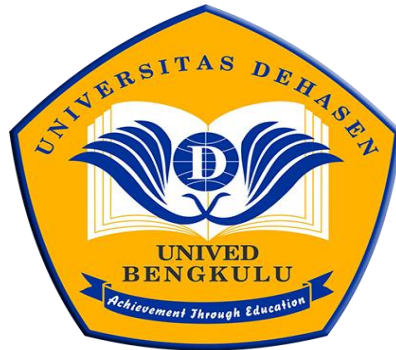


**THE DIRECTIVE FORMS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN THE
TRANSCRIPT OF VLADIMIR PUTIN'S SPEECH (2022)**

A THESIS

Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra
(S.S) in English Literature Department



By:

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS DEHASEN BENGKULU
2023**

DECLARATION OF FREE PLAGIARISM

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled “The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Act in the Transcript of Vladimir Putin’s Speech (2022)” is honestly my own work and took statement from all sorts of source to complement this thesis.

Bengkulu, May 2023

Azetko Juliven

APPROVAL PAGE


THESIS

THE DIRECTIVE FORMS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN THE
TRANSCRIPT OF VLADIMIR PUTIN'S SPEECH (2022)

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VALIDATION PAGE

**THE DIRECTIVE FORMS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN THE
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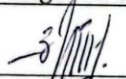

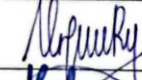

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All praise and gratitude the writer goes to the presence of Allah SWT, for the abundance of blessings, mercy and guidance, so that the writer is given health, opportunity and ability to be able to complete the preparation of this thesis with the title “The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Act in the Transcript of Vladimir Putin’s Speech (2022)” as one of requirements for obtaining a degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Literature Department, Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu.

In making this thesis, the writer is aware that there are still many shortcoming in it. Therefore, the writer expect the contribution of suggestions and criticism of all parties, so that this thesis can be finished. Therefore, in this opportunity, I would like to deliver my sincere gratitude to:

1. Dra. Asnawati, M.Kom, as the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu.
2. My Supervisor, Merry Rulyanti, M.Pd.
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4. My Examiner 1, Eli Diana, M.Pd.
5. My Examiner 2, Ami Pradana, M.Pd.
6. The lecturers and staffs of English Literature Department.
7. My great families and friends.

Bengkulu, May 2023

Writer,

Azetko Juliven

MOTTO

“Life is a Choice”

DEDICATION

This thesis dedicate to:

- ❖ My beloved father & mother, Ka'in & Rusiah. Thank you for your pray, love, motivation, and support for my success. My brothers, Yogi Irawan and Yoga Irawan, still be grateful for what happened to us.
- ❖ My Supervisor, Merry Rulyanti, M.Pd & My Co- Supervisor, Dhanu Ario Putra, M.Hum, who always guide me and shares some ideas during writing this thesis.
- ❖ All my lecturers in English Literature Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu.
- ❖ My lovely friends, (Tommy Pungkaswani, Putri Amanda, Nanda Karunia, Nurul Septi Adianti Awal, Meli Indriani, Ambar Rahmawati, Yohana Restu Wilystia). Thanks for these 2 years a half, (laugh, sad and happy together). I would not be boring with you. Success for us.
- ❖ My Almamater.

ABSTRACT

Azetko Juliven. 200090016P. **The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Act in the Transcript of Vladimir Putin's Speech (2022)**. Thesis. English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Dehasen Bengkulu. Supervisor: Merry Rullyanti, Co-Supervisor: Dhanu Ario Putra.

The directive forms of illocutionary act is a form of speech act that aims to influence the speech partner to take certain actions. This research aims to analyze the directive forms of illocutionary act contained in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's Speech (2022). This research has 2 objectives: 1) To identify the directive forms of illocutionary act contained in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's Speech (2022). 2) To find out the function of the directive forms of illocutionary act contained in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's Speech (2022). This research used descriptive qualitative method and using the directive forms of illocutionary acts theory from Ibrahim (1993). The results obtained from this research found 16 the directive forms of illocutionary acts in Vladimir Putin's speech (2022) which were divided into 7 forms, namely 3 forms of asking, 3 forms of prohibiting, 3 forms of wanting, 3 forms of inviting, 2 forms of suggesting, 1 forms of asking, and 1 forms of demanding. While the functions of the directive forms of illocutionary acts found are 7 forms which were divided into 2 functions, namely 4 competitive functions and 3 convivial functions.

