



Locutionary and Illocutionary Act of Gibran Rakabuming Raka At The G20 Summit 2025

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak lokusi dan ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam pidato Gibran Rakabuming Raka pada KTT G20 tahun 2025 serta menjelaskan bagaimana tindak tutur tersebut digunakan dalam wacana politik internasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dan data diperoleh dari video resmi serta transkrip pidato melalui prosedur dokumentasi, transkripsi, dan pengodean. Sebanyak 28 ujaran dianalisis pada tingkat lokusional dan ilokusional, sehingga menghasilkan 28 ucapan yang telah dikodekan per lapisan analisis. Data menunjukkan bahwa tindak retik (rhetic acts) merupakan jenis tindak lokusi yang paling dominan (85,71%), yang mengindikasikan bahwa pidato tersebut sebagian besar terdiri atas proposisi yang bermakna dan ujaran informatif. Sementara itu, tindak asertif merupakan jenis tindak ilokusi yang paling umum ditemukan (53,57%), yang menunjukkan bahwa pembicara sebagian besar menyampaikan pandangan, klaim, dan posisi nasional terhadap isu-isu global. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Gibran menggunakan tindak tutur secara strategis untuk mencapai tujuan komunikasi yang bersifat informatif, persuasif, dan diplomatis dalam konferensi G20.

Kata Kunci: Locutionary Acts; Illocutionary Acts; Political Speech; KTT G20

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the types of locutionary and illocutionary acts found in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the 2025 G20 Summit and to explain how these speech acts are used in international political discourse. This research employed a qualitative descriptive method, and data were gathered from the official video and transcript of the speech using documentation, transcription, and coding procedures. A total of 28 utterances were analyzed at both locutionary and illocutionary levels, yielding 28 coded utterances per analytical layer. The data suggest that rhetic acts were the most prevalent locutionary acts (85.71%), indicating that the speech was mostly composed of meaningful propositions and informative utterances. Meanwhile, assertive acts were the most common illocutionary acts (53.57%), indicating that the speaker mostly articulated views, claims, and national positions on global concerns. The study suggests that Gibran employed speech actions strategically to attain informational, persuasive, and diplomatic communication objectives in the G20 conference.

Keywords: Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Political Speech, G20 Summit.

INTRODUCTION

Language plays a fundamental role in human life as a medium for expressing ideas, feelings, and thoughts. Through language, individuals communicate with others using various forms such as spoken words, gestures, or other symbolic signs (Amalia et al., 2021). Communication itself can generally be categorized into verbal and nonverbal forms. Verbal communication involves the use of words to convey messages, whereas nonverbal communication includes gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, body movements, and other visual cues that accompany spoken interaction. Both forms work simultaneously in shaping

how messages are delivered and interpreted during social interaction. In this sense, language does not merely function as a tool for exchanging information, but also as a system that enables individuals to construct meaning within particular social and cultural contexts.

In communication processes, speakers often convey meanings that go beyond the literal interpretation of words. Understanding these meanings requires attention to the context in which language is used. This aspect is studied in pragmatics, a branch of linguistics that examines how meaning is constructed and interpreted in context. One of the most influential frameworks in pragmatics is speech act theory, proposed by Austin (1962), which explains that utterances are not merely statements but actions performed through language. According to Austin, every utterance involves three interconnected acts: locutionary acts, which refer to the literal meaning of an utterance; illocutionary acts, which represent the speaker's communicative intention; and perlocutionary acts, which refer to the effects of the utterance on the hearer.

Among these components, locutionary and illocutionary acts are particularly essential in understanding how speakers construct meaning and intention in communication. Locutionary acts focus on the propositional content of an utterance, while illocutionary acts reveal the communicative function performed by the speaker, such as asserting, requesting, promising, or persuading (Yule, 1996). To further classify these communicative intentions, Searle (1969) categorized illocutionary acts into five types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. These categories demonstrate how language can be strategically employed to achieve specific communicative goals across various contexts.

Speech act theory has been widely applied in analyzing speeches, particularly political speeches, which are carefully structured forms of communication designed to influence audiences and convey particular messages. In political discourse, speech acts are often used not only to provide information but also to persuade audiences, legitimize authority, and shape public perception. Previous studies have shown that assertive, directive, and commissive illocutionary acts frequently appear in political speeches to present arguments, propose actions, and express commitments to the public (Husain & Nurhayani, 2020; Yusanti et al., 2022). These findings demonstrate how political figures strategically employ language to accomplish rhetorical and communicative objectives.

