried out in the future (Searle, 1979). Therefore, every commissive utterance in this speech represents the commitment of the new administration to the national development agenda.

3.1. Commissive Speech Act in the Form of a Promise

A commissive speech act in the form of a promise is identified in the following utterance from the official inauguration speech (03:16:05; translated from Indonesian by the author):

“We will lead the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesian nation with sincerity.”

The utterance contains the linguistic marker *will*, which functions as a future-oriented modal verb indicating the speaker’s commitment to performing a future action. According to Searle (1979) speech act theory, commissive speech acts are characterized by the speaker’s commitment to performing a future course of action. Therefore, the illocutionary force expressed in this utterance is a promise, through which the speaker commits to leading the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesian nation with sincerity.

Pragmatically, this utterance functions to build public trust by projecting an image of responsible and ethical leadership. This finding supports the view that political leaders employ commissive speech acts to establish credibility and strengthen public confidence through future-oriented commitments (Charteris-Black, 2018; Fairclough & Fairclough, 2012). The expression with *sincerity* highlights the ethical dimension of the commitment rather than merely announcing a future governmental action. By promising to lead the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesian nation with sincerity, the speaker seeks to strengthen credibility and reassure the public of the government’s commitment to fulfilling its responsibilities. Thus, the commissive function of this utterance is to establish confidence in future leadership while reinforcing the speaker’s accountability to the nation.

3.2. Commissive Speech Act in the Form of Commitment

A commissive speech act in the form of commitment is identified in the following utterance from the official inauguration speech (03:25:37; translated from Indonesian by the author):

“Indonesia must achieve food self-sufficiency as soon as possible.”

The utterance contains the deontic modal *must*, which expresses a strong sense of necessity and urgency regarding the achievement of food self-sufficiency. Although *must*

conventionally indicates obligation rather than a commissive force, in the context of the President's inaugural speech the utterance functions as a declaration of the government's commitment to prioritizing food self-sufficiency as a national agenda. The illocutionary force is therefore interpreted as a commitment to pursuing this objective through future governmental action.

Pragmatically, the utterance serves to communicate one of the government's strategic priorities while encouraging public confidence in its capacity to strengthen national food security. The phrase as soon as possible reinforces the urgency of the policy objective and signals that food self-sufficiency will receive immediate governmental attention. Consequently, the commissive function of this utterance lies in expressing the government's commitment to achieving food self-sufficiency as a strategic national goal.

3.3 Commissive Speech Act in the Form of Policy Commitment

A commissive speech act in the form of policy commitment is identified in the following utterance from the official inauguration speech (03:26:54; translated from Indonesian by the author):

"We are ready to become the world's food granary."

The expression are ready to serves as a linguistic marker of commitment, indicating the speaker's readiness to undertake a future course of action. According to Searle's (1979) speech act theory, commissive speech acts commit the speaker to future actions. In this context, the utterance expresses the government's commitment to strengthening Indonesia's agricultural sector and positioning the country as a major contributor to global food security.

This interpretation is further supported by another utterance from the same speech:

"The government under my leadership will focus on achieving energy self-sufficiency." (official inauguration speech, [insert timestamp]; translated from Indonesian by the author).

The modal verb will explicitly signal the government's commitment to implementing future policies in the energy sector. Together, the expressions are ready to and will function as linguistic evidence of commitment, reflecting the government's intention to carry out specific policy agendas. These linguistic markers resemble what political discourse scholars describe as contractual language, in which leaders publicly commit themselves to future actions and thereby establish expectations of accountability.

Pragmatically, these utterances function not only to communicate future policy priorities but also to build public trust by presenting the government as prepared and committed to achieving national self-sufficiency. They construct an image of a government that assumes responsibility for delivering its policy agenda, thereby strengthening its political legitimacy. This finding is consistent with van Dijk's (2003) view that political discourse is employed to construct legitimacy and shape public perceptions through narratives of national development and self-reliance.

3.4. Commissive Speech Act in the Form of Reform Determination

A commissive speech act in the form of policy commitment is identified in the following utterance from the official inauguration speech (03:28:48; translated from Indonesian by the author):

"The government under my leadership will focus on achieving energy self-sufficiency."