Keywords: Speech Act, Directive Forms of Illocutionary Act, Speech, Vladimir Putin.

ABSTRAK

Azetko Juliven. 200090016P. *The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Act in the Transcript of Vladimir Putin's Speech (2022)*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu. Pemimbing 1: Merry Rullyanti, Pemimbing 2: Dhanu Ario Putra.

Bentuk tindak tutur ilokusi direktif adalah bentuk tindak tutur yang bertujuan mempengaruhi mitra tutur untuk melakukan tindakan tertentu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bentuk tindak tutur ilokusi direktif yang terdapat dalam transkrip pidato Vladimir Putin (2022). Penelitian ini memiliki 2 tujuan: 1) Mengidentifikasi bentuk tindak tutur ilokusi direktif yang terdapat dalam transkrip pidato Vladimir Putin (2022). 2) Untuk mengetahui fungsi tindak tutur ilokusi direktif yang terdapat dalam transkrip pidato Vladimir Putin (2022). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan menggunakan teori tindak tutur ilokusi direktif dari Ibrahim(1993). Hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini ditemukan sebanyak 16 bentuk tindak tutur ilokusi direktif pada pidato Vladimir Putin (2022) yang dibagi ke 7 bentuk yaitu bentuk menayakan sebanyak 3, melarang 3, mengkhendaki 3, mengundang 3, menyarankan 2, meminta 1, dan menuntut 1. Sedangkan fungsi tindak tutur ilokusi direktif yang ditemukan yaitu sebanyak 7 bentuk yang dibagi kedalam 2 fungsi yaitu fungsi kompetitif sebanyak 4 dan fungsi menyenangkan sebanyak 3.

Kata Kunci: Tindak Tutur, Ilokusi Direktif, Pidato, Vladimir Putin.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Humans can communicate through language. Language becomes a tool in communication where language and communication have an inseparable relationship because language is a communication tool to express one's thoughts and feelings to others. The language used in everyday life is divided into two means, namely written and spoken language. Written language can be interpreted as an indirect relationship, while spoken language can be interpreted as a direct relationship. A direct relationship will occur a conversation between individuals and groups, then the conversation results in a speech act. Ritonga (2009).

Speech acts are theories that try to examine the meaning of language based on the relationship between speech and actions taken by the speaker. This study is based on the view that: (1) speech is a means to communicate; (2) new speech has meaning if it is realized in real acts of communication, for example making statements, questions, orders, and requests. Searle in Rusminto (2010:22). While according to Searle (1969) argues that pragmatically there are at least three types of speech acts one of which is illocutionary acts.

Illocutionary acts are speech acts that contain hidden meanings or other meanings desired by the speaker to the speech partner (Wijana and Rohmadi, 2009). Furthermore, Searle (Through Rahardi, 2008) classifies the illocutionary acts in speech activities into five kinds of speech forms, one of which is directive. This directive forms of illocutionary acts is a speech act

that is intended to cause some effect through the listener's actions, for example ordering, pleading, requesting, suggesting, advising, and prohibiting.

In addition to being found in daily conversations, illocutionary acts are also commonly found in various speeches which usually have meaning contained in the speech, such as speeches by teachers, clerics, motivators, ministers and even state leaders such as the Prime Minister or the President. A Head of State like the President in a speech must have its own content and meaning that he wants to convey to the people who hear it or his partner, as recently as Russian President Vladimir Putin speech about the reason was the signing of the annexation of Ukraine's territory to Russia.

Russian President Vladimir Putin speech at Annexation Ceremony (2022) he said his reason for annexing the 4 areas that were formerly Ukrainian territory was that the people had made their decision in a referendum on Ukrainian territory. There are four new regions of Russia. People's choice to join Russia is based on history. Putin also said in his speech that the Kiev regime had threatened those participating in the referendum with repression. Kiev must respect the will of the people. We will defend our land at all costs. The speech certainly has a strong meaning to convey to explain to the people of Russia and the world.

In Russian President Vladimir Putin's speech, he has many meanings that he wants to convey, especially to his compatriots, to western countries as well as to Ukraine itself which in many of his statements there are illocutionary acts that contain hidden meanings or other meanings desired by speakers in terms of this is Russian President Vladimir Putin to his partner.

