SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF RISHI SUNAK'S SPEECH ON G20 SUMMIT IN BALI

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S1-Degree

By:

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ABSTRACT

In carrying out human communication activities cannot be separated from speech act. Speech act is one of the objects of pragmatic study. When someone speaks, sometimes that person also does something, not just say something even expects a reaction from his interlocutor. Speech act is actions that are displayed through speech utterance to convey the intent and purpose to other people in various activities that have a social dimension in social life. Searle explained that speech act is categorized into five types. The five types of speech act are representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative.[1]

The purpose of this research was to know the type of illocutionary acts which presented by Rishi Sunak's speech. The objective of this research is to identify the types of illocutionary acts used by the speech. The research method is descriptive qualitative with data analysis technique. This research focus on the analysis of speech act in a speech delivered by Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali, and also download a video of the speech on YouTube. The instrument of this research is the researcher herself,

The findings show that there were five kinds of illocutionary acts performed by the Rishi Sunak, namely assertive, directive, expressive, and commissive, declaration. Rishi Sunak used 24 utterances of types of illocutionary acts. assertive were 5 utterance (21%), directive were 3 utterance (12%), expressive were 4 utterance (17%), commissive were 11 utterance (46%), and declaration was 1 utterance (4%). The commissive is mostly used by the speech.

Keyword : *Pragmatic*, *Speech act, lllocutionary act.*

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[1] Fita Nur Rahayu, et al, *Illocutionary Act in the Main Characters' Utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie*, Thesis Mulawarman University, (Samarinda: Jurnal Ilmu Budaya, 2018), P. 176.

DECLARATION

I here by state that this thesis entitled : "Speech Act Analysis of Rishi Sunak's Speech on G20 Summit in Bali" is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and theories from several sources and those are properly acknowledgement in this thesis.

Bandar Lampung,   September 2023
Declareted By,

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A thesis entitled: **SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF RISHI SUNAK'S SPEECH ON G20 SUMMIT IN BALI**, By: **Della Khoirunisa, NPM: 1911040048, Study Program: English Education** was tested and defended in the final examination session held on, Thursday, December 14th 2023.

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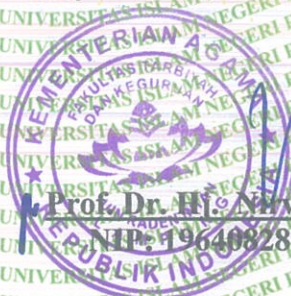
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MOTTO

وَمِنْ ءَايَـٰتِهِۦ خَلْقُ ٱلسَّمَـٰوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضِ وَٱخْتِلَـٰفُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَٰنِكُمْ إِنَّ فِى ذَٰلِكَ لَـٔايَـٰتٍ لِّلْعَـٰلِمِينَ ﴿٢٢﴾

And among its signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, the difference in your language and the color of your skin. indeed, in that there are signs for those who know. (Q.S. Ar – Rum: 22)[2]

DEDICATION

Appreciatively, I dedicated this thesis to me, another part of myself that always eager for challenges in life. And especially for:

1. My Allah who always give his full of rohmah and blessing.

2. Rasulullah SAW, the one who made me know who my God is and may Allah gather us in heaven with him

3. My father, Abu Maskur (Alm) I hope you rest in peace in heaven and my mother, Sep Nidar who always pray for my success and give me motivation and support to study hard until now. I love them so much for everything.

4. The whole lecturers at English Department of Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.

5. My beloved best friend since new student until now. And all my best friends and family at English Education Department batch 2019.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The author of this thesis is Della Khoirunisa, or famously called by her friends, Della. She was born in Margadadi on April 15, 2001. The author was born to Sep Nidar and Abu Maskur and has 3 sibilings.

In 2007 She went to SD Negeri 1 Margadadi and graduated in 2013 then continued to junior high school in the same year at MTs NU Demak and graduated three years later in 2016. Then continued school at MA Negeri Demak and graduated in 2019. In the same year she was accepted as a student of the Department of English Language Education, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Raden Intan Lampung through the SPANPTKIN route.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Praise and gratitude to the presece of God Almighty for His grace and love so that the researcher can complete this research which takes the title "Speech Act Analysis of Rishi Sunak's Speech on G20 Summit in Bali." This research is submitted to fulfill the requirements in accomplishing S1 degree at English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Raden Intan Lampung. The researcher realizes that this research is still far from the perfection, therefore the researcher expects constructive criticism and suggestions from all of the reader. During finishing the research, there were many difficulties faced by the reseacher and without helping from the people, it may impossible for the researcher to finish this research. Next, she thanks to people mentioned below:

1. Prof. H. Wan Jamaluddin Z, M.Ag., Ph.D, Rector of Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung.
2. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd., Dean of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung.
3. Meisuri, M.Pd, my academic advisor, for her guidance and help during my study in the university and the completion of my bachelor thesis.
4. M. Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd my second supervisor, who has spent countless hours correcting my bachelor thesis and did not only give me advices about the thesis but also told me what learning really is.
5. All the lectures in the Department of English Education of Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung, who have kindly educated me and shared valuable insight and lessons..
6. All members of Class C, whom I cannot mention all their names here, but who are always in my thoughts and daily prayers: I am thankful for your supports and for our friendship.

Finally, the words cannot be enough to expressed, except praise to Allah the lord of the world, for blessing and guidance. Hopefully, the findings of research are expected to be useful for those who read this thesis and interested to the topics.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

As a first step in understanding the title of this research, terms are need to avoid confusion for reader. The title of this research is "Speech Act Analysis of Rishi Sunak's Speech on G20 Summit in Bali**"**.

Analysis is an activity that includes several activities. These activities are in the form of differentiating, parsing and sorting to obtain put into certain groups to be categorized with purpose then look for the connection and then interpret the meaning. Gorys stated that analysis is a process for solving a problem into parts that are related to each other.[1] Beside that, according to Wiradi analysis is an activity that contains a number of things activities such as mastering, differentiating, sorting things to be classified and regrouped according to certain criteria and then looked for relationships and interpret its meaning.[2]

Speech act is a theory that examine the meaning of language accordance the relationship between speech and action taken by the speaker. Speech act is a pragmatic element that involves the speaker and the listener or the writer and the reader and what is being discussed. Yule Stated that speech act is central to pragmatic and are also the basis for the analysis of other topic in the field, such as premise, inference, entailment, conversation, principle of cooperation, and principle of politeness.[3] Textual rhetoric, pragmatic require the principle of cooperation.

Rishi Sunak was born on 12 May 1980. He is a British politician who has served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and Leader of the Conservative Party since October 2022. He previously holds two cabinet positions under Boris

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[1] Keraf, Gorys, *Komposisi: Sebuah Pengantar Kemahiran Bahasa*. (Flores: Nusa Indah, 2004), P. 67

[2] Wiradi, *Analisis Sosial*. (Bandung : Yayasan Akatiga, 2006), p. 103

[3] George Yule, *Pragmatics*. (Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 280

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Johnson, lastly as Chancellor of the Exchequer from 2020 to 2022. Sunak has been Member of Parliament (MP) for Richmond (Yorks) since 2015.

Sunak stood in the July–September Conservative Party leadership election to succeed Johnson. He had received the most votes in each of the series of MP votes, but lost the members' vote to Foreign Secretary Liz Truss. After spending the duration of Truss's premiership on the backbenches, Sunak stood in the October 2022 Conservative Party leadership election to succeed Truss, who resigned amid another government crisis. He was elected unopposed as Conservative leader and appointed prime minister. He is the first British Asian and Hindu to hold the office of prime minister.[4]

Speech is an activity of speaking in public or giving speeches to express their opinion, or to give an idea about something. Speech is usually performed by a person who gives speeches and statements about things or events that are important and should be discussed. Emha Abdurrahman said that speech is a verbal delivery of a description or opinion regarding a matter (problem) by stating a description of the problem in clearly defined sentences in front of the masses or crowds at a certain time.[5] Speech aim is to influence people; speech is usually carried out by a leader or famous people (public figure) because they have an important role in their environment.