The utterance contains the modal verb *will*, which functions as a linguistic marker of commitment by indicating the government's intention to undertake a future course of action. According to Searle (1979) speech act theory, commissive speech acts are characterized by the speaker's commitment to performing future actions. Therefore, the illocutionary force expressed in this utterance is a policy commitment, through which the speaker commits the government to prioritizing energy self-sufficiency as one of its strategic national objectives.

Pragmatically, this utterance functions to communicate the government's policy priorities while strengthening public confidence in its capacity to achieve national energy independence. The phrase *will* focus emphasizes that energy self-sufficiency is positioned as a key agenda of the new administration. Thus, the commissive function of this utterance is to reinforce governmental credibility by publicly committing to a strategic national policy. This finding is consistent with van Dijk (2003) view that political discourse is employed to construct political legitimacy through commitments to national development.

3.5. Commissive Speech Act in International Solidarity

Commissive speech acts are also identified in the context of international solidarity, as reflected in the following utterance from the official inauguration speech (03:44:39; translated from Indonesian by the author): “We are ready to send more humanitarian aid, evacuate the wounded and traumatized children, and prepare our military and other hospitals to assist the victims of this unjust war”. This utterance expresses an illocutionary force in the form of humanitarian commitment, as the speaker demonstrates the government’s readiness to undertake concrete actions in response to an international humanitarian crisis. The expression is ready to function as a linguistic marker of commissive force, indicating the government’s preparedness to provide assistance, conduct evacuations, and mobilize medical resources for affected victims.

Same as the perspective of political pragmatics, this utterance functions to construct Indonesia’s image as a nation that actively participates in international humanitarian efforts. By publicly expressing readiness to provide assistance and medical support, the speaker projects a foreign policy orientation based on solidarity, humanitarian responsibility, and concern for global issues. Furthermore, this commissive act extends beyond domestic political accountability and addresses the international community by presenting Indonesia as an actor committed to humanitarian values. Thus, the commissive function of this utterance lies in establishing international solidarity while reinforcing the government’s diplomatic identity through a commitment to humanitarian action.

3.6. Pragmatic Functions of Commissive Speech Acts

Overall, the commissive speech acts in the inaugural speech perform three dominant pragmatic functions: political commitment, persuasive function, and ideological function. These functions are realized not only through future-oriented expressions such as *will* and *are ready to*, but also through the strategic use of first-person pronouns, particularly “we” and “I,” which construct relationships between the speaker, the government, and the Indonesian people. This result is consistent with previous studies showing that commissive speech acts are frequently used in political discourse to communicate governmental commitments and shape citizens' expectations (Lestari, 2020; Zulfa et al., 2024).

a. Political Commitment Function

The political commitment function is reflected in the promises and policy agendas expressed by President Prabowo Subianto. Commissive utterances demonstrate the government’s

responsibility toward the people by presenting future-oriented commitments related to national development. The use of the first-person plural pronoun “we” in these utterances does not always refer to the same group. In some contexts, “we” refers to the government and state institutions as the actors responsible for implementing policies, while in other contexts it represents a broader collective identity involving the Indonesian people. This flexible use of “we” allows the speaker to construct both governmental responsibility and collective national involvement.

b. Persuasive Function

The commissive speech acts also serve a persuasive function by encouraging public support, unity, and optimism regarding future national development. The repeated use of collective expressions such as “we” functions as an inclusive rhetorical strategy that reduces the distance between the leader and the public. By presenting governmental commitments as collective aspirations, the speaker seeks to gain public acceptance and strengthen cooperation between the government and society. In contrast, the use of the first-person singular pronoun “I” (when appearing in the speech) highlights the speaker’s personal authority and responsibility as the national leader.

c. Ideological Function

The ideological function is reflected in the construction of discourse concerning a sovereign, independent, and socially responsible Indonesia. Through commissive expressions, the speaker constructs an image of a government committed to national self-reliance, anti-corruption efforts, and humanitarian values. The strategic choice of pronouns, particularly the use of “we,” contributes to the construction of a shared national identity by positioning the government and citizens within a common political project. Meanwhile, the use of “I” emphasizes personal leadership and accountability in carrying out the commitments presented.