Starting the study, the researcher has observed some of previous studies. The first previous study used by the writer is "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Joe Biden's

Victory Speech as a President” by Diah Nawang Wulan (2022). This reseach is about an analysis illocutionary acts found in Joe Biden’s Victory Speech as a President. While the aim of this reseach was to analyze the type of illocutionary act. This reseach used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. In this reseach to identify types of illocutionary acts, they are representative, commisive, expressive, and declarative.

The second previous study which was conducted by Lasmaria Netty Kristina (2019) entitled her reseach “Illocutionary Acts in President Obama’s Election night Speech”. This study analyzes the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts found in President Obama’s Election Night Speech. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative, while the data collection method of this research is observation. In this study using analysis of Searle’s theory and data analysis method used is observational pragmatic method.

The third previous study used by the witer is “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Hillary Clinton’s Concession Speech to Donald Trump in Presidential Election” by Muhammad Hudri (2018). In this research analyze the types of illocutionary acts found in Hillary Clinton’s concession speech to Donald Trump. This reseach used descriptive qualitative research. The data analysis was performed by categorizing the data based on Searle’s categorization of speech acts which include assertive, directives, commissives, expressive and declarative speech acts.

The fourth previous study used by the writer is “Illocutionary Speech Acts use by Joko Widodo in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019” by Ahmad Zuhri Rosyidi (2019). This reseach was descriptive qualitative reseach. It is aimed to classify the types of illocutionary use by Joko Widodo in first Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019. In this reseach

collecting data from the debate with references to the linguistic theories derived from related literature sources. In this research the writer found and analyzed 13 data of illocutionary acts.

The fifth previous study used by the writer is “Directive Illocutionary Act in President Joko Widodo’s Speech related to handling coronavirus (Covid-19) in Indonesia” by Desi Novita Sari (2020). The purpose of this research is to describe the types, form and meaning of directive illocutionary acts in the President Jokowi speech related to the handling of the coronavirus. The type of research used is qualitative research. This study’s data source is the video source contained in the upload of an account on Youtube. The data collection techniques used are recording, observation, and note-taking. While in presenting results this research used informal methods.

Based on some of these studies, it can be concluded that there has been a lot of research on speech acts, both on illocutionary acts in general, as well as more specific in directive forms of illocutionary acts. All existing research varies greatly in terms of analyzing speech acts, starting from the formulation of the problem, the theoretical basis, and the methods and techniques adapted to the data sources of each study. Therefore, a different study will be carried out from previous studies. This is indicated by the selection of different research data sources. The source of this research data is from the transcript speech of Russian President Vladimir Putin’s Speech at Annexation Ceremony entitled *Signing of treaties on accession of Donetsk and Lugansk people’s republics and Zaporozhye and Kherson regions to Russia* (2022). The utterances in the speech are interesting to study in terms of directive forms of illocutionary acts because they will describe the intent and meaning of what President Vladimir Putin said for the general public to know. In addition, this speech is still a hot topic of discussion in the global world because it has a major impact on the current world security and economic stability.

Therefore the researcher will conduct The Directive forms of Illocutionary Act in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's Speech (2022).

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The aims of this study are:

1. To identify the form of directive forms of illocutionary act in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's Speech (2022).
2. To know the functions of the directive forms of illocutionary act in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's Speech (2022).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Based on the above issues, the problem of this study can be stated as follow:

1. What are the directive forms of illocutionary act in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's Speech (2022)?
2. What are the functions of directive forms of Illocutionary act in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's Speech (2022)?

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is conducted to benefit the following:

a. Practical Benefits

1. For Researchers

The results of this study can be used to increase the knowledge of researchers related to speech acts, especially in the directive forms of illocutionary acts, both used for themselves and for others.

2. For Students

The results of this study can provide additional knowledge about the directive forms of illocutionary acts and its function so that they can be used as material in lectures.

b. Theoretical Benefits

Theoretically, this research can be used to understand the field of pragmatics, especially the directive forms of illocutionary acts. This research can also be used as a reference in other studies.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study only focuses on the directive forms of illocutionary acts and its functions contained in the transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin's Speech at Annexation Ceremony entitled *Signing of treaties on accession of Donetsk and Lugansk people's republics and Zaporozhye and Kherson regions to Russia* (2022) which was conveyed at the signing ceremony of the 4 new regions joining Russia at Kremlin Palace, Moscow.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- Speech acts : Activities that use language media as a basic means to express ideas, suggestions or opinions and feelings expressed orally.
- Illocutionary acts : Speech acts that contain hidden meanings or other meanings desired by the speaker to the speech partner.
- The directive forms : A form of speech act that makes the speech partner do something for what is said by the speaker.

