

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN VLADIMIR PUTIN'S SPEECH OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON THE SITUATION IN UKRAINE**

A RESEARCH PAPER

Submitted to Fulfill One of Requirements

To Get Sarjana Sastra Degree (S1)



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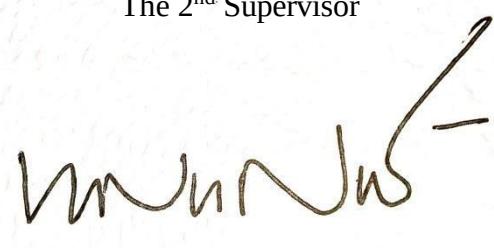
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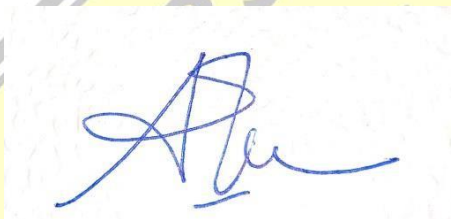
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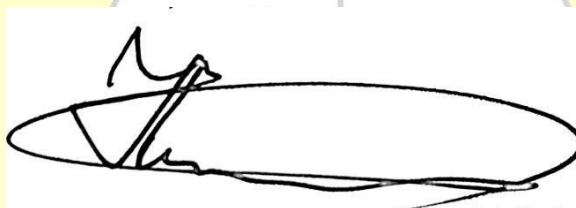
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ABSTRACT

This research entitled “*Illocutionary Act in Vladimir Putin’s Speech of the Russian Federation on the Situation in Ukraine*”. The aims of this research are: 1) Finding the types of illocutionary acts in Vladimir Putin’s speech; 2) Describing the intention of illocutionary acts in Vladimir Putin’s Speech. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The object of this research is the speech delivered by Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation in the situation of Ukraine which aired on YouTube. The theory of the illocutionary used is Searle theory (1969). From the analysis, there are 220 utterances in Vladimir Putin’s speech. Those utterances are divided into 5 types of illocutionary acts that consist of Representatives, Directives, Expressives, Declaratives, Commissives. The type of Representatives are performed in the force of reporting 69 data, retelling 34 data, assertion 28 data, believing 17 data, stating 12 data, informing 9 data, fact 7 data, explanation 7 data, conclusion 5 data, and confession 1 data. The types of Declaratives are performed in the force of question 14 data and declaring 1 data. The types of Expressives are performed in the force of regret 3 data, blaming 3 data, angering 1 data, and thanking 1 data. The types of Directives are performed in the force of request 4 data, advice 2 data, and suggestion 1 data. The type of Commissives is performed in the force of threatening 1 data.

Keywords: *Illocutionary acts, Speech acts, Vladimir Putin’s Speech*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focused on describing parts of the research introduction. First is the background of the research. This section discusses the research problems and mentions several previous studies related to this research. The second is research questions. Two questions guided this research to achieve the aim of the study. The third is the scope of the research, which describes the limitations of the study. The fourth is the aims of the research, and the last is the significance of the research.

A. Background of the Research

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine started since 2013. The root of the problem stems from the closeness of the President of Ukraine at that time, Viktor Yanukovich with Russia, which is considered to be able to restore Ukraine as part of the Soviet Union decades ago. This led to a series of demonstrations by the Ukrainian public demanding that Russia not interfere in Ukrainian affairs. In the end, the masses who were against the Ukrainian government overthrew Yanukovich. During the presidency of Ukraine's next president, Petro Poroshenko initiated an approach with the European Union and NATO. That is what makes Russian President Vladimir Putin angry. He argued that Ukraine's proximity to the European Union could threaten Russia's sovereignty (CNN Indonesia, 2022).

On February 24th, 2022, the world was shocked by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Russia besieged Ukraine with tens of thousands of troops, sparking Europe's worst conflict in decades. The war between Russia and Ukraine could impact many countries, including Indonesia. For example, Indonesian crude oil prices also increased related to soaring world oil prices. Therefore, the Russia-Ukrainian war became the world's attention, including in Indonesia.

Before Russia launched a military operation in Ukraine, Vladimir Putin delivered a long speech in the Russian Federation. In his speech, Putin said that Russia was ready to negotiate regarding the current conditions.