B. Background of the Problem

In life in society, human interact or relate to each other by using language. A language and human are two things that cannot be separated, both have a close relationship. Language is a communication tool for human, with the human language

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[4]https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-63374306 on Februari 4, 2023 at 10pm.

[5]Wida Kurniasih, "*Pidato: Pengertian, Tujuan, Jenis-jenis dan Struktur Teks Pidato*", https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/pengertian-pidato/ on December 10, 2021 at 8pm.

being able to express what is in their minds or ideas. In Chaer opinion, language is an arbitrary sound symbol used by members of social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves.[6] Communication is an aspect important for the life of human. The interaction of human life starts from communicating with himself and the people around him. In order for communication to take place well, human must master language skill. Language can be conveyed through spoken or written media.

In language, sometimes a person does not directly convey the meaning of his speech, but through the hidden meaning behind his speech. In addition, in interpreting an utterance, one cannot only listen to the words spoken by the interlocutor. However, it must pay attention to the context of the speech. In communicating, we often encounter that not all utterance have meaning in accordance with the constituent words. The emergence of pragmatics in the early 1960s made it easier for researchers to examine this matter.[7] Pragmatics is used to connect the meaning of an utterance with pragmatic power.

In life, human cannot be separated from speech events, because with human speech they can convey information to their interlocutors that can be understood by each other. In carrying out human communication activities cannot be separated from speech act. Speech act is one of the objects of pragmatic study. In accordance with Rustono, pragmatics is a part of the science of signs or semiotics.[8] Especially in this field is the interpretation of signs or language. In this study a

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[6] Komang Tya Dwi Pradipta, "*An Analysis of Jargons used by Receptionists in Front of Office at Grand Istana Rama Hotel*", Thesis Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (Singaraja: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Undiksha, 2017),p. 6.

[7]Muliadi Alkapitani et al, "*The Enrichment of new Vocabularies in Sasak Language Because of Gold Mining Spreading in Sekotong West Lombok*", Universitas Tecnica de Manabi, (Lombok: international Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 2017),p . 184 .

[8] Rustono, *Pokok-pokok Pragmatik*, (Semarang: CV IKIP Semarang Press, 1999).

pragmatic approach is used to examine the unit of speech act analysis, thus it can be seen what the function of the speech act is said by the speaker, because every utterance spoken by the speaker has a certain meaning and purpose according to the purpose.

In carrying out human communication activities cannot be separated from speech act. Speech act is one of the objects of pragmatic study. When someone speaks, sometimes that person also does something, not just say something even expects a reaction from his interlocutor. Speech act is actions that are displayed through speech utterance to convey the intent and purpose to other people in various activities that have a social dimension in social life. Searle explained that speech act is categorized into five types. The five types of speech act are representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative.[9] These types of speech act exist in various speech events in daily life such as conversation between speaker and speech partner in buying and selling activities, discussion, seminar, teaching and learning activities, conversation in film, television show, and so on.

Speech is very important in carrying out daily activities. Every speech has a certain function and purpose to produce a complete communication. But sometimes the speech spoken by the speaker has an implied meaning. Therefore the speech partner must understand the function and purpose of the speech so that it can be conveyed properly. This is supported by the opinion from Rustono. He found that the activity of uttering or uttering speech with a specific purpose is a speech act.[10] The term speech act arises because in uttering an utterance the speaker does not merely

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[9] Fita Nur Rahayu, et al, *Illocutionary Act in the Main Characters' Utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie*, Thesis Mulawarman University, (Samarinda: Jurnal Ilmu Budaya, 2018), P. 176.

[10] Neni Widyawati, et al, *"Tindak Tutur Ilokusi dalam Video Podcast Deddy Corbuzier dan Najwa Shihab pada Media Sosial Youtube"*, Skripsi Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram , (Lombok: Jurnal Ilmiah Telaah, 2020), P. 63.

state his utterance. But the speech has a meaning behind it. An utterance is produced by the speaker consists of purpose and function. This kind of thing can be studied with pragmatics which discusses illocutionary act.

The form of speech act can be found anywhere in the spoken form of language. This is because when we speak, we do spoken language, there are two types of speaking, namely monologue and dialogue. A speech is a monologue, meaning that when we do a speech we are doing a monologue. Emha Abdurrahman said that speech is a verbal delivery of a description or opinion regarding a matter (problem) by stating a description of the problem in clearly defined sentences in front of the masses or crowds at a certain time.[11] Speech aim is to influence people; speech is usually carried out by a leader or famous people (public figure) because they have an important role in their environment.

Speech acts are classified into three, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Austin stated that locutionary is simply saying something, conveying information, speaking, asking questions, and so on.[12] The focus of locution is on the meaning of the utterance that is spoken, not on the purpose or intent of the utterance. Identification of locutionary speech act is the easiest to do because it does not interpret the context of the speech. Then Austin explained that illocutionary act is speech act that are not descriptive and are not subject to truth condition. An illocutionary act is a performance of an act in saying something.[13] This type of speech act has a hidden meaning so that the speech partner performs certain action desired by the speaker. Therefore in Levinson's opinion perlocutionary act is the effect on the

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[11]Wida Kurniasih, "*Pidato: Pengertian, Tujuan, Jenis-jenis dan Struktur Teks Pidato*", https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/pengertian-pidato/ on December 10, 2021 at 8pm.

[12] J L Austin, *How to Do Things with Words*. 1 Ed (Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1962), p. 108.

[13] Ibid, 99.

audience by the mean of uttering a sentence.[14] This effect or influence can be intentional or accidentally created by the speaker.

This research focuses on illocutionary types because in Rishi Sunak's speech there are many types of illocutionary types that can be analyzed. Compared with locutionary act and perlocutionary act, analyzing illocutionary we can find out the hidden meaning of the speaker and understand what the speaker conveys based on the illocutionary type, in Rishi Sunak's speech there is a hidden meaning that can be analyzed.

On the basis of the above phenomenon, there is an interest in analyzing the types of illocutionary act. It is very important to study because every speech can give an impression or information to the listener and by studying illocutionary act, we can know how to convey and can understand the speaker intentions correctly. Illocutionary act is not only found in daily conversation but can be found in speech, speech can have a great impact on the listener, so speech can be used as an object of study, this research will analyze the types of illocutionary act assumed by Searle's theory and analyze which illocutionary act is the most widely used in speech. The speech that will be analyzed is a speech delivered by a public figure is Rishi Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali.

The researcher is interested in taking the public figure Sunak, because he is currently the center of attention of people in his leadership to become British Prime Minister, where he is the first British Prime Minister from Asia, the researcher is impressed with PM Sunak because of his dignified and courageous attitude to lead British even though he is from India. Sunak is a British politician who recently served as Prime Minister of United Kingdom and Leader of the Conservative Party since October 2022. He is the first British Prime Minister of United Kingdom who has Asian blood. Sunak was born in Southampton to his parents who are of

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[14] Levinson, Sthepen. C, *Pragmatics*. (United states: Chambridge University Press, 1983), p.236.

Indian descent. Both his parents migrated to the UK from East Africa in the 1960's. As British PM Rishi Sunak often makes speeches, and in this research he gave a speech at the G20 in Indonesia, in this speech there are speech acts that can be analyzed. As British PM of course many people listen to his speeches as a source of information, and because this speech is in Indonesia, Many Indonesian people listened to his speech. So this can provide important insight into how the speech act phenomenon is used in a speech

Prime Minister Sunak gave a speech on the G20 summit he attended in Bali, Indonesia that "took place amidst the worst global economic crisis since 2008". We know that the whole world has been heavily impacted by covid 19, one of these countries is Indonesia, with the presence of the G20 it will help find solutions to these impact, this speech really educates the public.

This research is closely related with English Education, in the world of education especially in speech act. Speech act is about language, the relationship of language and learning is the core of approaches to education. Toward the use of language in the classroom, the people act upon the meaning they construct. Johnson asserts that interpersonal aspect of classroom discourse is related to three instructional functions: control, organization, and motivation.[15] These three instructional functions of speech acts are basic to teacher function in the classroom.

