

Illocutionary Speech Acts in Prabowo Subianto's Speeches Before and After the Election

Widya^{1*}, Teguh Setiawan²
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Widya widyamengge0105@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Illocutionary Speech Acts, Prabowo Subianto's Speech, Types and Functions of Commissives, Social Relations

Received : 29, December

Revised : 30, January

Accepted: 16, February

©2026 Widya, Setiawan: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



ABSTRACT

This study aims to compare commissive speech acts with the function of promising employed by Prabowo Subianto during his period as a presidential candidate and his tenure as president. The research adopts a qualitative approach using a pragmatic matching method to relate linguistic forms to their extralinguistic contexts. Data were collected from Prabowo Subianto's speeches using the free listening, seeing, and speaking (SBLC) technique. The findings indicate clear differences in language use across the two periods. Commissive illocutionary acts functioning as promises occur more frequently when the speaker had not yet assumed the presidency, as the campaign context demands persuasion, commitment, and projection of capability. In this phase, commissives serve as strategic instruments to construct voter trust and generate expectations.

INTRODUCTION

The primary tool in communication is language, and it can be said to be a very important tool and a link between people. Language functions as a tool to convey the speaker's intended meaning to the interlocutor. In communication, speakers express their utterances with the intention of informing the interlocutor and hoping that the interlocutor understands the speaker's intended meaning. However, when someone speaks, the actual intention is not what the speaker utters. This is because the intention depends on the context in which the utterance is made. The intention of the utterance that is bound by the context of its use is studied in linguistic studies, namely in the study of pragmatics. One branch of pragmatics is speech acts. Speech act theory is the core of the study of pragmatics, useful in interpreting the meaning and purpose of words in various conversational situations. Speech acts are activities carried out by speakers when they utter sentences in certain situations, such as making promises, giving criticism, greetings, requests, giving orders, swearing, and so on. In addition, speech is also a pragmatic characteristic that connects actions with the language used. In other words, speech act theory attempts to explain what is meant by the words conveyed to the speaker and how the speech partner interprets the words conveyed by the speaker.

Political communication is a strategic instrument for political actors in shaping their image, influencing public opinion, and consolidating political support. In the context of general elections in Indonesia, political speeches are the primary medium reflecting rhetorical strategies, ideological positions, and candidates' efforts to build relationships with constituents. Prabowo Subianto, as a central political figure in the 2023 election, displays interesting political communication dynamics to study, particularly through changes in his speech acts before and after the election. These differences relate not only to the shift in political position from candidate to president-elect but also demonstrate the adaptation of communication strategies to public expectations and institutional demands.

Prior to the election, Prabowo Subianto's speeches tended to focus on political promises. Political promises, including commissive utterances such as "will fight for," "will improve," or "will provide," dominated as forms of political commitment to gain electoral support. During this phase, the illocutionary functions that frequently emerged were promises, assurances, and commitments, reflecting the candidate's need to demonstrate capacity and commitment to the people. This communication strategy aligns with the characteristics of the campaign, which positions the candidate as an agent of change ready to assume national leadership.

However, after the election and his presidency, the structure and function of Prabowo's speeches, promising commissives, showed a significant decline. The intensity of commissive use decreased as the focus of communication shifted to conveying concrete programs, strategic policies, and instructions to government officials. In this phase, commissive speech not only contained promises but was also accompanied by statements related to achievements during the speaker's term as president, which functioned to build the image and

trust of the community and the public. This illustrates the transformation of the role of a persuasive candidate to a government leader with authority in decision-making. This shift also shows how political speech is influenced by changes in institutional responsibilities and demands for public accountability.

These changes are interesting to study because they reflect the performative dynamics of political communication and the relationship between language, power, and legitimacy. Comparative analysis of speeches before and after the election allows researchers to identify rhetorical strategies, adjustments in communication style, and changes in the intensity of the illocutionary functions used. Furthermore, this research can reveal how a president articulates his role before the public, builds credibility, and asserts leadership direction through different speech acts at each political stage.