Previous studies on speech acts have examined various aspects of language use in communication across different contexts. Several studies focus on speech acts in advertisements and media. Khabibah and Ramdhani (2023) analyzed locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in Indomie television advertisements using a qualitative document analysis method. The findings revealed three locutionary speech acts, one illocutionary speech act, and three perlocutionary speech acts. Similarly, Salsabila, Herliawan, and Permana (2024) investigated locutionary and perlocutionary acts in German-language advertisements using a qualitative descriptive approach and found that advertisements contain various types of speech acts to influence audiences.

Speech acts have also been widely examined in educational and social interaction contexts. Stevani, Tarigan, Sawalmeh, and Ginting (2023) conducted a qualitative descriptive study on locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in English learning interactions in a junior high school classroom. The results indicated that teachers and students used several forms and functions of speech acts during classroom communication. In a different context, Sholihatin (2020) analyzed illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts in defamation texts within family conversations through social media groups. The study revealed that the illocutionary acts included representative, declarative, and directive functions used to express opinions, prohibitions, and requests.

Other studies have examined speech acts in movies and entertainment media. Rismayanti (2021) analyzed locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in the movie *Five*

Feet Apart using a qualitative descriptive method. The findings showed that the main characters performed three types of speech acts, while the illocutionary acts were classified into representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative types, although only four types were found in the data. Similarly, Nadeak, Sunggingwati, and Valiantien (2017) investigated illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in Judy Hopps' utterances in the movie *Zootopia*. Using Yule's and Hymes' theories, the study found that representative acts were the most dominant form of illocutionary acts in the character's dialogue.

In addition, many researchers have analyzed speech acts in political speeches and debates. Mufiah and Rahman (2018) conducted a speech act analysis of Donald Trump's speech using Yule's theory. The study identified 63 utterances with representative acts being the most dominant (46%), followed by directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressive acts. Wardana, Roy, and Ariska (2019) analyzed illocutionary acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's speech using Searle's classification. The results showed four types of illocutionary acts with assertive acts being the most frequent. Rais and Triyono (2019) also conducted a pragmatic analysis of illocutionary acts in the video Prabowo vs Jokowi – Epic Rap Battles of Presidency, identifying 83 illocutionary acts through observation and note-taking techniques.

Furthermore, speech acts have also been examined in global political communication. Yusanti, Aini, Ningrum, and Aziz (2022) analyzed speech acts in Joe Biden's speech about COVID-19 using Searle's theory. The findings showed three main speech acts locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary with illocutionary acts dominated by assertive acts (42%), followed by commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative acts. Other studies have also explored political speeches and debates, such as Altikriti (2016) on Barack Obama's speeches, Amalia, Hidayat, and Alek (2021) on Nadhira Afifa's Harvard graduation speech, Sofian (2021) on Joe Biden's victory speech, Effendy and Simatupang (2024) on Prabowo Subianto's debate speech, and Handayani and Wibowo (2025) on locutionary and illocutionary acts in the 2024 Indonesian presidential debate.

Based on the studies mentioned above, speech act analysis has been widely used in a variety of contexts, including ads, classroom interactions, movies, social media chats, and political speeches. However, the majority of these studies concentrate on certain speech act categories or communication contexts. There are still limited studies that simultaneously examine locutionary and illocutionary acts in speeches delivered by Indonesian political leaders in international forums. As a result, the current study seeks to examine locutionary and illocutionary acts in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's address at the G20 Summit in order to gain a better understanding of the use of speech acts in international political communication.

Previous studies have demonstrated that speech act theory has been widely applied to analyze political speeches and has effectively explained how speakers convey meaning, express intentions, communicate viewpoints, persuade audiences, and present institutional commitments (Mufiah & Rahman, 2018; Yusanti et al., 2022). Building on these findings, the speech delivered by Gibran Rakabuming Raka at the G20 Summit in Johannesburg on November 22, 2025, provides a relevant case for examining how locutionary meanings and illocutionary intentions are constructed in international diplomatic communication. As the Vice President of Indonesia, Gibran's speech reflects the country's perspectives on global issues and its commitment to international cooperation.

Furthermore, this study contributes to the field of pragmatics by providing empirical evidence of how locutionary and illocutionary acts are strategically employed in the diplomatic speech of an Indonesian political leader within a global political forum. It also enriches the discussion of speech act theory by demonstrating how different speech act categories function to communicate national perspectives, diplomatic respect, international cooperation, and policy commitments in contemporary political discourse. Unlike previous studies that primarily examined isolated speech act categories or domestic political discourse, this study integrates

locutionary and illocutionary analyses to explain how speech acts function strategically within the diplomatic communication of an Indonesian political leader in an international forum.