Vladimir Putin's speech reaped many responses from various parties, both pro and con. Even the declaration of war also caused a stir among internet users worldwide, one of which was on social media, Twitter. Trending topics on Twitter on Thursday (24/2/2022) filled with keywords such as Ukraine (2.46 million tweets), Putin (1.77 tweets), and NATO (467 thousand tweets). In this study, the researcher uses Vladimir Putin's speech as the object of research in this paper to find out more about his speech acts from a pragmatic perspective (Prasasti, 2022).

By analyzing the speech acts in Vladimir Putin's speech, it will be known what types of illocutionary speech acts were used in Vladimir Putin's speech of the Russian Federation on the situation in Ukraine. After it was known that the kind of Illocutionary Speech Act, it was found that the force

of the illocutionary speech act to be known to the intention of Vladimir Putin's utterance.

The research that discusses the speech act has been conducted by previous research. The first previous research that became the reference for this research was entitled "*The Illocutionary Act of Television Advertisements 'Mobile Network Operator' (Pragmatic Analysis)*" by Pika (2017). The aims of the research are to describe the types of illocutionary act and the kinds of the direct and indirect illocutionary act are performed in "mobile network operator" on television advertisement. The second previous research is a thesis entitled "*Directive Illocutionary Act In Harley Quinn's Dialogues From 'Suicide Squad' Movie*" by Gohi (2018). This research analyzed the kind of sentence did Harley Quinn use to express directive illocutionary act, the types of directive illocutionary act she used, and the act expressed in her utterance. The third previous research that becomes the reference for this thesis is entitled "*Illocutionary Act in Anger Management Movie*" a journal by Situmorang and Handayani (2020). This research discussed the types of illocutionary acts in Anger Management movie written by David Dorfmann. The fourth previous research is "*Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis in Tom Cruise's Interview*", a journal by Haucsa, Marzuki, Alex, and Hidayat (2020). That describes illocutionary acts functions. It also states the most and the least used illocutionary acts performed by both interviewer and interviewee. The fifth previous research is a thesis by Laila (2022) entitled "*Illocutionary*

Act in Crazy Rich Asians Novel by Kevin Kwan". It describes the kinds of illocutionary act and the most common illocutionary act in the novel.

From the previous studies above, it can be conclude that there are no study that analyze the speech of Vladimir Putin and there are also nothing that describes the intention of the illocutionary acts found. Considering that, the present research focuses on finding the types of illocutionary act from the speech and interpreting the intention of the Vladimir Putin's speech.

Based on the phenomenon explained above, the title taken for this research is "*Illocutionary Act in Vladimir Putin's Speech of the Russian Federation on the Situation in Ukraine*".

B. Research Questions

Here are the research questions to be guided to achieve the aim of the study. In this research, the questions are arranged as follows:

- 1) what types of illocutionary acts are found in Vladimir Putin's speech of the Russian Federation on the situation in Ukraine?
- 2) what is the intention of the illocutionary act used by Vladimir Putin's speech of the Russian Federation on the situation in Ukraine?

C. Scope of the Research

This research focuses on identifying one type of speech act, namely illocutionary speech act. By identifying Vladimir Putin's speech of the Russian Federation on the situation in Ukraine, this research explains the

kinds of the illocutionary in the speech. This research also describes the intention of illocutionary found. This research uses the theory of Illocutionary from Searle (1969).

D. Aims of the Research

According to the research questions, the purpose of this study is as follows:

- 1) to identify types of illocutionary acts found in Vladimir Putin's speech of the Russian Federation on the situation in Ukraine.
- 2) to describe the intention of the illocutionary acts in Vladimir Putin's speech of the Russian Federation on the situation in Ukraine.

E. Significance of the Research

This research is expected to provide benefits for the readers. The benefits that can be taken from this research are categorized into two. Those are theoretical benefits and practical benefits.

- 1) The theoretical benefit is additional knowledge that can help the readers to understand more about a pragmatic study of the discussion of the speech act based on Searle theory (1969), in particular regarding the illocutionary speech act.
- 2) The practical benefit from the results of this study is expected to complement and enrich reference sources related to critical pragmatics studies for students who are studying linguistics.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter elaborates the step involved in the research. It consists of research design, research object, data collecting technique, data analysis, and validity of the research.