- Speech : The expression of thoughts in the form of words addressed to many people, or discourse that is prepared to be spoken in front of an audience.
- Vladimir Putin : A Russian politician and former intelligence officer who has been serving as the President of Russia since 2012.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Speech Acts

Speech acts are individual phenomena, psychological in nature and their continuity is determined by the language ability of the speaker in dealing with certain situations. Speech acts include psychological situations, for example, thanking, apologizing and social actions such as influencing the behavior of others, for example, reminding, ordering or making contracts, for example, promising, naming (Ibrahim, 1993). Meanwhile, according to Rustono (1999) speech acts are central entities in pragmatics, because of its central nature, speech acts are essential in pragmatics. Saying a certain utterance can be seen as doing an action (influencing, ordering) in addition to actually saying or uttering the speech.

Speech act is the utterance of a sentence to state that the intention of the speaker is known by hearing. Speech acts are part of speech events, and speech events are part of speech situations. Each speech event is limited to activities, or aspects of activities that are directly governed by rules or norms for speakers Sumarsono (2004). Then according to Chaer (2004),

speech acts are individual symptoms, psychological in nature and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations.

Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that the speech act are activities that use language media as a basic means to express ideas, suggestions or opinions and feelings expressed orally. Speech acts can be defined as the smallest unit of conversational activity that can be said to have functions, such as reporting, stating, warning, directing, suggesting, presenting, criticizing.

2.1.1 Types of Speech Acts

Searle in his book *Speech Acts: An Essay in The Philosophy of Language* (1969) argues that pragmatically there are at least three types of actions that can be realized by a speaker, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. The following is an explanation of the three speech acts:

1. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary acts is a type of speech act that only conveys meaningful information to the speech partner. According to Yule (1996) locutionary acts are the basic acts of speech or produce a meaningful linguistic expression. Meanwhile according to Wijana (1996) locutionary acts are speech acts to state something. This speech act is referred to as The Act of Saying Something. Locutionary acts are a type of speech act that states something in the sense of "saying" or speech acts in the form of sentences that are meaningful and understandable (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 53). This an example of locutionary acts is the following sentence:

- 1) Universitas Dehasen is located in Bengkulu City.
- 2) Chairil Anwar is a poetry writer.

Sentences (1) and (2) are uttered by the speaker solely to inform something without a tendency to do something, let alone to influence the interlocutor. The information conveyed is where the location of the University of Dehasen Bengkulu is, and who is Chairil Anwar.

2. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts is a speech act in the form of utterances from the speaker not only conveying information or saying something but also expecting the speech partner to do what he says/orders. According to Nadar (2009) illocutionary acts are what the prosecutor wants to achieve when he says something and can be an act of stating promises, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, asking and so on. The same thing is also expressed by Wijana (1996) that an illocutionary act is an utterance that not only serves to say and inform something, it can also be used to do something called The Act of Doing Something.

Illocutionary acts in goal-oriented communication or researching the meaning of an utterance are attempts to reconstruct what action the speaker's intention was when he produced his utterances Leech (1993). While according to Searle (1976) classifies illocutionary acts in the speaking activity into five kinds of speech forms, each of which has its own communicative function, including assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative, it can be interpreted

the illocutionary act is not only meaningful to inform something but also refers to doing so as far as the situation of the speech is considered carefully.

Example: Next week we have a state meeting

The sentence above when spoken by a head of government (President/Prime Minister) to his minister, not only serves to convey information, but also to give orders so that his interlocutors (Ministers) prepare themselves.

3. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts is a speech act that has the meaning to influence the interlocutor. According to Wijana (1996) perlocutionary acts is a speech uttered by someone who often has perlocutionary force, or effects for those who hear it. The same thing was also conveyed by Chaer and Agustina (2004) perlocutionary acts are speech acts that relate to the presence of other people's words in relation to the non-linguistic attitudes and behavior of other people. Another opinion regarding perlocutionary acts according to Darmansyah (1989) perlocutionary acts concerns the consequences or effects that may be caused by speech acts of speech on the thoughts, feelings, and beliefs of listeners.

Furthermore, from the point of view of the presentation. Rohmadi (2004) argues that perlocutionary acts are speech acts whose utterances are intended to influence the interlocutor. For clarity, consider the following example sentences:

1) The motorcycle tire is leaking.