Based on this background, the present study aims to analyze the types of locutionary acts and illocutionary acts found in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the G20 Summit. Specifically, the study seeks to identify the forms of locutionary acts used in the speech and to classify the types of illocutionary acts that represent the speaker's communicative intentions. The analysis focuses solely on verbal utterances contained in the speech and does not examine nonverbal aspects such as gestures, intonation, or facial expressions.

METHOD

This research employed a qualitative descriptive method, which allows researchers to analyze linguistic data especially when the data are textual rather than numerical, to investigate and comprehend the meaning that people or groups assign to social or human problems. Creswell (2009). The primary data source of this study was the YouTube video recording of Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech delivered at the G20 Summit in Johannesburg on November 22, 2025, which was accessed through publicly available online platforms. The focus of the analysis was on the locutionary and illocutionary acts found in the speech, particularly in how the speaker expressed ideas, conveyed intentions, and communicated Indonesia's perspectives on global issues within an international diplomatic forum.

The data were collected using documentation and observation techniques. The researcher first obtained the video of the speech and carefully transcribed the entire utterances to ensure the accuracy of the linguistic data. After the transcription process, the researcher repeatedly reviewed the transcript while watching the video to confirm the accuracy of the utterances and to gain a comprehensive understanding of the speech context. Each utterance in the speech was then identified as the unit of analysis. Only the verbal elements of the speech were analyzed, while nonverbal elements such as gestures, facial expressions, and intonation were excluded from the scope of this research.

After the data were collected, the researcher applied a coding technique to categorize the utterances according to the types of speech acts. The classification was based on the framework of speech act theory proposed by Austin (1962) and further developed by Searle (1969). Although Austin (1962) classifies locutionary acts into phonetic, phatic, and rhetic acts, the present study focuses on the pragmatic analysis of speech transcripts. Therefore, phonetic acts were not analyzed because they concern the production of speech sounds, which cannot be directly observed through transcript-based data. Accordingly, the analysis of locutionary acts in this study is limited to phatic and rhetic acts. The coding system consisted of abbreviations representing the categories of locutionary and illocutionary acts Handayani & Wibowo (2025). The locutionary acts were coded as PHATC (phatic act), and RHETC (rhetic act), while the illocutionary acts were coded as ASSERT (assertive act), DIREC (directive act), COMMIS (commissive act), EXPRES (expressive act). Each data entry was also accompanied by an identifier that included the data number (D), time stamp, and speech act type. For example, the code D1/02:28/PHATC indicated the first data found at minute 02:28 categorized as a phatic act.

Finally, the coded data were grouped according to their respective speech act categories and analyzed using qualitative content analysis. The researcher interpreted the meanings and communicative intentions embedded in each utterance to explain how locutionary and illocutionary acts were employed in the speech. The results of the analysis were then described and discussed to address the research questions concerning the types of locutionary and illocutionary acts used in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the G20 Summit.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This study analyzed the types of locutionary and illocutionary acts found in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the G20 Summit. The analysis was based on the framework of speech act theory proposed by J. L. Austin and further developed by John Searle. A total of 28 utterances were identified and classified into different categories of locutionary and illocutionary acts. Representative utterances from each category are presented below to illustrate the classification and analysis, while the frequency distribution summarizes the overall occurrence of each speech act type identified in the dataset. Before discussing each category in detail, the findings are summarized according to the frequency of each locutionary and illocutionary act identified in the speech. The summary provides an overview of the distribution of speech act categories before presenting representative utterances and their interpretations. This organization enables readers to understand the overall pattern of speech acts employed throughout the speech.

Table 1. Percentage of locutionary acts

No	Type of Locutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage
1	Phatic Act	4	14.29%
2	Rhetic Act	24	85.71%
	Total	28	100%

Table 1 shows that rhetic acts are the predominant form of locutionary acts, accounting for 85.71% of all utterances. This finding indicates that the speech mainly consists of meaningful propositions designed to communicate information, diplomatic viewpoints, and national policy positions. By contrast, phatic acts appear only in the opening section to establish diplomatic rapport with the audience. Since this study relied on transcript-based analysis, phonetic acts were not examined separately because they concern the physical production of speech sounds rather than propositional meaning.