In relation to classroom speech acts, Searle maintains that directives is a speech act that is frequently used in a classroom interaction.[16] The teachers use it to make the students do something. The types of speech act used are command, order,

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[15] Widi Andewi , Winia Waziana, "*An Analysis of Teaching and Learning Process*" STMIK Pringsewu {Jurnal TEKNOSASTIK, 2019).

Searle, J.R., "*Speech Acts*: *An essay in the philosophy of language*".Cambridge (Cambridge University Press, 1969).

advice, request, warning, and so forth. The use of speech acts gave positive impact for the students itself, as example the students can be more active in the teaching and learning process. On the other hand, teachers have an important role because teacher as the central of the learning and as a main speaker in the classroom. The classroom speech acts determine the quality of verbal interaction in the classroom. This provides important information for teachers, whereby they know the typical teaching behaviours they use extensively in communicating with the students. Wells acknowledges that language use is related to the context in which the interaction takes place.[17]

Besides, teachers have a responsibility to transfer and share knowledge or information to the students. For every teacher especially as an English teacher, the use of English during teaching and learning process is really important. So that, the use of speech acts especially in teaching English as foreign language are really important for helping the teachers reach the goal in the teaching and learning process.

C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Research

Appropriate to the background of the research above, this research focus on analyzing the types of illocutionary act in speech, the speech from Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali, Analyzes each sentence of speech and classifies it, then analyze the types of illocutionary act (representative, directive, expressive, commissive, declaration) assumed by Searle's theory.

D. Problem Formulation

1. What are the types of Illocutionary Act used in the Speech of Rishi Sunak on G20 summit in Bali?

2. What is the type of Illocutionary Act mostly used in Speech of Rishi Sunak on G20 summit in Bali?

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[17]Ike Nursafitri, "*An Analysis of Speech Acts used by English Teacher at SMAN 5 Barru*" S1 Thesis (Makassar Muhammadiyah University, 2021)

E. Objectives of the Research

1. To know the types of Illocutionary Act used in the Speech of Rishi Sunak on G20 summit in Bali.

2. To know the type of Illocutionary Act mostly used in the Speech of Rishi Sunak on G20 summit in Bali.

F. Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Contibution

This research is expected to be useful for other parties. The benefits expected from this research, both theoretically and practically, are as follows.

The result of this research, theoretically, this research is expected to be useful for readers and become knowledge about pragmatic research in the form of illocutionary act.

2. Practical Contribution

1. **For student**

The result of this research are expected for students to be able to understand easily in understanding pragmatics, especially in the speech act. And students can also improve their language skills by watching Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali.

2. **For teacher**

The result of this research are expected to be useful for teachers as a reference material in communicating with students. Teachers can also apply Sunak's video speech as a media for teaching students, especially in pragmatic subjects.

3. **For other research**

This research can be useful and can be an inspiration for those who want to do research on speech act.

G. Relevant Research

Some relevant research have been done on illocutionary act phenomena in movie, song and 10ommiss teacher talk. The first research by Rizka Eguh Ashari (2017) entitled "A Pragmatic Analysis of Illucitionary act found finding Nemo Movie and its Aplication in Teaching Speaking at the Twelfth Grade of Senior High School", What are the types of illocutionary act found in Finding Nemo movie? How is the applicationof illucitionary act found in Finding Nemo movie to teach speaking at the twelfth grade of Senior High School? The purpose of this research is to find out. To identify the types of illocutionary act found by Nemo characters in Finding Nemo movie and to describe the application of illocutionary act found in Finding Nemo movie to teach speaking at the twelfth grade of Senior High School. The study used a qualitative research design and the sample Nemo utterances in Finding Nemo movie. The instrument in this study is Watching the movie and reading the script. The data analysis in this study used Collecting all of the illocutionary act, Coding the data collection, Classifying the type of the illocutionary act, Describing the types of illocutionary act in movie script entitled Finding Nemo, the context of illocutionary act, and the data interpretation, Making conclusion and suggestion. Then result of the research the study shows us that there are 1005 utterances in Finding Nemo Movie. Found four of five categories of illocutionary act appear in Nemo's utterances in Finding Nemo movie. Those categories identified appear in 30 data which analysed in this research. There are representative 11 utterances 36.67%, directive 14 utterances 46.67%, commissive 1 utterance 3.33, and expressive 4 utterances 13.33%. Those categories identified appear in 30 data which analysed in this research. The declarative were not finding in this research.[18]

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[18]Rizka Eguh Ashari, "*A Pragmatic Analysis of Illucitionary Act Found Finding Nemo Movie and its Aplication in Teaching Speaking at the Twelfth*

The second research by Nony Novyanti (2019) entitled is "Illocutionary Act in Song Lyrics of Ed Sheeran's Divide Album". What categories of illocutionary act are found in the song lyrics? What are the functions of the illocutionary act found in the song lyrics? The purpose of this research is to describe the categories of illocutionary act in the song lyrics and to find out the functions of the illocutionary act in the song lyrics. This study used a qualitative research design and the sample utterances song lyrics of Ed Sheeran's Divide Album. The instruments in this study are listening the songs, reading and understanding the song lyrics, Selecting and underlying the lyrics belonging to illocutionary act found in the song lyrics, and rewriting all the data containing illocutionary act which selected from data source in the notebook. The data analysis are data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/ verification. Then result of the this study shows that there are four categories of Illocutionary Act found in the song lyrics including Representative, Directive, Commissive, and Expressive. Representative act is found found as the most dominant categories of Illocutionary Act with 135 data (68.2%), Next followed by Directive with 33 data (16.7%), Expressive with 16 data (8.1%),and Commisive with 14 data (7%). Ed Sheeran employs Representative act to deliver his ideas. Moreover, there are four types of Functions of Illocutionary Act found in the song lyrics. They are Collaborative, Competitive, Convivial, and Conflictive. Collaborative func0tion is found as the most dominant function with 135 data (68.2%), followed by Competitive function with 33 data (16.7%), Convivial function with 28data (14.1%), and Conflictive function with 2 data (1%). Collaborative function becomes the most dominant function because it is intended to tell the truth committed by Ed Sheeran.[19]

Grade of Senior High School" S1 Thesis (Purworejo Muhammadiyah University, 2017).

[19]Nony Novyanti, "*Illocutionary Act in Song Lyrics of Ed Sheeran's Divide Album*", S1 Thesis Sumatera Utara University, (Medan: The University Institutional Repository, 2019).

The third research by Siti Hanna Sumedi and Dery Rovino (2020) "Speech Act Analysis of English Teacher Talk at SMP Negeri 1 Rangkasbitung". Investigated the speech act in the teacher talk at SMP Negeri 1 Rangkasbitung. The purpose of this research is to find out. To analyze speech act of teacher talk in English Class at SMP Negeri 1 Rangkasbitung. The study used a qualitative research design and sample the research 1 English Teacher and 35 Student Junior High School in Rangkasbitung. The instrument in this study used recording. The result of the research the total of teacher's utterances in one meeting was 122 utterances. Build upon the analysis, four types of speech act found inthe teacher's utterance, such as directive, assertive, commissive, and expressive speech act. Directive speech act became the most frequent speech act found in the teacher talk, took over 68 % of the utterances. Assertive speech act became the second frequent speech act with 14 %. The percentage of the last two speech act, commissive speech act and expressive speech act, were only 10 % and 8% in the teacher talk during the teaching and learning process.[20]

On the basis of the explanation of the relevant research, it means that there are many similar research about speech act that have been done. But there is a significant difference of relevant research to this research. The difference is this research focus on the speech act in Sunak to find out the kinds of Illocutionary Act and the kind of Illocutionary Act mostly uses in Speech of Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali. The speech has never been in linguistic research. From the explanation above, this research conduct a research entitled Speech Act Analysis Speech of Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali.

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[20]Siti Hanna Sumedi and Dery Rovino, "*Speech Act Analysis of English Teacher Talk at SMP Negeri 1 Rangkasbitung*", S1 Thesis Jakarta State University, (Jakarta: Jurnal of English Language and Culture, 2020).