The above sentence was uttered by the student to his lecturer because he was late for class, this sentence is an illocutionary act to apologize, and the perlocutionary effect (effect) that is expected is that the lecturer can understand it.

2.1.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Starting from the understanding of speech acts from several linguists regarding the three types of speech acts, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts above, there are several other types of illocutionary acts according to Searle in his book *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts* (1976) classifying illocutionary acts into 5, among them are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Among the five classifications of illocutionary acts, the researcher only examines directive forms of illocutionary acts.

2.1.3 The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Acts

The Directive forms of illocutionary acts are speech act which influencing the speech partner or listener to take action, such as what has been said by the speaker such as asking, inviting, forcing, suggesting, ordering, charging, urging, begging, challenging, and other actions. Yule (2006: 93) explained that directive forms of illocutionary acts are types of speech acts used by speakers to order others to do something. This type of speech act states what the speaker wants. These speech acts include: orders, requests, giving suggestions, and the forms can be positive and negative sentences.

The directive forms of illocutionary acts are speech acts that the speaker intends to make the speech partner perform the action referred to in the utterance. Those included in this type of speech act include: forcing, inviting, asking, ordering, charging, urging, begging, suggesting, ordering, and challenging (Yani 2006). Besides that, according to Rahardi (2005: 36) states that directive forms of illocutionary acts are speech acts that utterances intended by the speaker to make an impact so that the speech partner takes action, for example ordering,

begging and advising. While According to Ibrahim (1993) said that the directive forms of illocutionary acts is an action that raises the speaker's attitude towards the action to be performed by the speech partner. The speech act of this direction is divided into six categories and their forms, which are as follows:

1. Requestives

Requestives are utterances that express the speaker's wish so that the speech partner does something. Besides that, requestives express the speaker's intent by not expecting obedience, only expressing the speaker's wishes or expectations. The utterances that are included in the form of directive requestive speech acts are speech acts of *requesting, begging, inviting*. The following is an examples of requestives:

- Let's go to the market.

Sentence above is a form of inviting, this is indicated by the word "let's go" which means inviting. If the speech is spoken by the speaker to the speech partner, it means inviting speech partner to the market.

2. Questions

Questions is asking to speech partners to provide speakers with certain information, for example *asking, investigating, interrogating*. In asking, the speaker asks for the information needed from the speech partner, besides that it can be said that the speaker states something to the speech partner, so it is hoped that in this speech the

speech partner will provide a response in the form of an answer from the speaker's statement, here is an example:

- Why didn't you go to school this morning?

Examples of these sentences include the form of asking, it marked by the word "why". The word "why" is used to ask for reasons, in this case asking for reasons regarding the absence of the speech partner to school.

3. Requirements

Requirements, namely orders the intention expressed by the speaker is that the speech partner responds to the speaker's utterance as a reason to act, thus the speaker's utterance is used as a full reason for acting. The utterances that include requirements are *commanding, wanting, demanding, ordering, dictating, directing, instructing, regulating, requiring*. The examples are as follows:

- Please get me a glass of water from the kitchen.

The sentence above includes a form ordering, in this case the speaker orders the speech partner to fetch him a glass of water in the kitchen.

4. Prohibitives

Prohibitives namely utterances *forbidding or limiting*, are basically orders so that the speech partner does not do something. Prohibited utterances are conveyed so that other people do not do something. Prohibited utterances are usually marked by the use of words or expressions that mean to prohibit. The word most often used is the word don't which expresses the act of forbidding. The examples are as follows:

- Don't throw trash in this place.

The sentence above is included in the form of prohibiting, it can be seen from the word "don't" which means prohibition, in this case don't throw trash in this place.

5. Permissive

Permissive is expressing the speaker's beliefs and intentions of the speaker so that the speech partner believes that the speaker's speech contains sufficient reasons for the speech partner to feel free to take certain actions, for example *agree, allow, authorize*. The following is an example of directive permissive, which is as follows:

- I'll let you go to the cinema tonight.

The utterances of the sentences above are a form of directive forms of allowing, in this case the speaker allows his speech partner to go to the cinema tonight.