Thus, research on the comparison of Prabowo Subianto's speeches before and after the election not only provides a comprehensive picture of the changes in the political rhetoric of a national leader, but also opens up a broader understanding of political communication practices in Indonesia and their implications for public perception and government practices.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Illocutionary Speech Acts

Explanation The study of speech acts is rooted in the thoughts of Austin (1962) in his work *How to Do Things with Words*, which introduced the concepts of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Among the three, illocutionary speech acts are the main focus of pragmatic studies because they are related to the intent and function of actions realized through language. Through illocutionary speech acts, speakers can carry out various actions such as ordering, stating, promising, criticizing, or deciding, so that language is no longer understood as a mere means of conveying information, but as a social action that has communicative consequences. Austin's thoughts were later deepened by Searle (1969) who developed a classification of types of illocutionary speech acts into five main categories, namely, assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Searle explains that assertive speech acts are forms of speech that aim to state the truth, facts, or judgments of the speaker, such as concluding, reporting, and describing a condition. Directive speech acts aim to influence the speech partner to carry out certain actions, for example, ordering, requesting, or suggesting. Commissive speech acts bind the speaker to do something in the future, such as making a promise or stating a commitment. Meanwhile, expressive speech acts reflect the speaker's psychological attitude toward a particular situation, such as praising, apologizing, or criticizing. Finally, declarative speech acts function to change the status or state of something through the speaker's statement, such as establishing a policy, appointing an official, or formalizing a decision.

Understanding these types of illocutionary acts is highly relevant in political discourse because political speeches not only convey information but also contain symbolic and institutional actions. In the context of analyzing Prabowo Subianto's speeches before and after the election, Searle's illocutionary theory provides a basis for observing the differences in speech functions that

arise due to changes in the speaker's position and communicative goals. Before the election, Prabowo tended to use commissive speech acts in the form of political promises in greater numbers than after taking office as president. This is in line with the campaign's function, which is oriented towards public persuasion. After the election, when Prabowo had taken office as president, commissive speech acts became fewer because they focused on speech containing statements related to successes during his term.

The change in the number of commissive speech acts is closely related to the concept of social relations put forward by Levinson (1983). Levinson emphasized that speech acts cannot be separated from the social context and the relationship between speaker and listener, including aspects of power, social distance, and the level of speech burden (rank of imposition). The higher the speaker's power, the greater the tendency to use speech acts that are commanding, asserting, or determining. In a political context, changes in Prabowo's social relations before and after the election significantly influenced his illocutionary choices. Before the election, social relations between Prabowo and the public were more egalitarian, so that utterances containing promises were more common. After taking office as president, social relations became asymmetrical due to the existence of significant institutional power, so that commissive speech types were found less frequently.

In addition to Austin, Searle, and Levinson, pragmatic theory is also strengthened by Grice (1975) who stated that in politics, speakers often use implicatures to convey messages indirectly for rhetorical purposes and to maintain political image. Meanwhile, Van Dijk (1998) emphasized that political speech is part of the practice of power and the formation of ideology. The choice of speech acts in political speeches is often related to discourse strategies to create a positive image for the speaker and a negative image for others. The study of political language is also expanded by Fairclough (1995) who views discourse as a social practice that reflects relations of power and hegemony, and Chilton (2004) who emphasizes the functions of representation and legitimacy in political rhetoric.

In short, the study of illocutionary speech acts provides a theoretical basis for understanding how an utterance not only conveys information but also carries out specific communicative actions. Each type of illocutionary act demonstrates a different function employed by the speaker according to their purpose and context. In political discourse, changes in illocutionary choices are strongly influenced by social relations, as explained in Levinson's framework, which emphasizes the role of social distance, power, and the degree of necessity of the action. With this foundation, an analysis of speeches before and after the election can demonstrate how language strategies shift according to changing positions, communication needs, and efforts to build image and legitimacy in the public eye.