A. Research Design

According to Silaen (cited in Salmaa, 2021), research design is a design regarding the entire process required in planning and implementing research. One type of research design is descriptive research design. It is a theory-based design method created by collecting, analyzing and presenting the collected data (LP2M, 2021). This study is categorized as descriptive research because the study involves the process of collecting, analyzing, and presenting data that has a target to identify the types and describe the intention of the illocutionary acts performed by Vladimir Putin.

The research method used in this study is a qualitative. Data analysis carried out in qualitative research methods is inductive in nature based on the facts found and then used as hypotheses or theories. Qualitative methods are used to obtain in-depth data, the data that contains meaning. Qualitative research emphasizes more on meaning (Sugiyono, 2012).

B. Research Object

The study analyzes the illocutionary acts in Vladimir Putin's speech of the Russian Federation on the situation in Ukraine. The object of this research is the utterance of Vladimir Putin's Speech. The data source for this research is the video of Vladimir Putin's speech on February 24th, 2022 which is broadcast by the youtube channel "Michael Rossi Poli Sci" with the title *Vladimir Putin's Address on NATO, Ukraine, and Recognition of Donetsk and Lugansk - ENG Subtitles*.

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin or commonly known as Vladimir Putin was born on October 7th, 1952. He is a Russian politician and the 2nd President of Russia (2000-2008) and 4th (2012 - present). He is the president with the second longest term in Europe after Alexander Lukashenko who is President of Belarus.

There are some considerations in choosing that speech for this research. First, The contents of Putin's speech about the current situation in Russia and Ukraine that have been in the spotlight of the whole world. Second, Putin's speech raised the pros and cons of various parties, therefore this analysis was carried out in order to find out the intentions of his speech.

C. Data Collection Technique

Sugiyono (2012) stated there are four kinds of data collection techniques including observation, interviews, documentation, and triangulation. In this research, the technique used is documentation.

Documents are records of events that have passed in the form of writing, pictures, monumental works of someone, and so on (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 240). Documetation in this research the form of video of Vladmir Putin's speech uploaded on YouTube and the transcript which has been translated into English.

D. Data Analysis

Nasution (cited in Sugiyono, 2012) states data analysis in qualitative research has started since formulating and explaining the problem, before going into the field, and continues until the writing of research results. In this research, the data analysis is divided into two stages:

1) Pre-Analysis Process

In this stage, the first step was watching several speech videos from several figures and choosing one of them to analyze. The second step is downloading the transcription of the video.

2) Analysis Process

Activities in data analysis consist of data reduction, data display, and conclusion (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 246).

a) Data Reduction

In this study, the data taken from the utterances of Vladimir Putin in his speech that have the illocutionary acts. The identified data classified based on the types of illocutionary acts that have been found. In the process of identifying data, the researcher used Searle's theory

to know the illocutionary acts force and gave the intention to the context of Vladimir Putin's utterance.

b) Data Display

Presentation of data in qualitative research can be done in the form of tables, graphs, pie chart, pictograms and so on (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 249). In this study the data presented in the following tables:

Table 3.1 The Illocutionary Acts Found in Vladimir Putin's Speech of the Situation in Ukraine

No.	Illocutionary Acts	Illocutionary Force	Amount
1.	Representatives	a. b.	
2.	Directives	a. b.	
3.	Expressives	a. b.	
4.	Declaratives	a. b.	
5.	Commissives	a. b.	
	TOTAL		

Table 3.2 The Intention of Illocutionary Acts Found in Vladimir Putin's Speech of the Situation in Ukraine

No.	Types of Illocutionary act	The Intention
1.	Representatives	
2.	Directives	
3.	Expressives	
4.	Declaratives	
5.	Commissives	

Table 3.3 Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed by Vladimir Putin's speech of the Russian Federation on the Situation in Ukraine

Number of Data	Utterance	Force	Intention

c) Conclusion

After interpreted the result of the research, the researcher drew a conclusion in the end. After the result displayed and the conclusion drawn, the researcher made an editing to the overall analysis and corrects the errors so that the information or research results can be presented clearly.