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

In conducting research, we need research design. Research design refers to the strategy to integrate the different components of research projects in cohesive and coherence way. Some experts have different opinion about what is mean by research design. According to Creswell research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis.[21]

In this research uses a qualitative research design for subject analysis, because this researcher finds speech act in Speech of Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali. Qualitative research is an interpretive approach that aim are to obtain certain meaning and behaviors experienced in social phenomena. Qualitative research is research that produce descriptive data in the form of spoken or written subjects that have the aim of individual and complete understanding of the background. This study uses descriptive methods to describe speech act in Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali, because this study described the phenomena and kinds of speech act used in speech. The description method is one method of collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer research questions. The descriptive method used in this study because it can help research to describe speech act in Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali**.**

2. Research Subject

This research focuses on the analysis of speech act in a speech delivered by Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali, and also downloads a video of the speech on YouTube. The research subject accordance Arikunto in limits the research subject as an object, thing or person where the data for

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[21]John W Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed-Method Approaches*, (Sage Publiscations, 2009).

research variables is attached, and is in question.[22] So the subject of this research is Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali and this research objects uses the theory of Searle to analyze the speech act in the speech.

3. **Data and Data Source**

Data is fact or information use to decide the answer to research question.[23] Data is very important for a study because with data research can find out the result of research, then also needs sources to obtain data. The data source is the research subject where the data can be obtained. So it can be said that data is an important asset for researchers to obtain the information needed.

Proposed by opinion of Lofland in their book Moleong said that the main data source in qualitative research is words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and others.[24] Data of this study use speech act proposed by Searle. While this research source is a video of Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali which is downloaded from YouTube.

4. **Data Collection Technique**

In research collecting data is very important. Data collection techniques have a very important role in a study and determine the success or failure of a study. In line with Ary, the most widely uses methods in collecting qualitative research data are observation, interviews, documents or analysis of artifact.[25] This research technique is documentation. This research notes important things about the

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[22]http://repository.umy.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/32129/7.%20BAB.%20III.pdf?sequence=7&isAllowed=y on December 11, 2021 at 10am.

[23]Afif Annikmatul Khoiriyah."*An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Movie script""Frozen*", (State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung. 2016), P.35.

[24] Sri Hartadi, et al, "*The empowerment strategy for prostitutes through competency based culinary skills training at Semarang Rehabilitation Center*", (JPPM (Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, 2019).

[25] Donald Ary, I*ntroduction to Research in Education* (Eight Edition) (Belmont: Wadsworth, 2010), p. 431.

utterance produced in the speech, the time when the utterances were produced, noting who the speaker was including (expression, intonation, gesture, and behavior) of the speaker. This note is useful to make it easier to analyze three act (locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act), using the theory describes by Austin which includes five types of illocutionary act (declarative, representative, expressive, directive and commissive) assumed by Searle's theory, this research collect data through the following procedures. Downloading a video of Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali on YouTube, watch a video, read speech script while watching a video Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali, identify illocutionary act assumed by Searle's theory, marks by underlining the utterance in the text which include speech act and classify data build upon the type of illocutionary act.

5. **Instrument**

This research focus on qualitative data. We know that the research instrument on qualitative data is a human instrument, and collects the data himself. Suggested by Sugiyono the instrument of qualitative research is human instrument.[26] This means that a researcher becomes a tool to record information during the course of the study. From the previous statement, the way to collect data is by watching video, reading script, and trying to understand Sunak's speech at the G20 Summit in Bali, then making tables as information about speech act in Sunak's speech at the G20 Summit in Bali. Below is the tables as follows:

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[26] Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta 2017), p. 305

Table 1. Analysis Types of Illocutionary Act

No.	Clause/Sentence	Types of Illocutionary Act				
		ASS	DRC	EXP	CMM	DCL
1						
2						

Note.

ASS : Assertive

DRC : Directive

EXP : Expressive

CMM : Commisive

DCL : Declaration

The first problem formulation in this research is the types of illocutionary act assumed by the theory of Searle. Then makes a second table to find out the percentage of illocutionary act that are used the most in Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali. Tables as follows:

Table 2. Frequency of using Speech Act Analysis Rishi Sunak's Speech

No	Types of Illocutionary Act	Amount	Percentage
1			
2			
3			
4			

5			
	Total		

6. Data Analysis

To analyze the data in order to get the result of this study. Cresswell stated that qualitative data analysis reports in journal articles and scientific books is often a commonly used analytical model.[27] In this analysis model collect qualitative data, analyze it accordance to the theme, then from the previous statement data analysis is an important step to conduct qualitative research.

In this research, the data presented descriptively. Then follow the steps taken by Miles and Hiberman who have divided the data analysis process into three steps, namely data condensation, data display and verification, and drawing conclusions or research result.[28]

1. Data condensation

Miles and Huberman assumed the first step in analyzing data is data condensation. Condensation aim is to make data stronger, it can be interpreted that data condensation is a form of data analysis that aim to sharpen, sort, focus, discard, and organize data in such a way as to obtain conclusions.[29]

That way this research take the next step easily, which means that the data categorized depending on the type and identified the utterance in the speech that are included in

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[27] Jhon W. Creswell, *Education Research: planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research. planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research*, (2013), P 275.
[28] Siti Habibah, "*Intertextual Analysis on Quotation in Instagram*" S1 Thesis University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara University, (Medan, 2018), P. 28.
[29] Ibid, 28.

the speech act, then the data grouped as reported by the type of illocutionary act in Sunak's speech at the G20 Summit in Bali.

2. **Data display**

The second analysis activity is the presentation of data. Data presentation is an organized collection of data or information that allows drawing conclusions and taking action. According to this definition, data described and analyze the previous data. By presenting tables, descriptions, explanations, and analyzes related to the speech act produced by Sunak.

After describing and analyzing the data, then the data verified whether the data is correct or not. Then the data analyzed focusing on sources and theory where this study use Sunak's speech as a source, and the theory used is assumed by Searle's theory, where there are five types of illocutionary act (declarative, assertive, expressive, directive, and commissive).

3. **Draw/verify conclusion**

In the third or last step, get the conclusion. These result as a determinant to answer the research formulation. This research concluded and present the final result after finding concrete information premised on the analysis process.[30]

This research uses the Bungin formula to present illocutionary acts and find mostly type of illocutionary act in sunak utterances.[31]

$$N = \frac{fx}{N} \times 100\%$$

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[30] Ibid, 30.
[31] Bungin Burhan. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2010).

n : percentage of type

fx : total types frecuency of the sub category

N : total types of all categories

7. Trustworthiness of the Data

After analyzing the data, the data under research must contain reliability, so in this research using triangulation. Triangulation is basically a multi-method approach used when collecting and analyzing data. The basic idea is that the phenomenon under research can be well understood so that a high level of truth can be obtained when approached from various points of view. Photographing a single phenomenon from different points of view allow a reliable degree of truth to be obtained. Therefore, triangulation is an attempt to check the correctness of data or information obtained from various different points of view by reducing as much as possible the bias that occurs during data collection and analysis.[32]

Denzin said that triangulation means that the research being researched takes a different perspective on the problem being researched or more generally in answering the research question. This perspective can be proven by several method and or in several theoretical approaches.[33] In this research must take a different perspective on the problem to be studied, so that it can be proven by using theory. Denzin divides several types of triangulation, these types include:

1. Data triangulation, refers to the combination of different data resources that are applied to different times, people and places.

2. Investigator triangulation, this type of data is independent and there is more than one observer. This type of research

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[32]Norman K. Denzin and Y vonna S. Lincoln, *The SAGEHandbook of Qualitative Research* (5th Ed) (Yogyakarta!: Pustaka Belajar, 2018), p.787.

[33] Ibid, 788.

involve other research in the investigation that are made possible by this technique.[34] Additional insight into the process of understanding the data as it bring about different perspective and different epistemological assumption can inform research result.