Social Relations

Brown and Levinson (1987) state that social relations are an important aspect that influences a speaker's choice of language strategy towards their

interlocutor. Social relations determine social distance, power, and the level of formality in an interaction, which then influence the form of politeness and the type of speech act used. In general, Brown and Levinson explain that language behavior is determined not only by the content of the message (locution), but also by the social relationship between the speaker and the listener, which can be equal or unequal. An equal social relationship occurs when the speaker and the interlocutor have relatively the same social status, power, and role in the communication context. In this situation, neither party has dominant authority over the other, so the interaction is more egalitarian and symmetrical, for example, like a relationship between friends. Meanwhile, an unequal social relationship arises when the speaker and the interlocutor have clear differences in social status, power, or institutional roles. In this situation, there is a social hierarchy (asymmetrical relationship) that influences how the speaker chooses the form and style of his language, for example, like the relationship between a leader and the people.

Previous Research

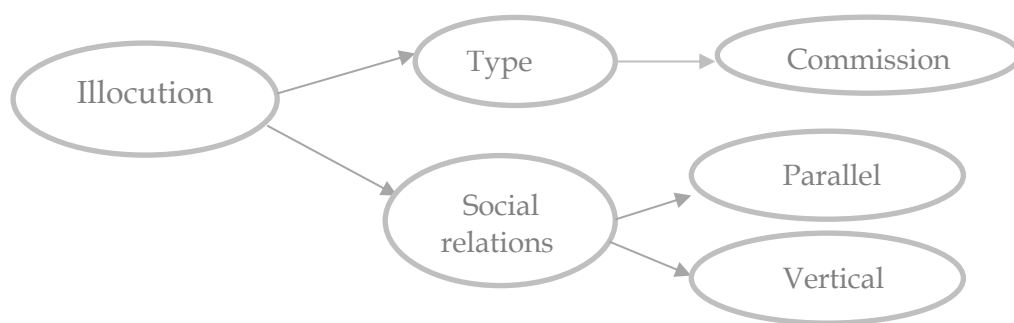
Research written by Merdina Ziraluo published in 2020 with the title "analysis of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in the 2019 presidential and vice presidential debate of the Republic of Indonesia". The similarity between Merdina's research and this research is that both use the theory of illocutionary speech acts. The difference between Merdina's research and this research lies in the object, Merdina's research uses the object of the presidential and vice presidential debate in 2019 while this research uses the object of Prabowo Subianto's speech video before and after the election.

The next research comes from an international journal published in the European Journal of Social Sciences Studies in 2017, vol. 2 no: 2. This research is entitled "Analysis of Speech Acts in Political Speeches" written by Ardita Dylgjeri (Dylgjeri, 2017). This research examines the theory of speech acts developed by Austin and Searle in the realm of pragmatics, which focuses on the use of language in certain communication contexts. In this context, speakers are expected to be able to interpret the meaning of speech and the message conveyed. The object of study in this research is a political speech delivered by a public figure. The analysis focuses on the identification and classification of speech acts, especially illocutionary speech acts, in the political discourse conveyed. The similarities between this research and my research lie in the theoretical basis used, namely the theory of speech acts with an emphasis on the illocutionary aspect, as well as in the object of study which is both in the form of oral speech.

The research is an international journal published in the International Journal of Education (IJE) in 2017 Vol. 10 No. 1, pp. 73-81. The title of the research is "A Speech Act Analysis of Teacher Talk in an EFL Classroom" journal written by (Basra & Thoyyibah, 2017). This research uses the theory of speech acts from John R. Searle, who developed the classification of speech acts into five main types: Representative: stating something that is believed to be true by the speaker (e.g. stating, concluding). Directive: aims to influence the listener to do something (e.g. ordering, requesting). Commissive: shows the speaker's commitment to

future actions (e.g. promising, offering). Expressive: expresses the speaker's feelings (e.g. thanking, apologizing). Declarative: changes the state or status of the world through speech (e.g. stating marriage, punishing someone). This theory is used to analyze the types of teacher speech during the process of learning English as a foreign language. The research was conducted on an English teacher at a course institution in Bandung. Data were obtained from teaching videos, teacher interviews, and student grades.

From the several relevant studies outlined above, researchers identified shortcomings in illocutionary speech act research. These shortcomings, addressed in this paper, relate to the comparison of objects and social relations. The similarity between this study and the relevant studies above lies in the shared theory of speech acts, while the difference lies in the comparison of objects and the forms of social relations that emerge from an utterance.