6. Advisories

Advisories are the beliefs of the speech partner that what the speaker expresses is not the wish of the speech partner to take a particular action but the belief that doing something is a good thing, that this action is in the interest of the speech partner. The speaker also expresses the intention that the speech partner takes the belief about the speaker's utterance as a reason to act. For example, *advising, reminding, counseling, purposing, and suggesting*. The following is an example of directive advisories suggesting.

- I suggest you to register for college at the Universitas Indonesia only.

The sentence above is in the form of a directive suggesting, the speaker suggests to the speech partner to register for college at the Universitas Indonesia instead of going to another university.

From several theories about the directive forms of illocutionary acts above, the researcher concludes that the directive forms of illocutionary acts are speech acts that order to the speech partner to do something what the speaker said, for example requesting, wanting, asking, suggesting, demanding, inviting and other.

2.1.4 The Functions of Illocutionary Acts

The functions of illocutionary acts according to Leech (1993) are divided into four, namely competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. These four functions are related to social goals, namely to build respect between the speaker and the speech partner, as follows:

1. Competitive Function

The competitive function has illocutionary goals competing with social goals. In this function, the element of courtesy tends to be negative and has purposes that are basically non-karmic, for example demanding something in a forcefull tone such as wanting, demanding.

2. Convivial Function

In the convivial function, courtesy is emphasized more than the competitive function. In this function politeness is more positive in form and has the aim of being friendly. Examples of convicial functions include offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating.

3. Collaborative Function

The collaborative function does not involve politeness, because in this function politeness is irrelevant. This function has an illocutionary goal regardless of social goals, for example stating, reporting, announcing, and teaching.

4. Conflictive function

The conflictive function does not highlight manners at all, because it is contrary to social goals, and basically this function aims to cause anger. Examples of conflictive functions include threatening, accusing, cursing, and scolding.

In line with the presentation of Tarigan (2009) quoting from Leech which divides the function of illocutionary acts with the aim of social functions as follows: (1) Competitive function. For example, ordering, recommending, and requesting, (2) Convivial functions. For example, inviting, offering, greeting, and. (3) Collaborative function. For example, announcing, reporting, teaching and stating. (4) Conflictive function. For example, scolding, punishing, complaining and forbidding.

2.2 Speech

Speech is the expression of thoughts in the form of words addressed to many people or discourse that is prepared to be spoken in front of an audience. According to Juanda (2007) speech is an oral presentation to a group of people. A person speaks directly on a podium or pulpit and the contents of his speech are directed to the crowd. Meanwhile, according to Syam

(2004) speech is a technique of using words or language effectively which means skill or proficiency in choosing words that can influence the communicant.

Speech is face-to-face communication, which is two-way, that is, the speaker must pay attention to the other person, even though the speaker dominates the conversation more (Rachmat, 2009). While according to Badudu (2012), speech is conveying ideas, thoughts or information as well as the purpose of the speaker to other people (audience) by means of speech.

2.2.1 Types of Speech

There are four types of speech according to Hendrikus (1991), which include Political, Special Occasion, Formal, and Informative Meeting Speech, as follows:

1. Political Speech

Political Speech means speech relating to the state, government, body politic, or public administration as it relates to governmental policy-making. Example of political speech such as state speeches, parliamentary speeches, national celebration speeches, and campaign speeches.

2. Special Occasion Speech

Special occasion speech is a speech designed to address and engage the context and audience's emotions on a specific occasion. For example: Welcome speeches, and opening remark.

3. Formal Speech

Formal Speech is a type of speech which is used in formal, 'serious' situations. For example: Inauguration speeches, wedding speeches, and valedictory speeches.

4. Informative Meeting Speech

The last type of speech is informative meeting speech, this speech is a meeting in a small or large group both in the field of education or other fields that aimed to provide information or discussed an issue scientifically.

2.3 Russian President Vladimir Putin's Speech

Vladimir Putin, a man born on October 7, 1952 who is Russia's longest-serving president at the moment and is being discussed in the media lately, is because the government he leads through his military force invaded Ukraine which had a major impact on the world economy and stability. This invasion began because in his speech on February 24 at the Kremlin Palace, he ordered to take over part of the territory of the Ukrainian State by military force.

In many speeches, Vladimir Putin usually uses a firm and straight facial expression and also in many of his speeches, especially very important speech such as State Speech, Putin usually conveys them persuasively which aims to invite or persuade listeners to do something that he conveys and is also argumentative which aims to convince his listeners to believe in what he is saying, but on many occasions, especially speeches to ordinary people such as banquets, parties, celebrations and the like, he usually makes speeches recreationally with the aim of entertaining and kinship.