3. Theoretical triangulation, this type of triangulation involve the use of more than one theoretical scheme. This type refer to alternative theory in the preference to use only one point of view. This theory refer to the approach of data from multiple perspective and hypotheses in mind. Various theoretical viewpoint can be placed side by side to assess their usefulness and strength.[35]

4. Methodological triangulation, this type of data uses the same method on different occasion or the same object and different method. This type use more observations and questioner.[36] As stated in the kinds of triangulation proposed by Denzin. In this study, the data source refer to the type of speech act of Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali.

I. Systematics and Discussion

The systematic discussion that is the steps in the research process is as follows:

1. Chapter I Introduction

    This chapter contains title confirmation, background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the research, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant research, research method, and systematic of the discussion.

2. Chapter II Literature Review

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[34] Ibid 779.

[35] Sutopo H.B, "*Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*" Universitas Sebelas Maret, (Surakarta: UNS Institutional Repository 2006).

[36] Op.Cit, 780.

This chapter contains definition of pragmatic, the scope of pragmatic, speech act classification, and omicron.

3. Chapter III Description of the Research Object

This chapter contains General Description of and Fact and Data Display.

4. Chapter IV Finding and Discussion

This chapter contains of the research data and research finding. It presents all the data obtained along with the result of the data analysis with the interpretation of the data.

5. Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter contains the conclusion and suggestion of the research. It presents what can be concluded from the result of the study and provides suggestion related to the conclusion.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Linguistic

In communicating human use language, language is often defined as communication tool, human use various forms of language to meet his life need. Language is the most complete and effective communication to convey idea, message, intention, feeling and opinion to other.[37] The most important human need can communicate with other people, because it cannot be denied that human is social being who is interconnected. When human communicate with each other, there is a reciprocal relationship between the two. The reciprocal relationship is talking and understanding. When someone is talking the other person will understand what is being said. That matter because of the meaning of what is conveyed by that person.

The meaning of language can be research using linguistic, Kridalaksana stated that linguistic is the science of language or the investigation of language in general scientific.[38] Martinet also stated that linguistic is a science that takes language as its object of study,[39] Studying Linguistic is very important because language is the main means of communication in every human being.

In reference to the scope of the object of research, it is divided into general linguistic and special linguistic. General linguistic is that seek to study the rules of language in general. In general linguistic, the general characteristic of human language are given, described in a simple, general, precise and objective manner. Chaer argued that linguistic does not only study a language, but examines the intricacie of language in general, language as a tool for human social interaction.[40] Thus, the result of general

[37]Walija,, *Bahasa Indonesia dalam Perbincangan* (Jakarta: IKIP Muhammadiyah Jakarta Press, 1996), p. 4
[38]Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2009), p. 144
[39]Martinet, *Ilmu Bahasa Pengantar* (Kanisius, 1987), p. 19
[40]Chaer, *Linguistik Umum* (Edisi Revisi) (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta 2012), p. 3

linguistic study provide an overview of the in and out of language so that they can produce linguistic theory. General linguistic provide general information about the theory of work procedure and understanding that develop in linguistic. Meanwhile, special linguistic is trying to study the language rules that apply to certain languages, such as English, Indonesian, or Javanese.

There are Applied Linguistics and Theoretical Linguistics. Theoretical linguistics is a study that investigates language, or also the relationship between language and language factors outside of language to find rules applies to the object of study. The activity is only for interest mere theory. Meanwhile, applied linguistics is a study attempting to conduct an investigation into language or relationships language with factors outside language for the benefit of solving practical problems that exist in society. The activities are more for applied purposes. For example, the linguistic research for the purposes of language teaching, composition textbooks, book translation, dictionary preparation, historical research, solving political problems, and others.[41]

Linguistics in accordance with the School of Language Theory. In consonance with the theory used in language investigation known as traditional linguistics, structural linguistics, linguistics transformational, semantic generative linguistics, and relational linguistics systemic linguistics. This field of linguistic history seeks to investigate development of the ins and outs of linguistics itself from time to time period, as well as studying the influence of other sciences, and the influence of various social institutions (beliefs, customs, education, etc.) to linguistics throughout time[42].

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[41] Siminto, *Pengantar linguistic*, (Cipta Prima Nusantara Semarang, 2013)
[42] Ibid, 29

Linguistic in general can be classified into two, namely microlinguistic and macrolinguistic.[43] Microlinguistic is a field of linguistic that study language in a narrow sense, namely language in its position as an independent natural phenomenon. Microlinguistic study language material directly about its propertie, structure, ways of working, and other. Then Macrolinguistic is a field of linguistic that study language in relation to factors outside of language, such as from a psychological, social, teaching, medical, and philosophical perspective.

There are several branches of microlinguistic linguistics, namely:

a. Phonology is a branch of linguistic that discuss the sound of language with its relation as a differentiator of meaning.
b. Morphology is a branch of linguistic that examine words and word formation.
c. Syntax is a branch of linguistic that examine the relationship between words to sentence.
d. Semantics is a branch of linguistic that study the meaning of language.
e. Pragmatic is a branch of linguistic that examine the meaning related to the context of the situation.
f. Lexicology is a branch of linguistic that examine lexicon or vocabulary.[44]

One branch of linguistic that will become the object of research is pragmatic. This branch of linguistic is very closely related to daily life in understanding conversational context. Purwo defined pragmatic as the study of the meaning of speech

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[43]Mogot,Rattu, Pelealu, *Istilah Istilah Makanan dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Tonesa* (Suatu Analisis Kontrasif). (Jurnal Elektronik Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Medan, 2021), p. 23

[44]Susanthi, *Analisis Pencemaran Nama Baik Dengan Kajian Linguistik Forensik*. (International Journal of Forensic Linguistic 2021), p. 1-3

(utterance) using context-bound meaning.[45] Pragmatic study the relationship between the external context of language and the meaning of speech through the interpretation of the situation in which is spoken.

B. Pragmatic

Human cannot truly understand the nature of language. They understand how it is used in communication. Language express idea, so people need to understand language. The speaker's thought, feeling, and intention, Language refers to the fact that to understand the use of language we are required also understand the context that embody the use of the language, the use of language does not only require to master grammatical rules but also must master the context of language use. A language can be understood with some existing linguistic knowledge.

A language can be understood by understanding its internal structure as well as external structure that can influence a language. Branch of linguistic which discuss the internal elements of language namely phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic. Meanwhile, pragmatic is a branch of linguistic discuss the structure of language externally. The purpose of the structure of the language is this external study discuss the relationship between language and external elements of language can be used when communicating. The branch of linguistic which study the relationship between the external context of language and the meaning of speech through the interpretation of the situation in which it is spoken is called pragmatic.

Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. Yule stated that Pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning.[46] This type of study necessarily involve the

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[45]Purwo, *Pragmatik dan Pengajaran Bahasa: Menyibak Kurikulum 1984.* (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1990), p. 16

[46] George Yule, *Pragmatics.* (Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 4

interpretation of what kind of people   mean in a particular context and how the context influence what is said. The context relate to who the speaker is speaking, what is being said, and where the situation of the conversation is going on.

As claimed by Leech pragmatic is the study of meaning in relation to speech situation.[47] This means that to analyze the meaning through a pragmatic approach is necessary the speech situation that become the context of the speech. Therefore what study in pragmatic refers to the study of meaning in interaction between one speaker and another speaker. The intended speech context has been grammatized and codified in such a way that it cannot be released at all just from the structure of the language. Pragmatic is the study of the ability of language users to connect and match sentences and contexts. It connects with situations or contexts outside the language, and seen as a means interaction or communication in society. Language and language user are not observed individually but always associated with internal activities public. Language is not only seen as an individual phenomenon but also social symptom.

In other words understanding pragmatic is learning about the ability to use language connect and harmonize sentence and context appropriately. In addition, pragmatic can also be said as a general study about how context influence speaker. The benefit of learning a language through pragmatic being able to talk about people's intended meaning, assumption, their intention or purpose, and type of action that they speak. One of the main cause of error in communication miss understanding. It often occur in communication, communication as a tool to interact with other people to get information or something else, by knowing pragmatic, our communication can work well because we can easily understand the intent of the speaker. Good communication is very beneficial for our live.