Gambar 1. Conceptual Framework of the Research

METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative study because the data consists of words and sentences interpreted based on the context in which they are used. This study also aims to understand the linguistic phenomena surrounding illocutionary acts in Prabowo Subianto's YouTube speech. This qualitative descriptive study is used to describe the existing phenomena, including commitments, promises, and behaviors, by describing them in words and language.

The data source in this study is in the form of speeches spoken by Prabowo Subianto in speeches, the themes of the speeches carried are 4 before the election consisting of Prabowo's Speech after PSI Declared Support in the 2024 Presidential Election, Presidential Candidate Prabowo's Political Speech during the Campaign in (Tasikmalaya) Prabowo's First Speech After Officially Being Inaugurated as President 2014-2029, and Prabowo's Complete Speech After Being Inaugurated as President of the Republic of Indonesia. The data source in this study is also in the form of 4 speeches by Prabowo Subianto during his term as President of the Republic of Indonesia, the 4 speeches consist of President Prabowo's State Address at the 2025 MPR/DPR/DPD annual session, Prabowo's Complete Speech at the 80th UN General Assembly Session, President Prabowo's Speech at the Pancasila Birth Day Ceremony: I Commemorate All Elements, and Talking about the Giant Sea Wall to Touching on the Jokowi Era.

The data collection techniques in this study are the free listening and speaking (SBLC) technique and the note-taking technique. The free listening and

speaking technique is a technique that makes the researcher only act as an observer of the use of language by the informants. The researcher is not directly involved in determining the formation and emergence of data, except only as an observer (Sudaryanto, 1993). In this SBLC technique, the researcher only acts as an observer where the researcher analyzes the speech acts of Prabowo Subianto's speech on the Youtube Channel. The next note-taking technique that will be carried out after conducting the SBLC text, the note-taking technique is used to record the data used. The steps taken by the researcher in data collection consist of Listening to the use of illocutionary speech acts used by Prabowo Subianto in the speech contained in the Youtube Channel, After listening to the oral data source in the form of videos on Youtube, the researcher transcribes the videos related to the research data. Transcripts are made to make it easier for researchers to search for data. The researcher reads video transcripts that have previously been made in written form, researchers read them in their entirety and repeatedly to find out the content and discussion in the speech. Researchers use the Free Listening and Speaking (SBLC) technique to listen and observe carefully all utterances containing illocutionary speech acts in Prabowo Subianto's speech video on Youtube. Speeches containing directive and commissive types of illocutionary speech acts are then recorded in a data clarification table using note-taking techniques. After the data is collected, the data is then clarified based on the type of commissive, commissive function and social relations contained in Prabowo Subianto's speech.

The research instrument in this study was the researcher herself (human instrument), because the researcher's position was as the planner, data collector, interpreter, and reporter of the research results. In addition to the human instrument, indicators were also used for illocutionary speech acts. The indicators used in the study were commissive illocutionary speech acts, commissive speech acts are speech acts that have the intention of expressing what the speaker means and binding the speaker to the actions he or she takes.

The basic technique used in this research method is the Determining Elements Sorting Technique (PUP). According to Sudaryanto (1993), this technique utilizes the researcher's mental sorting ability to determine the intent of the utterance based on context and social relations. The advanced technique used is the Equalizing and Comparative Relationship Technique (HBS), which compares similar data to find similarities and differences. In applying the matching method to analyze the types of commissive illocutionary speech acts, there are several stages that serve as determination criteria. First, the researcher classifies data considered to contain commissive illocutionary speech acts. Second, the categorized data is then analyzed based on the type and function of the commissive illocutionary speech act according to the theory used. In the analysis process, the researcher uses an understanding of the characteristics of the types of speech acts that occur in speech. In determining the function of the commissive illocutionary speech act, there are several steps taken by the researcher. First, the researcher classifies the function based on indicators of the type of commissive illocutionary speech act. Second, the researcher analyzes the function contained in the data based on knowledge of the function of the

commissive type of speech act. For example, the promising function, which is included in the commissive type, can be recognized through the use of affirmative particles such as *swear, will, certainly, ready*. Furthermore, in determining the social relations in illocutionary speech acts, researchers look at the context and social relations between the speaker and the listener to examine the meaning contained in an utterance. The first step is to classify the data based on social relations, namely parallel, non-parallel, consisting of top-down and down-top. Each social relation is determined through certain criteria and indicators. For example, non-parallel social relations (top-down) such as the government conveying policies to the public. After the data is classified, the next step is to analyze the speech based on the theory used.