Locutionary acts refer to the literal meaning of an utterance produced by a speaker. According to J. L. Austin (1962), locutionary acts in this study were analyzed at the phatic and rhetic levels because the analysis was based on speech transcripts rather than phonetic realization, only phatic and rhetic acts were identified and analyzed in the findings. In this study, the utterances in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the G20 Summit were first classified into these three categories to identify the literal linguistic structure of the speech.

1. Phatic Acts

Phatic acts refer to utterances that function to establish or maintain social interaction, such as greetings, openings, or forms of address used in communication.

Utterance: "Your Excellency, President Ramaphosa. Excellencies, leaders of G20 countries."

Code: *D1/02:28/PHATC*

This utterance functions as a phatic act because it is used to open communication and acknowledge the presence of the audience. The expression "Your Excellency" is a conventional form of diplomatic address used in formal international meetings. The literal meaning of the utterance is simply addressing and recognizing the leaders present at the summit.

Utterance: "Excellencies,"

Code: *D2/03:13/PHATC*

This utterance also represents a phatic act because it functions as a form of address to regain the attention of the audience before delivering the main message of the speech. The word "Excellencies" is commonly used in diplomatic speeches to respectfully refer to high-ranking officials or leaders.

The use of phatic acts at the beginning of the speech demonstrates the importance of diplomatic protocol in international political communication. Rather than merely functioning as greetings, these utterances establish a respectful relationship between the speaker and the audience, creating an appropriate communicative atmosphere before introducing Indonesia's official viewpoints. This finding supports the notion that political speeches in international forums employ linguistic politeness as an essential component of diplomatic interaction.

2. Rhetic Acts

Rhetic acts refer to utterances that convey meaningful and grammatically structured propositions. These utterances contain clear semantic content that can be interpreted as statements or ideas.

Utterance: "Let me begin by conveying warm greetings from President Prabowo to President Ramaphosa."

Code: *D3/02:32/RHETC*

This utterance is categorized as a rhetic act because it expresses a clear and meaningful statement about delivering greetings from the Indonesian President to the South African President. The sentence contains a complete propositional meaning that can be interpreted by the audience.

Utterance: "We commend South Africa's leadership in steering the G20 through a challenging year."

Code: *D5/02:48/RHETC*

This utterance contains a clear propositional meaning praising the leadership of South Africa in managing the G20 during a difficult period. Because it communicates a meaningful statement with a clear subject and predicate, it is categorized as a rhetic act.

The predominance of rhetic acts indicates that the speech primarily functions to communicate meaningful propositions rather than simple linguistic expressions. This finding reflects the communicative nature of diplomatic discourse, where speakers are expected to present national positions, explain policy priorities, and articulate solutions to global challenges in a clear and coherent manner. Therefore, the dominance of rhetic acts supports the role of political speeches as instruments for conveying substantive information within international forums. This pattern is consistent with the communicative demands of international forums, where clarity, coherence, and policy-oriented messages are essential for effective diplomatic engagement.

Table 2. Percentage of Illocutionary acts

No	Type of Illocutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage
1	Expressive Act	6	21.43%
2	Assertive Act	15	53.57%
3	Directive Act	5	17.86%
4	Commissive Act	2	7.14%
5	Declarative Act	0	0%
Total		28	100%

Table 2 indicates that assertive acts are the most dominant illocutionary category in the speech, followed by expressive, directive, and commissive acts. This distribution suggests that the primary communicative purpose of the speech is to communicate Indonesia's official positions and policy perspectives while maintaining diplomatic courtesy and encouraging international cooperation. The absence of declarative acts further confirms that the speech is intended to persuade and inform rather than to establish institutional decisions or alter legal status. These findings are consistent with previous studies on political speeches, which

similarly identified assertive acts as the dominant communicative strategy employed by political leaders in public discourse (Mufiah & Rahman, 2018; Yusanti et al., 2022).

Illocutionary acts refer to the communicative intention performed by a speaker through an utterance. According to John Searle, illocutionary acts can be categorized into five types: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Each type represents a different communicative function performed by the speaker. In political and diplomatic speeches, these speech acts are strategically used to express respect, present national positions, and encourage cooperation among countries.

1. Expressive Acts

Expressive acts are speech acts that express the speaker's psychological state toward a particular situation (Searle, 1969). These acts include expressions of gratitude, appreciation, apology, or admiration.

Utterance:

“Your Excellency President Ramaphosa.”