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[47] Geoffrey N. Leech, *The Principles of Pragmatic*. (London: Longman, 1996), p.6

As regarded explanations above, it can be concluded that pragmatic is a branch of linguistic that study the relationship between the external context of language and the meaning of utterance through the interpretation of the situation in which it is spoken. To understand what the speaker mean, we must understand the context, so we can understand the intent of the speaker's statement.

In conclusion, pragmatics is the study of meaning of utterances in relation to the contexts which involves how a speaker produces an utterance to deliver his or her intention and how the listener interprets it.

a. Scope of Pragmatics

Pragmatic has its own scope which is the field of study. Pragmatic examine area such as:

1. Deixis

Deixis is a reference word that has to do with context from the speaker, but usually the reference is not fixed. This word come from Greek from language Greek deiktikos which has the meaning "a matter of direct appointment", a word can be called deixis if the source of reference is not fixed and adjusts to time and the place where the word is spoken. Deixis is a semantic symptom that exists in words or sentence which can only be interpreted in line with the situation of the conversation. It can be concluded hat deixis cannot be a source of reference without regard to time and context in conversation.

Deixis is as concern the way which language encode or grammatical Feature of the linguistic context or linguistic events and the dependence of the interpretation of utterance on the analysis of the utterance context.

Deixis can be interpreted as a word whose preposition always changes depending on the context.[48]

As mentioned by Cahyono, deixis is a way to refer to a certain essence by using language which can only be interpreted according to the meaning referred to by the speaker and influenced by the situation of the conversation[49]. A word is said to be deixis when the reference moves depending to whom to speak and depending on the time or place the speaker said the word. Deixis is also part of linguistic. That is the part of pragmatic associate with a word or sentence that changes as stated with the situation and the context of the sentence.

Deixis deal with the relationship between discourse and situation in which discourse is used. Deixis is separate field of language study and is very important for language learner. But has some relevance to conversational analysis and pragmatic. This is often and best explained as "verbal pointing", meaning pointing through language.

Moreover, deixis is the technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we have do it with words. Or it could also be said to 'point' through language. Basically in language, deixis deal with the way in which the interpretation of utterance depend on analysis speech context.

2. Implicature

An Implicature is what a speaker can imply from an utterance. Implicature refers to what is suggested in a utterance. Implicature is the meaning that is implied through the utterance of a sentence in a context, even

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[48] Purwo, Bambang, Kuswanti, *Deiksis Dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. (Jakarta: PN.Balai Pustaka, 1984), p. 1

[49] ,Bambang Yudi Cahyono, *Kristal-Kristal Ilmu Bahasa. (Surabaya*: Airlangga University Press, 1995), 217.

though that meaning is not a part or fulfilment of what is said. In an act of conversation, every form of speech (utterance) basically implies something. Implicature such is the intention or proposition that is usually hidden in said back spoken and not a direct part from the utterance. In that case what is said is different from what is implied in connection with that matter.

There is a "difference" between utterance and their Implicature, sometime it can make it difficult for the speaker to understand it. However, in general, the speaker is mutually exclusive various experience and knowledge, so that the conversation can run smoothly. Implicature is an utterance or statement that implies something different from what is actually spoken or in other words what is said conveyed is included in two parts, namely what is conveyed (basic meaning) and what it implies. Grice assumed that implicature arises from the opinion that there is a set of assumption that surround and govern conversational activity as an act of language.[50] Device assumption guide action of people in conversation to achieve that outcome good. The guide is the necessary cooperation to be able to use language effectively and efficiently.

The use of implicature in language does not mean accidental or does not have a certain function. Use of inner implicature language has consideration such as, to refine speech, guard politeness, subtle satire, and care not to offend feeling directly. In implicature speech, the speaker and the interlocutor have the same concept in a context. If not, it will happen a misunderstanding.

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[50]Nababan, *Ilmu Pragmatik*. (Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1987), p. 30.

3. Presupposition

Presupposition can be informally defined as an inference or proposition whose truth is taken for granted in the utterance of a sentence. It is main function is to act as a precondition of some sort for appropriate use of that sentence.[51]

Presupposition is something that the speaker assume as a case before making an utterance. Speakers, not sentences, have presuppositions. Presupposition can be informally defined as an inference or a proposition its truth is taken for granted in the utterance of sentences. Its primary function act as a prerequisite of sorts for the proper use of sentences.

The existence of presupposition is closely related to implicature and entailment as a branch of pragmatic. Pragmatic has an interdisciplinary range that involve the application of ideas from linguistic in the study of how texts are produced, understood and evaluated, as well as in answering related theoretical questions. Speeches can implicate proposition that are not part of it of the said speech. The implied proposition is called implicature. The implicature is not part of an utterance and knowledge only. Meanwhile, entailment is logic think.

Yule explained that entailment is a logical thing know in a sentence and entailment only found in the sentence.[52] When a speaker and addressee are involved in an interaction conversation, they not only share information, but assumption and hope also appear in it as an interpretation of the utterance that they produce. That is, a sentence can presuppose and implicate other sentence if

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[51] Yan Huang. *Pragmatics. (*New York : Oxford University Press, 2007), p.65.

[52]George Yule, *Pragmatics*. (Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 25.

the untruth of the second sentence (if it is presupposed) result the first sentence (which presuppose) cannot be said to be true or wrong. In short, it can be said as an expression that has a value of true or false which is proven when looking at the real reality exist, so as to bring out the implied meaning that is equally understood by speakers and speech partner.

4. Speech act

Human as social being certainly cannot live alone. So in this case human need language to shape the occurrence the process of interaction between individual, with human language will be easier in conveying message and being able to establish community relations. In communication, of course, there are two parties who carry out the process interaction, namely speaker and speech partner. Communication is a delivery speech from the speaker to the interlocutor with the aim of providing information, discuss issue, discuss, or argue directly or indirectly.

Action perform in the form of utterance are referred to as speech act. In speech, of course, it has underlying aim and objective behind the wish of the speaker in conveying his speech to the partner speech to achieve speech success. In speech event there are speaker and speech partner is carrying out ongoing interaction in certain situation.

Speech act is central to pragmatic and are also the basis for the analysis of other topic in the field, such as premise, inference, entailment, conversation, principle of cooperation, and principle of politeness.[53] Textual rhetoric, pragmatic require the principle of cooperation. Every language is a form of action, not merely about the

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[53]Ibid, 280.

world Speech act is the definition of language as a means of action it's a function.

Speech act is the utterance of sentence to express the intention of the speaker known hearing. Speech act is utterance that made as part of social interaction. Speech act is part of speech events, and Speech event is part of the speech situation. Each speech event is limited activities, or aspect of activities that are directly governed by the rules or norm for speaker.

Thus, action is a characteristic of deep speech communication. It is assumed that in realizing speech or discourse, someone does something, namely the performance of the action. Speech in form the performance of this action is called performative utterance, namely utterance that intended to perform an action. Every sentence or utterance spoken by a speaker actually contain a specific communicative function. In this opinion, we can say that saying something can be called an activity or an action. This is possible because each utterance has a specific purpose to influence others. For example when someone is talking, will perform action such as giving reports, making statements, filing question, warning, promising, agreeing, regretting and apologizing.

Speech act can be given as something we actually do when speaking. When a conversation occurs, someone does some actions such as: reporting, stating, promising and proposing. A speech act can be defined as the smallest unit of speaking activity which can be said to have a function. Suggested by Austin and Searle that utter something means also doing something. Sentence, not

only works for convey information, but in certain cases also function as the implementation of the action itself.[54]

In speech act is more seen in the meaning or meaning of the action in his speech. Action in speech will be seen from the meaning of speech. Speech act is an activity by saying something. Speech act have meaning. This particular situation cannot be separated from the concept of a speech situation. The concept clarifies the notion of speech act as an act that produces utterance as products of speech act.

In conclusion, speech act occurs when people use language. It deals with individual which is related to psychology and is determined by the ability of speaker''s language in facing certain situation in accordance to the context. It is an activity of someone in using language towards the hearer in communicating. The utterances of the communication are not understood literally or semantically instead of understand it pragmatically. Speech act can be defined as the act that being realized by utterances or even utterances that are being realized by the act.