RESEARCH RESULT

The research data was obtained from the speaker's (Prabowo Subianto) speech which was then analyzed using the theory of illocutionary speech acts. The discussion of the data obtained was not only related to the theory of illocutionary speech acts, but also to the social relations that emerged during the speech. This study focused on two main aspects, namely (1) the types and functions of commissive illocutionary speech acts in Prabowo Subianto's speech, (2) the social relations contained in Prabowo Subianto's speech. Overall, the results of the study showed that the speech produced contained a promising function, the type of commissive was more often found when the speaker had not yet served as president. The speaker's speech showed the intention or illocutionary function that was conveyed to the speech partners (the general public and state officials). Thus, the speech partners could understand the intention or function of the speech uttered by the speaker in the communication process.

Table 1. Types and Functions of Illocutionary Speech Acts in Prabowo Subianto's Speech

Type	Function	Amount		Σ Amount
		Before becoming President	While serving as president	
Commission	Promise	53	26	79

The commissive speech act type obtained 79 data, because in Prabowo Subianto's speeches, many utterances were found containing promises and political commitments aimed at raising public expectations for the programs and policies offered. Furthermore, with a total of 79 data, consisting of 53 data from Prabowo Subianto's speeches as a presidential candidate and 26 data from speeches when he was president. The large number of commissive speech acts appearing during the campaign period is due to the characteristics of political speeches that aim to convince the public and provide political promises to gain public support.

Table 2. Data on types of commissions before serving as president and when serving as president

No	Speech	Type	Function	Video
1.	"We are here to guide the new generation, the younger generation. We promise to be willing to be a bridge for the younger generation to advance and form a golden generation of Indonesia"	Commission /1	Promise to deliver the young generation and Commitment to sacrifice for the nation	Before serving as president
2.	"We will eliminate poverty from the land of Indonesia"	Commission /2	Political promise to eradicate poverty	Before serving as president
3.	"We will work for all Indonesian people, including those who did not vote for me"	Commission /3	Promise to work without discrimination	Before serving as president
4.	"We will eradicate corruption"	Commission /6	Anti-corruption promise	Before serving as president
5.	"The government will enforce the law against business actors who store basic necessities in an unreasonable manner"	Commission /1	Promise to uphold the law	After the election (serving as president)
6.	"We will reforest 12 million hectares of forest and transition from fossil fuels to renewable	Commission /2	a formal commitment to the global issue of climate change, with	After the election (serving as president)

	energy. Our goal is clear: to lift all citizens out of poverty and make Indonesia a hub for food, energy, and water security solutions"		concrete promises and a long-term vision	
7.	"In the last 10 months, I, along with the Red and White Cabinet, have been working to combat poverty with a holistic approach. We will reduce the extreme poverty rate to 0% in the shortest possible time"	Commission	Stating the government's commitment and promise to reduce the extreme poverty rate to zero percent	After the election (serving as president)
8.	"The government that I lead will consistently use all the authority granted to us by the 1945 Constitution and also Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade"	Commission	Affirming the government's commitment to act firmly and consistently based on applicable legal basis, demonstrating seriousness in carrying out constitutional duties	After the election (serving as president)

DISCUSSION

Based on the data grouping of illocutionary utterances by commissive type, promising functions have been found. A clearer analysis of commissive data before and during his presidency can be seen in the discussion below:

In the utterance (1) delivered by Prabowo Subianto to the public and sympathizers of the Indonesian Solidarity Party (PSI) in the context of a political speech after the declaration of PSI support, which was broadcast on the Kompas

TV YouTube channel on October 23, 2023. This utterance is included in the commissive speech act because the speaker binds himself to future actions, which is explicitly marked by the use of the verb "we promise". In line with Searle (1979), commissive speech acts function to state the speaker's promise or commitment to an action. The illocutionary act of promising in this utterance is seen in the phrase "willing to be a bridge for the younger generation to advance and form a golden generation of Indonesia". The illocutionary purpose of this utterance is to convince the speech partner that the speaker is committed to supporting and facilitating the role of the younger generation as future leaders, while at the same time building a visionary and regenerative political image.