The dominance of commissive speech acts indicates that the inaugural speech functions not merely as a political announcement but as a performative discourse through which the speaker establishes commitments, shapes public expectations, and strengthens political legitimacy. Through the interaction between future-oriented expressions and pronoun strategies, the speech constructs a relationship of accountability between the government, the Indonesian people, and the broader international community.

3.7. Research Novelty

The novelty of this study lies in its focus on commissive speech acts as a central feature of presidential inaugural discourse. While previous studies on political speeches have often emphasized representative, expressive, or persuasive functions, this study demonstrates that commissive speech acts play a significant role in constructing political commitments and projecting future governmental actions.

This study reveals that commissive speech acts in President Prabowo Subianto’s inaugural speech function as a form of pre-policy discourse, in which language is used to publicly articulate governmental commitments before the implementation of concrete policies. Through expressions of promise, readiness, and policy commitment, the inaugural speech becomes a medium through which the leader establishes expectations, accountability, and a symbolic relationship between the government and the people.

Furthermore, this study contributes to the understanding of political pragmatics by showing that commissive speech acts in inaugural speeches are not merely linguistic expressions of

future intentions but also performative acts that contribute to the construction of political legitimacy. The findings demonstrate that commissive strategies are employed to strengthen leadership credibility, communicate national priorities, and shape public expectations regarding the government's agenda for the 2024–2029 period.

Table 1 presents the classification of commissive speech acts identified in President Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech. The table summarizes the timestamps, speech utterances, forms of commissive acts, illocutionary forces, and pragmatic functions. The inclusion of timestamps enables an analysis of the sequential organization of commissive speech acts throughout the speech and demonstrates how commitments are strategically distributed within the discourse.

Table 1. The classification of commissive speech acts in President Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech

No.	Timestamp	Speech Utterance	Commissive Form	Illocutionary Force	Pragmatic Function
1	03:16:05	"We will lead the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesian nation with sincerity."	Promise	Commitment to future leadership	Establishing leadership legitimacy and public trust
2	03:26:54	"We are ready to become the world's food granary."	Readiness/ Commitment	Commitment to strengthening food security	Constructing national self-reliance and capability
3	03:28:48	"The government under my leadership will focus on achieving energy self-sufficiency."	Policy Commitment	Commitment to implementing future policies	Emphasizing energy independence as a national priority
4	03:31:25	"We will significantly reduce corruption."	Reform Commitment	Commitment to anti-corruption action	Strengthening governmental accountability and institutional reform
5	03:44:39	"We are ready to send more humanitarian aid, evacuate the wounded and traumatized children, and prepare our military and other hospitals to assist the victims of this unjust war."	Humanitarian Commitment	Commitment to international humanitarian action	Constructing Indonesia's identity as a humanitarian actor

As shown in Table 1, the identified commissive speech acts are distributed across different stages of the inaugural speech. The speech begins with a leadership promise, through which the speaker establishes responsibility and trust with the public. This is followed by policy-oriented commitments related to national development, including food security, energy independence, and institutional reform. The final part of the speech extends the commitment beyond domestic governance through humanitarian action, positioning Indonesia as an active participant in international solidarity. This sequential pattern suggests that the speaker constructs a symbolic social contract by first establishing legitimacy and trust, followed by presenting specific governmental commitments.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, this study concludes that commissive speech acts in President Prabowo Subianto's inaugural speech function as an important strategy of political communication for constructing governmental legitimacy and establishing commitments between the leader and the people. The identified forms of commissive speech acts include promises, expressions of readiness, policy commitments, reform commitments, and humanitarian commitments. These findings demonstrate that inaugural speech is not merely a ceremonial discourse but also a performative form of political communication through which future governmental actions are publicly articulated.