One area of pragmatic that stands out is speech act. Pragmatic and speech act is closely related. This can be seen in the fields the study. Broadly speaking between speech act and pragmatic discuss about the meaning of speech according to the context. In fact, pragmatic linguistic is the study of direct speech or indirectly, presupposition, implicature, entailment, and conversation

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[54] Rismawati, *Analisis Jenis Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Aktor dalam Pementasan Drama.* (2018). http://eprints.unm.ac.id/9796/1/Artikel Skripsi Rismawati 1351042015.pdf

or conversational activities between speakers and speech partner

Speech act is saying something either orally or in writing – is doing something. There are three kinds. They are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.[55]

C. Speech Act Classification

Interaction and communication are two things that cannot be separated in human daily life. Both of them are very crucial in human activities. In order to perform interaction and communication, speaking a language is needed. When people speak a language, they will perform an action. Action which are performed via utterances are generally called speech act.[56]

Furthermore, Austin defined that the utterance of the speaker can be divided into three meanings; they are Locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.[57]

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary is saying of something. Austin stated that locutionary is simply saying something, conveying information, speaking, asking questions, and so on.[58] Locutionary speech obey the condition of truth and requires sense and reference to be understood. Reference depends on the speaker's knowledge during the narrative.[59] Simply put, "saying something" is doing a locutionary speech act. This type of speech act aim to express something with the words and the meaning of the

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[55] Betty J. Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics* (Oxford : Willey-Blackwell, 2013), p.175

[56] George Yule, *Pragmatics*. (Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1996). p. 47.

[57] J L Austin, *How to Do Things with Words*. 1 Ed (Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1962), p. 199.

[58]Ibid, 108.

[59]Ibid, 143.

sentence according to the meaning of the sentence in the dictionary or syntactic rules.

The focus of locution is on the meaning of the utterance that are spoken, not on the purpose or intent of the utterance. Identification of locutionary speech act is the easiest to do because it does not interpret the context of the speech. The identification tend to be done without including the context of the speech included in the speech situation.

Locutionary act is utterance that function to state or inform something, easy something with the meaning of the word and the meaning of the sentence in accordance with the meaning of the word itself to the speech partner. Example of locutionary speech act include "Joshua playing the guitar", the utterance only intend to inform something without the tendency to do something or influence the speech partner.

In conclusion, locutionary act refers to act in which the utterance is analyzed purely puesuant to the meaning itself without any implied meaning. This act focuses 16 on the utterance uttered rather than the intention of the utterance. In other words, it refers to the actual words which the speaker says. It is known as the act of saying something. Therefore, it is considered as the easiest identified speech acts among the others.

2. **Illocutionary Act**

Seeing the important role of language in an interaction in human life, for that we need to understand our speech act succeed in achieving certain goals, so that we produce something from what we say. The success of one's speech in achieves certain goals seen from the suitability of the context. Illocutionary act is a speech act that state something and does things pursuant to context.

In this speech act context speech is very necessary to identify illocutionary act, because Illocutionary act have two purpose, namely to inform, the ordered to do something.

Austin explained that illocutionary act is speech act that are not descriptive and are not subject to truth condition. An illocutionary act is a performance of an act in saying something.[60] This type of speech act has a hidden meaning so that the speech partner performs certain action desired by the speaker. Identification of illocutionary act is telling or doing something from the intention and power of the speaker's speech. This type of speech act is difficult to identify because it relate to who the speaker is, who the speech partner is, when and where the speech act is performed and so on. Thus follow Illocutionary is a central part of understanding speech act.

Illocutionary act can be classified in speaking activity into five kinds of form utterance, each of which has its own communicative function.[61] It can be concluded that illocutionary act are utterance that function to convey something with the intention to do the action that the speaker wants to achieve when speaking something to the speech partner.

Example of illocutionary act include "the room is so dark". The intention of the speaker to say the sentence is to ask the speech partner to turn on the light so that the room is bright.

Illocutionary acts are considered to be important actions in the speech act, which they describe speaker's intentions. This is because speakers have a certain

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[60] J L Austin, *How to Do Things with Words*. 1 Ed (Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1962), p. 99.
[61] Ibid, 129.

meaning when using illocutionary acts. In Sagita opinion the aim of illocutionary act is to make the utterance not only informing but also need to be fulfilled[62]. By using this purpose, speaker intention will be obtained by the hearer and uttered by some verbs known as performative verbs. Illocutionary is harder to be identified compared to locutionary act as it depends on the meaning by the speaker pursuant to the context. Therefore, the speaker must know well how to deliver the utterance to the hearer.

Illocutionary act has deficiency and need to be improved which the principle of classification is not clear and consistent enough which cause the confusion among illocutionary acts and illocutionary verbs. Due to this deficiency, Searle assumed five types of illocutionary act, there are: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.[63]

1) Assertive

Assertive is speech that bind the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed.[64] Assertive is a speech act that encourage the speaker toward the truth of the proportion shown, thus bringing him to a truth value. Basically, this type of speech act expresses the speaker's belief. Meanwhile, in presenting this form of speech act, the speaker himself represent the world he believed in as it is, so that the words he utters match the world he believed in. Such as: Stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and claiming.

"It's very hot. The sun is shining." In this utterances, it only stated the current situation where

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[62] Sagita. 2019. *The Form and Type of Illocutionary Speech Act Ridwan Kamil in the 'Insight Talkshow' at CNN Indonesia*. Jurnal Lensa: Kajian Kebahasaan, Kesusastraan, dan Budaya, Vol.19, no.2.

[63] John R Searle, *Expression and Meaning*. (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1983), p.1.

[64] Ibid, 12

sunlight makes the speaker feel hot and that is really what the speaker is experiencing and the speaker provides information about the current situation. Therefore, it can be said that representative speech acts are used to express the truth.

2) **Directive**

Directive is speech act that have an influence on the speech partner to act in accordance with the speech of the speaker. This type of speech act show the hope or desire of the speaker for the speech partner to do something. In using it, the speaker intend to obtain some action goals regarding the future, so as to make the world in accordance with the words through the speech partner. Such as: Ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, recommending.

"Come here, please", in this utterance the speaker aim to order his speech partner to approach him. Therefore, it can be said that directive speech acts is used to express a command in what the speaker intends the hearer to do.

3) **Expressive**

Expressive is speech act that expression of attitude and feeling about a situation or reaction to the attitude and action of people. In this type of speech act, there is no relationship between the words spoken and the world in the area of the speaker. Such as: Thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling.

"Congratulations on your wedding", spoken by the speaker to the speech partner to congratulate him on his marriage. Therefore, it can be said that expressive speech acts are used to congratulate which

the speaker intends to show a sense of pleasure or psychological expression

4) Commissive

Commissive is speech act that require the speaker to commit to doing something in the future. This type of speech act expresses the intent of the speaker to do something. Such as: Promising, vowing, offering.

"I will deduct your pocket money if you don't study hard", in this speech, the speaker tries to threaten his speech partner that he will not give pocket money if the speech partner still does not study hard. Therefore, it can be said that commissive speech acts is used to make promises for future in what the speaker intends the hearer to get or do.

5) Declaration

Declaration is speech act which causes changes or compatibility between propositions and reality. This type of speech act is usually uttered by a certain party, such as a party representing an institution. Therefore, this type of speech act can be said as an institutionalized performative speech act. This is because when performing this speech act, the speaker himself produces a change in the world. Such as: Resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, appointing, excommucating, sentencing.

"If you come late again, you will be suspended," the utterance intends to impose a penalty on the speech partner if the speech partner comes late again. So that, declaration speech acts is used to declare something that has the ability to alter the status or condition. It is usually used by authorized people in appropriate place and situation.

From all the types of illocutionary acts we can conclude that illocutionary acts is defined as the act of

doing or intending something. It is used not only to inform something but also intend something. This is an act in which the speaker wants the hearer to achieve something when the speaker utters. This act is considered quite difficult to be identified as both the speaker and hearer"s identity have to be considered and both of them must share the same context within the utterance. In conclusion, the types of illocutionary speech acts are very important to be understood so that they will be used appropriately.