Speech (1) was delivered by Prabowo Subianto as a national political figure and presidential candidate to the public and PSI supporters. The speaker's institutional and symbolic position places him at a higher level of power than his interlocutors. Although the content of the speech consists of promises and commitments to support the younger generation, the social relations created remain unequal because the speaker speaks from an authoritative position as a leader who determines future direction and policies.

Utterance (2) was delivered by Prabowo Subianto in the context of a presidential candidate's political speech during the campaign in Tasikmalaya, which was broadcast on the Kompas TV YouTube channel, at a time when Prabowo had not yet taken office as president. This utterance is included in the commissive speech act because the speaker expresses a commitment to future action. This is characterized by the use of the futurative form "will" which indicates a promise or ability to realize a certain condition. In line with the opinion of Searle (1979), commissive speech acts function to bind the speaker to the action to be carried out. The illocutionary act contained in this utterance is a promise, with the illocutionary intention of convincing the interlocutor that the speaker has a strong commitment and determination to eradicate poverty if he obtains a political mandate. This utterance also functions to build optimism and gain electoral support from the public in the context of a political campaign.

The statement "We will eradicate poverty from the land of Indonesia" was delivered by Prabowo Subianto while still a presidential candidate in the context of a political campaign. In this situation, the speaker did not yet possess formal institutional power as president, so his structural position was still equal to that of his interlocutors (the public/voters). The use of the inclusive pronoun "we" also strengthens the relationship of equality and togetherness between speaker and listener, by positioning poverty eradication as a collective responsibility, not an order from a higher authority.

Utterance (3) was delivered by Prabowo Subianto in the context of a political speech after being declared President-Elect, which was broadcast on CNN Indonesia's YouTube channel. This utterance emerged in a situation after the election results were determined, when the speaker had gained political legitimacy to lead the government. This utterance is included in the commissive speech act because the speaker expressed a commitment to future actions. This is

marked by the use of the futurate form "will" which indicates the speaker's ability and promise to carry out government responsibilities. In line with the opinion Searle (1979), commissive speech acts function to bind the speaker to the action to be carried out. The illocutionary act contained in this utterance is a promise, with the illocutionary intention of convincing the interlocutor that the speaker will be inclusive and fair in running the government. This utterance also functions to reduce post-election political polarization and build moral legitimacy as a leader for all Indonesian people.

The social relations that are formed are not equal because the speaker is in a higher position of power as the elected president, while the speech partners are the people who are led.

Utterance (4) was delivered by Prabowo Subianto in the context of his state address after being inaugurated as President of the Republic of Indonesia, which was broadcast on the Kompas.com YouTube channel. This utterance includes a commissive speech act with an illocutionary act of promising, marked by the use of the futurate form "will" as a marker of the speaker's commitment to future actions Searle (1979). The illocutionary purpose of this utterance is to emphasize the government's moral and political commitment to eradicating corruption and building public trust.

The resulting social relations are unequal. The speaker holds a position of higher power due to his legitimacy and institutional authority as the elected president, while the interlocutors are the people, the ones being led. In this context, the promise to eradicate corruption is uttered from an authoritative position with the legal and political capacity to implement the policy, resulting in a hierarchical social relationship, even though the utterance is framed as a shared commitment through the use of the pronoun "we."