E. Data Validity

Sugiyono (2012) mentioned the validity test of qualitative research includes the credibility (internal validity), transferability (external validity), dependability (reliability), and confirmability (objectivity). This present research applied credibility and dependability to cross and check the validity of the data.

1) Credibility

The credibility test in this study was carried out by discussing with colleague. In addition, credibility was also supported by triangulation method. Triangulation in credibility testing was defined as checking data from various sources in various ways and at various times. There are 3 types of triangulation methods: 1) triangulation of source; 2) triangulation of technique; and 3) triangulation of time.

a) Triangulations of source

This research used many sources to get the data accurate. The source are taken from books, ebooks, articles, previous studies related to this research.

b) Triangulation of technique

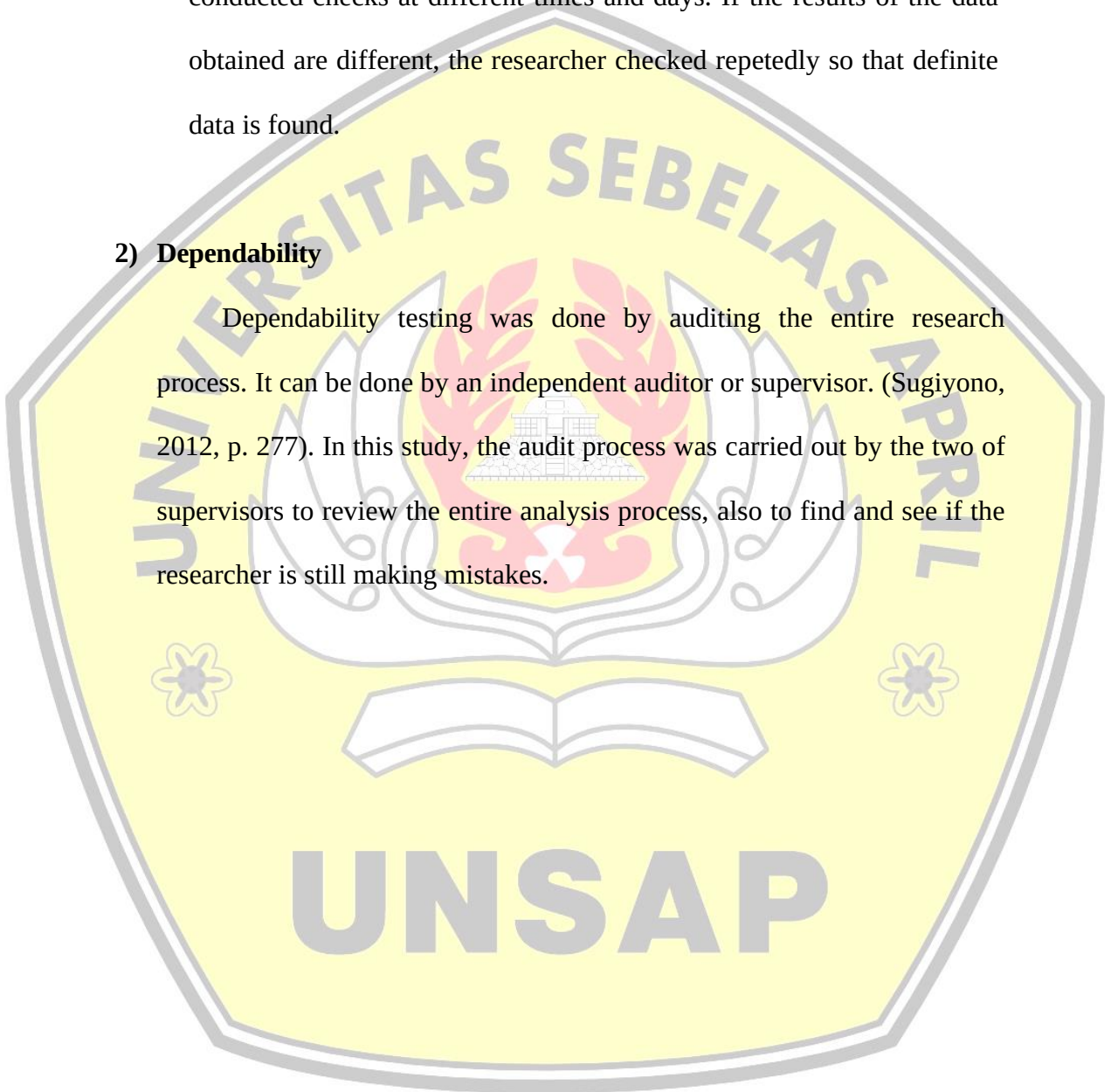
To get the data accuracy, this research used documentation and observation technique. The video and the transcript of the speech is a forms of documentation that will be observed to obtain the required data.