3. **Perlocutionary Act**

This type of speech act that the speaker utter often has an effect or influence on the speech partner. In Levinson opinion perlocutionary act is the effect on the audience by mean of uttering a sentence.[65] Chaer explained perlocutionary act as act speech relating to the existence of other people's speech in connection with attitude and non-linguistic behavior of others.[66] A story tells by a person often has the power of influence (perlocutionary force), or 43ommist for those who listen. This effect or influence can be intentional or accidentally creates by speaker.

Perlocutionary speech act is a speech act whose utterance is intended to influence the interlocutor. Example of perlocutionary speech act "There is cockroach under your table" this speech act affect the speech partner to be afraid and panicked when he sees the cockroach under his table.

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[65] Levinson, Sthepen. C, *Pragmatics*. (United states: Chambridge University Press, 1983), p.236.
[66] Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustina. *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*. (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010), p. 53.

In conclusion, perlocutionary speech acts is defined as the act of affecting someone. It is meant to have the effect for someone through the speaker''s utterance. The hearer will be affected either directly or indirectly. This act occurs when the illocutionary speech acts is uttered. Therefore, perlocutionary speech acts will not happen whenever there is no illocutionary act and this act gives the impact to the hearer.

D. G20

The formation of the G20 is inseparable from the international community's disappointment with the failure of the G7 in finding solutions to the global economic problems that are being faced at that time. The prevailing view at that time was that it is important for middle-income countries and those with systemic economic influence to be involved in negotiations to find solutions to global economic problems.

G20 is an informal group of 19 countries and the European Union, as well as representatives from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB). The G20 is the world's main economic forum which has a strategic position because it collectively represents around 65% of the world's population, 79% of global trade, and at least 85% of the world's economy.

In 1999, on the advice of G7 Finance Ministers (United States, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Germany, Canada and France), G20 Ministers of Finance and Central Bank Governors begins holding meetings to discuss responses to the 1997 global financial crisis 1999. Since then, meetings at the Minister of Finance level have been held regularly in the fall.

On 14 – 15 November 2008, US President George W. Bush invites the leaders of the G20 countries at the first G20 Summit to coordinate a global response to the impact of the financial crisis that is currently happening in the United States. On that occasion, the leaders of the G20 countries agree to hold a follow-up

meeting. On 1 – 2 April 2009, London hosts the second (Presidency) G20 Summit under the coordination of British Prime Minister Gordon Brown. Furthermore, the third G20 Summit is held in Pittsburg on 24-25 September 2009, under the coordination of United States President Barrack Obama. Then, the fourth G20 summit is held in Toronto on 26 – 27 June 2010 under the coordination of Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper. In the same year, Korean President Lee Myung-Bak presided over the Seoul Summit on 11-12 November 2010. Then successively the next summit is held in Cannes, France (2011); Los Cabos, Mexico (2012); St. Petersburg, Russia (2013); Brisbane, Australia (2014); Antalya, Turkey (2015); Hangzhou, PRC (2016); Hamburg, Germany (2017); Buenos Aires, Argentina (2018); Osaka, Japan (2019).

In order to prepare for this Summit, every year the Ministers of Finance and the Governors of the G20 Central Bank meet several times a year. The G20 does not has a permanent Secretariat. In the process and working system, the G20 has a host (Presidency) which is determined by consensus at the Summit as reported by a regional rotation system and changes every year. In order to ensure that all G20 meeting run smoothly every year, the current year's Presidency and the previous and subsequent presidencies (called the Troika) intensively coordinate the continuity of the G20 priority agenda.[67]

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[67]https://sherpag20indonesia.ekon.go.id/public/sejarah-singkat-g20# on Februari 4, 2023 at 8pm

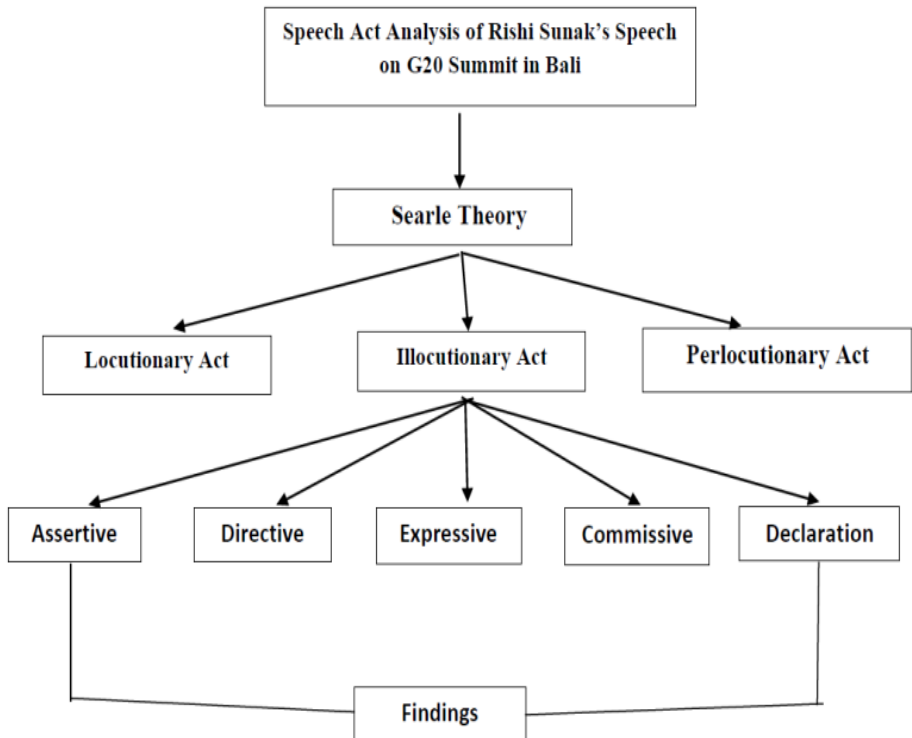he framework of this research is presented in this following figures :

Figure 1. Speech Act Analysis

Figures 2. Rishi Sunak's Speech

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of this research in accordance with the finding and discussion in previous chapter.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the research findings, this research would like to make conclusion about it and discusses the speech act used in Rishi Sunak's speech on G20 summit in Bali. This research has proposed the kinds of speech act term in theoretical framework and in the research findings, this research concludes that speech act often used in the speech above illocutionary act, such as assertive, directives, commisives, expressive and declaration. The function of the illocutionary act contained in Sunak's speech. This research found the kinds of function in illocutionary act, they were: 5 assertives (21%), 3 directives (12%), 4 expressive (17%), 11 commissives (46%) and 1 declaration (4%).

There are five that are used in illocutionary speech act, namely assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, declaration. Assertive, there are 5 assertives used in this speech act, such as stating there are 3, complaining there is 1, claiming there is 2. Directive, there are 3 directives used in this speech act, such as commanding there is 1 and ordering there are 2. Expressive, there are 4 expressives used in this speech act, such as thanking there is 1, there are 2 blaming, there is 1 condoling. Commissive, there are 11 commissives used in this speech act, namely promising there are 11. Declaration, there is 1 declaration used in this speech act, namely excommunicating there is 1. The function that is mostly found in Rishi Sunak's speech on the G20 summit in Bali is commissive namely promising.

B. **Suggestion**

Based on the results that have been found, the researcher gives some suggestions that should be considered. Researchers have limitations in conveying some suggestions to several parties, namely students, teachers, and further researchers. The following are suggestions from researchers:

1. **Student**

The researcher really hopes that students will consistently use good and correct english, especially in the use of illocutionary acts. Thus, it is necessary to have a complete understanding related to speech acts.

2. **Teacher**

The results of this study are expected to be a source or learning material regarding the form of illocutionary speech acts. The teacher can also complete the explanation regarding the form of illocutionary speech acts by giving concrete and contextual examples, for example from social media, speeches, newspapers, news shows on television.

3. **The Next Researcher**

For the next researcher who is interested in researching speech act. the researcher suggest this research can help to understand and can be reference for the next researcher. It would be better if the next researcher could examine the speech act in other literary works, for example from film, novel, poetry and others.

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