Utterance (5) was delivered by President Prabowo Subianto in the context of his State Address at the 2025 MPR/DPR/DPD Annual Session, which was broadcast on the Kompas TV YouTube channel. This utterance appeared in a formal state situation that emphasized the speaker's position as head of government and head of state. This utterance is included in the commissive speech act because the speaker expressed the government's commitment to future law enforcement actions. This is characterized by the use of the futurate form "will" which binds the speaker institutionally to the implementation of the action, in line with the opinion Searle (1979) that commissive speech acts are speech acts that bind the speaker to do something in the future. The illocutionary act contained in this utterance is a promise, with the illocutionary intention of emphasizing the government's seriousness in protecting the interests of the people and maintaining national economic stability as well as building the speaker's image as a just leader before the public.

The resulting social relations are unequal. The speaker holds a position of superior power due to his institutional authority to establish and enforce laws, while his interlocutors, both business actors and the wider public, are subject to state policy. This hierarchical relationship is further strengthened by the speech

being delivered in an official state forum, symbolically affirming the speaker's authority and legitimacy.

Utterance (6) was delivered by Prabowo Subianto in the context of a political statement on the program *Bicara Giant Sea Wall Sampai Singgung Era Jokowi*, which was broadcast on the KompasTV YouTube channel. This utterance was delivered in a public forum discussing the vision of national development and environmental sustainability. This utterance is included in the commissive speech act because the speaker expressed a commitment to a series of concrete actions in the future. This is marked by the use of the futurative form "will" and the explicit statement of purpose "our goal is clear", which binds the speaker politically and morally to the realization of the program being spoken. In line with the opinion of Searle (1979), commissive speech acts function to express the speaker's promise and ability to carry out actions that will be carried out. The illocutionary contained in this utterance is promising, with the illocutionary intention of convincing the interlocutor that the speaker has a development vision oriented towards environmental sustainability, energy transition, and poverty alleviation. This utterance also functions to build the speaker's image as a visionary and solution-oriented leader to global and national challenges.

The resulting social relations are unequal. The speaker positions himself in a position of political power and authority as a national policymaker, while the audience is the wider community, the beneficiary of the policy's impact. This hierarchical relationship is emphasized through the declaration of a national-scale program that can only be implemented by political actors with institutional authority.

Speech (7) was delivered by President Prabowo Subianto in the context of the State Address at the 2025 MPR/DPR/DPD Annual Session, which was broadcast on the Kompas TV YouTube channel. This speech appeared in an official state forum that functions to convey the achievements and direction of government policy to state institutions and the public. This speech is included in the commissive speech act because the speaker states the government's commitment to further action in the future. This is marked by the use of the futurative form "will" which binds the speaker institutionally to the realization of the target of reducing extreme poverty, in line with the opinion Searle (1979) that commissive speech acts function to express the speaker's promise and ability to take action to be implemented. The illocutionary act contained in this speech is to promise, with the illocutionary intention of emphasizing the government's seriousness in accelerating poverty alleviation and building public optimism and trust in the cabinet's performance.

The resulting social relations are unequal. The speaker holds a position of superior power as president, empowered to establish and implement national policy, while the interlocutors, members of state institutions and the wider public, receive and evaluate those policies. This hierarchical relationship is reinforced by the context of the state address, which symbolically affirms the speaker's authority and legitimacy.

Utterance (8) was delivered by President Prabowo Subianto in the context of a speech at the Pancasila Birth Day Ceremony, which was broadcast on the KompasTV YouTube channel. This utterance appeared in a state forum that was both ceremonial and normative, with the aim of affirming the government's commitment to state ideology and the supremacy of law. This utterance is included in the commissive speech act because the speaker states the government's institutional commitment to the use of state authority in accordance with applicable legal basis. This is marked by the use of the futurate form "will" and the phrase "will consistently use all authority", which indicates the speaker's ability and determination to act based on the constitutional framework, in line with the opinion Searle (1979) that commissive speech acts are speech acts that bind the speaker to do something in the future. The illocutionary act contained in this utterance is a promise, with the illocutionary intention of affirming the government's compliance with the 1945 Constitution and laws and regulations, while simultaneously warning related parties that the state will act firmly in the realm of trade. This utterance also serves to build the speaker's image as a firm, authoritative leader oriented toward the rule of law. Explicit references to the 1945 Constitution and Law Number 7 of 2014 portray the speaker as a figure who uses law as the primary basis for exercising power.