c) Triangulation of time

Sugiyono stated that time often affects the credibility of the data. Therefore, to ensure that the data obtained are correct, the researcher conducted checks at different times and days. If the results of the data obtained are different, the researcher checked repeatedly so that definite data is found.

2) Dependability

Dependability testing was done by auditing the entire research process. It can be done by an independent auditor or supervisor. (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 277). In this study, the audit process was carried out by the two of supervisors to review the entire analysis process, also to find and see if the researcher is still making mistakes.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this chapter, the conclusions and suggestions will be presented in order in the following section.

A. Conclusion

In reference to the findings and discussions of the research, the conclusions of the illocutionary acts performed by Vladimir Putin can be drawn as follow.

1. The types of illocutionary acts

There are five types of illocutionary acts found in Vladimir Putin's speech of the Russian Federation on the situation in Ukraine. Those illocutionary acts are Representatives, Directives, Expressives, Declarative, and Commissive.

There are 220 utterances in Vladimir Putin's speech that divided into five types illocutionary acts. Those utterances consisted of Representatives 189 utterances, Directives 21 utterances, Expressives 8 utterances, Declarative 1 utterance, and Commissive 1 utterance.

Futhermore, the type of Representative consists of Reporting 69 data, retelling 32 data, assertion 28 data, believing 16 data, stating 14 data, informing 11 data, explanation 7 data, fact 7 data, conclusion 5 data, and confession 1 datum. The types of Expressives consist of regret 3 data,

blaming 3 data, angering 1 datum, and thanking 1 datum. The types of Directives consists of question 14, request 4 data, advice 2 data, and suggestion 1 data. The types of Declaratives consists of declaring 1 data. The type of Commissives consists of threatening 1 data.

Representatives is the most dominant types and Reporting is the most dominant force of illocutionary acts in Vladimir Putin's Speech. This is because most of his speech discussed the situation and conditions in Ukraine and Russia.

2. The intention of illocutionary acts

- a. The intention of performing representatives types include reporting and informing about the current situation in Ukraine; retelling the history of Russia; telling some facts; describing some explanations and giving conclusions related to the topic of his speech; asserting his words; stating the expert statement and what his belief, and conveyed a confession about his conversation with Bill Clinton.
- b. The intention of performing directives types include asking some questions, request somethings, give some advices, and suggestions to the audience.
- c. The intention of performing expressives types include shows his regret and anger; blaming the Ukraine government; and thanking to the audience in the end of his speech.

- d. The intention of performing declaratives types include declaring his support for Russia's citizens and the country's patriotic forces.
- e. The intention of performing commissives types include threatening to punish 'the criminals' or the nationalist who had seized power of Ukraine.

Based on the analysis, Representative is the most dominant type of illocutionary act and reporting is the most dominant of illocutionary force. Related to Vladimir Putin's speech of the Russian Federation on the Situation in Ukraine, Vladimir Putin want to report on the current situation in Russia and Ukraine so that the audiences know what is going on between Russia and Ukraine. Putin also explained the reasons for the actions taken by Russia.

B. Recommendation

Based on the analysis which is described in the discussions, there are some recommendations for the following parties. The first recommendation is for students of English Department. They should explore the theory of speech acts, especially the illocutionary acts because by understanding speech acts, they will be more aware of how language is actually being used. It also can minimize misunderstandings or misinterpretations in the communication. The second recommendation is for the next researchers in the field of English literature. They should try to analyze speech act using other theories such as Leech's theory, because Leech theory still rarely used in research.

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