The pragmatic analysis shows that commissive speech acts are employed to express commitments related to national development agendas, including food security, energy self-sufficiency, institutional reform, and international humanitarian engagement. Linguistic markers such as *will* and *are ready to* indicate future-oriented commitments that project the government's intention to undertake specific actions. Therefore, these commissive expressions function not only to convey political messages but also to create public expectations regarding the administration's future responsibilities and policy implementation.

Furthermore, this study identifies three major pragmatic functions of commissive speech acts: political commitment, persuasive function, and ideological function. The political commitment function is realized through promises and policy-oriented statements that present the government's future agenda. The persuasive function is constructed through collective expressions, particularly the use of *we*, which contributes to building unity and reducing the distance between the leader and the people. Meanwhile, the ideological function is reflected in the construction of discourse concerning national sovereignty, independence, social responsibility, and Indonesia's role in international humanitarian efforts.

The contribution of this study lies in demonstrating that commissive speech acts in presidential inaugural discourse operate as a form of pre-policy discourse, where language is used to publicly formulate governmental commitments before policy implementation. In this sense, inaugural speeches serve as a strategic space for constructing political accountability and shaping expectations between leaders and citizens. This study contributes to political pragmatics by highlighting how linguistic choices, particularly commissive strategies and pronoun use, contribute to the construction of political legitimacy.

Future research may extend this study by examining commissive strategies across different political contexts. Comparative studies between presidential inaugural speeches and other political genres, such as campaign speeches or policy speeches, could reveal whether similar commitment strategies are employed in different communicative situations. In addition, research on speeches by lower-level political leaders, such as governors or mayors, could provide further insight into whether commissive strategies vary according to political position, audience, and institutional context.

ETHICAL STATEMENTS

This study is qualitative document-based research that uses data in the form of the inaugural speech transcript of President Prabowo Subianto at the Plenary Session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR RI) on October 20, 2024, obtained from public sources and official documentation. The study does not involve direct human subjects, interviews, experiments, or the collection of personal data; therefore, it does not require ethical approval from a research ethics committee. The author declares that all data used in this study are publicly accessible and are analyzed solely for academic purposes within the fields of

pragmatics and linguistics. The research was conducted objectively, scientifically, and free from any particular political interests. The author also declares that there is no conflict of interest in the conduct or publication of this study. All reference sources used in this research have been properly cited in accordance with academic writing conventions.

REFERENCES

- Austin, J. L. (1975). *How to do things with words* (2nd ed.). Harvard University Press.
- Charteris-Black, J. (2018). *Analysing political speeches: Rhetoric, discourse and metaphor* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
- Chilton, P. (2004). *Analysing political discourse: Theory and practice*. Routledge.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (5th ed.). Sage Publications.
- Fairclough, I., & Fairclough, N. (2012). *Political discourse analysis: A method for advanced students*. Routledge.
- Huang, Y. (2014). *Pragmatics* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Leech, G. N. (2016). *Principles of pragmatics*. Routledge.
- Lestari, S. P. (2020). *Tindak tutur dan gaya bahasa dalam pidato pelantikan Presiden Republik Indonesia* [Speech acts and language style in the inaugural speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia]. *Lingua: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 16(2), 265–277. <https://doi.org/10.15294/lingua.v16i2.12573>
- Mey, J. L. (2021). *Pragmatics: An introduction* (3rd ed.). Wiley-Blackwell.
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook* (3rd ed.). Sage Publications.
- Searle, J. R. (1969). *Speech acts: An essay in the philosophy of language*. Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J. R. (1979). *Expression and meaning: Studies in the theory of speech acts*. Cambridge University Press.
- van Dijk, T. A. (2003). *Ideology and discourse: A multidisciplinary introduction*. Pompeu Fabra University.
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.
- Zulfa, S. I., Darmuki, A., & Hidayati, N. A. (2024). *Kajian pragmatik tindak tutur lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi pada pidato pelantikan Presiden Prabowo tahun 2024* [A pragmatic study of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in President Prabowo's 2024 inaugural speech]. *Pendas: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Dasar*, 10(3). <https://doi.org/10.23969/jp.v10i03.31525>