The resulting social relations are unequal. The speaker holds the highest position of power as head of government and head of state, while the interlocutors include state officials, business actors, and the wider public within the policymaking sphere. This hierarchical relationship is emphasized through explicit references to the legal basis and constitutional authority held solely by the government.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the speech act analysis of Prabowo Subianto's speeches before and after taking office as President of the Republic of Indonesia, it can be concluded that commissive speech acts, particularly promises, are the dominant and strategic type of speech in his political discourse. Commissive speech acts are used as a means to bind the speaker to future actions while building trust and legitimacy in the public eye. Before taking office as president, Prabowo's commissive speech acts tended to be persuasive and aspirational. Political promises were delivered in the context of the campaign, emphasizing visions, hopes, and ideal goals, such as poverty eradication and the advancement of the younger generation. In this phase, the social relations formed were generally equal, marked by the use of inclusive pronouns such as "we" and "us" to emphasize togetherness and efforts to attract electoral support from the public.

In contrast, after assuming office as president, commissive speech acts shifted to become more institutional, normative, and authoritative. Promises were no longer merely political visions, but were linked to constitutional authority, legal basis, and the state's capacity to implement policies, such as law enforcement, corruption eradication, food control, and the reduction of extreme poverty. In this phase, the social relations formed were unequal because the speakers spoke from positions of formal power as heads of state and government.

Thus, the main difference between commissive speech acts before and after taking office as president lies in their pragmatic function and the social relations they establish. Before taking office, commissive speech acts primarily functioned as a tool of political persuasion, whereas after taking office, commissive speech acts function as statements of commitment to state policy, which have legal legitimacy and institutional power. This change demonstrates that the context of power significantly influences the form, function, and illocutionary meaning of political speech.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

For further research, further development is still needed, especially in explaining external factors that influence the realization of illocutionary speech acts, such as culture and the speaker's ideology. Political language used in speeches often reflects not only communicative intentions but also symbolic strategies to build power and legitimacy. Therefore, future research needs to deepen the study of the relationship between illocutionary speech acts and politeness culture, social hierarchy, and local values that influence how speakers express their intentions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This section gives you the opportunity to express your gratitude to your colleagues who provided suggestions for your paper. You can also express your appreciation for the financial assistance you received in completing this research.

The author would like to express his gratitude to the previous researchers who served as the primary sources of reference in this research, to Formosa Publishers for their willingness to publish this scientific work, and to the Supervisor who has provided patient guidance and direction. Thanks are also extended to Yogyakarta State University, particularly the Faculty of Languages and Arts, for their academic support, and to his colleagues who have consistently provided encouragement and motivation. Finally, the author would like to express his highest appreciation to his parents who have provided moral and material support throughout his academic journey.

REFERENCES

- Austin. (1962). *How To Do Things With Words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Basra, S. M., & Thoyyibah, L. (2017). A. *Speech act analysis of teacher talk in an elf classroom*. *International Journal of Education*, 10(1), 73-81
- Chilton P. (2004). *Analyzing Political Discourse: Theory and Practice*. London: Routledge
- Dylijeri. A. (2017). Analysis of Speech Acts in Political Speeches. *European Journal of Social Science Studies*, 2(2), 19-26
- Fairclough, N. (1995). *Critical Discourse Analysis*. New York: Logman
- Grice, H.P. (1975). Logic and Conversation. *Syntax and Semantics*, Vol. 3: *Speech Acts*, New York: Academic Press. pp.41-58
- Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Merdina, Z. (2020). Analisis Tindakan Tutur Lokusi, Ilokusi, dan Perlokusi pada Debat Capres-Cawapres Republik Indonesia Tahun 2019. *Journal Education*

- and Development Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan, Vol.8 No.2(2), 249-256*
- Searle, J. R. (1969). *Speech acts: An Eassy in the philosophy of language*. combridge: Cambridge University Press
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Pres
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1998). *Ideology: A multidiciplimary approach*. Sage Publications