Vladimir Putin, who is currently being discussed, is inseparable from his State Speech on September 30, at the Kremlin Place, Moscow which became the subject of the writer's research, in that 37-minute speech he explained his reasons for annexing the 4 areas that were formerly Ukrainian territory was that the people had made their decision in a referendum on Ukrainian territory. There are four new regions of Russia. People's choice to join Russia is based on history. Putin also said in his speech that the Kiev regime had threatened those participating in the referendum with repression. Kiev must respect the will of the people. We will defend our land at all costs. The speech certainly has a strong meaning to convey and explain to the people of Russia and the world.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is intended to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example, behavior, perceptions, actions, holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language. Moeleong (2006). Meanwhile according to Mukhtar (2013) descriptive qualitative research seeks to describe all the symptoms or conditions that exist, namely the state of the symptoms according to what they were at the time the research was conducted.

This research aims to determine the directive forms of illocutionary acts and its functions contained in Russian President Vladimir Putin's speech at Annexation Ceremony (2022), then analyzed and interpreted its meaning according to the meaning and understanding of the directive forms of illocutionary acts and its function itself.

3.2 Focus Determined Boundary

The focus determined boundary in this research is video footage and speech transcripts uttered by Russian President Vladimir Putin in his state speech at Annexation Ceremony entitled *Signing of treaties on accession of Donetsk and Lugansk people's republics and Zaporozhye and Kherson regions to Russia* (2022) which lasted 37:03 minutes which he delivered in of the Grand Kremlin Palace's St George Hall, Moscow, Russia on September 30, 2022. The limitations of the research are the directive forms of illocutionary acts and its functions contained in the speech of Russian President Vladimir Putin.

3.3 Research Instrument

The research instrument used in this research is observation checklist. The research will use the types of directive forms of illocutionary acts and its functions contained in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's speech. The checklist is as follows.

Table 1. The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Acts

Data	The Directive Forms of Illocutionary Acts			
	Suggesting	Asking	Requesting	Prohibiting
I want the Kiev authorities and their true handlers in the West to hear me now.			✓	

3.4 Data Sources

Data sources are anything that can provide information about data. Sugiyono (2009). Based on this opinion, the source of the data in this research is the complete transcript of Russian President Vladimir Putin's Speech at the Annexation Ceremony entitled *Signing of treaties on accession of Donetsk and Lugansk people's republics and Zaporozhye and Kherson regions to Russia* (2022) which was obtained in Russian Presidential Office website. The source of the data is in the form of written transcripts in English.

3.5 Data

There are two kind of data that are often used inside this research which is primary and secondary data.

1. Primary Data

The main data of this research are from video footage and transcripts of Russian President Vladimir Putin's Speech at Annexation Ceremony obtained from Russian Presidential Office official website and other realible and credible news website.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data in this research come from various review journals related to this research, namely speech act journals and more specifically the directive forms of illocutionary acts in state speech.

3.6 Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique is the technique used to obtained quality data Sudaryanto (1993). In this research the authors collect data by means of documentation techniques. Documentation technique according to Iskandar (2009) Document study is a data collection technique through collecting the necessary documents related to the problem under study to be studied intensely so that it can support and increase trust and proof of a problem.

The data collecting techniques are as follows:

1. Finding a credible and reliable news website related to the Russian President's Speech at Annexation Ceremony (2022) both domestic and foreign media.

2. Reading and understand the data obtained in the form of video footage and transcripts of Vladimir Putin's speech to check the truth and authenticity.
3. Identifying the utterances in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's speech to the problem to be examined, whether the problem sought is find.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used in this research is the theory from Miles and Huberman (1984) data analysis in qualitative research, carry out during data collection, and after completing data collection within a certain period. Miles and Huberman offer a general pattern of analysis by following an interactive model as follows:

1. Data Collection

The data collection activity in this research is to use a document study in the form of transcripts of Vladimir Putin's speech obtained from the official website of the Russian Presidential Office.

2. Data Reduction

The data obtained then classifies back into each of the existing problems, in this case classifies according to the type of directive forms of illocutionary acts and it's function contained in the transcript of Vladimir Putin's speech and then analyze again according to the classification that has been made before.

3. Data Presentation

Presentation can be in the form of diagrams, and tables. The conclusions generate will later provide an explanation and conclusion on the research problems examined by researchers.