Code: *D1/02:28/EXPRES*

This utterance functions as an expressive act because the speaker expresses respect and politeness toward the President of South Africa as the host of the summit. According to Searle (1969), expressive acts reflect the speaker's attitude or feelings toward a situation. In diplomatic communication, expressions such as “Your Excellency” are commonly used as formal markers of respect and protocol.

Utterance: “Deep appreciation to the government of South Africa for the warm hospitality and excellent arrangement.”

Code: *D4/02:37/EXPRES*

The utterance was delivered after Gibran Rakabuming Raka conveyed greetings from the President of Indonesia. In this statement, the speaker explicitly expresses gratitude and appreciation to the Government of South Africa for its hospitality and the successful organization of the G20 Summit. According to Searle's (1969) classification, this utterance functions as an expressive act because its primary illocutionary force is to reveal the speaker's psychological attitude of appreciation rather than to provide factual information or request action. The expression “deep appreciation” performs the communicative function of acknowledging the host country's contribution and reinforcing diplomatic courtesy. In international diplomatic discourse, such expressions help establish goodwill, mutual respect, and positive interpersonal relations before the speaker presents the substantive policy agenda.

Although expressive acts appear less frequently than assertive acts, they perform an important diplomatic function. Expressions of appreciation and respect reinforce positive interpersonal relations among state leaders and demonstrate adherence to international diplomatic protocol. Such expressions contribute to creating mutual trust and goodwill, which are essential elements of effective multilateral communication.

2. Assertive Acts

Assertive acts are speech acts in which the speaker commits to the truth of a proposition, such as stating, claiming, reporting, or describing something (Searle, 1969). This type of speech act was the most dominant category found in the speech.

Utterance: “This is a historic G20 summit.”

Code: *D7/02:53/ASSERT*

This utterance is classified as an assertive act since the speaker makes a statement on the importance of the G20 summit. According to Searle (1969), assertive acts serve to indicate thoughts or statements that the speaker believes are true. Gibran underscored the historical significance of the summit taking place on African territory for the first time.

Utterance: “Indonesia believes that global growth must not only be strong but also fair and inclusive.”

Code: *D11/03:15/ASSERT*

This utterance serves as an assertive act because the speaker emphasizes Indonesia's perspective on global economic growth. The speaker's statement underscores his opinion that economic development should promote fairness and inclusion. As Yule (1996) points out, forceful acts are frequently utilized in political discourse to communicate facts, opinions, and perspectives.

The dominance of assertive acts suggests that the principal communicative objective of the speech is to present Indonesia's official perspectives on global economic development, sustainability, and international cooperation. Rather than directing other countries or making institutional decisions, the speaker primarily communicates beliefs, policy positions, and factual statements intended to strengthen Indonesia's credibility within the G20 forum. This finding is consistent with previous studies by Mufiah and Rahman (2018) and Yusanti et al. (2022), which reported that assertive acts are the most frequently used speech acts in political speeches because they enable political leaders to communicate viewpoints and persuade audiences through reasoned arguments. The similarity between the present findings and previous studies suggests that assertive acts consistently function as the dominant communicative strategy in political speeches, regardless of the specific political context or speaker.

3. Directive Acts

Directive acts are speech acts intended to encourage or influence the hearer to perform a particular action. In the speech, directive acts were used to encourage cooperation and collective action among G20 member states.

Utterance: “Yet ambition must go further to close gaps.”

Code: *D14/03:30/DIREC*

This phrase serves as a directive act since the speaker asks G20 countries to increase their efforts to reduce global inequality. Although not explicitly stated, the statement contains an intention to persuade foreign leaders to take additional action.

Utterance: “Indonesia proposes that the G20 initiate dialogue on intelligence economy.”

Code: *D23/04:51/DIREC*

This utterance is classified as a directive act since the speaker proposes that the G20 members commence conversations about the intelligence economy. According to Searle (1969), directive acts are intended to compel the hearer to perform something. In this situation, the speaker aims to persuade member states to work together.

Unlike directives in everyday conversations, directive acts in diplomatic speeches are generally realized through recommendations and proposals rather than direct commands. This reflects the principle of equality among sovereign states in international organizations, where cooperation is achieved through negotiation and consensus instead of authority. Accordingly, the directive acts identified in this study function as persuasive invitations for collective action rather than obligatory instructions.

4. Commissive Acts

Commissive acts are speech acts that commit the speaker to future actions or responsibilities (Searle, 1969). These acts usually involve promises, commitments, or pledges.

Utterance: “Indonesia allocates more than half of our national climate budget around \$2.5 billion annually, to support green MSMEs.”

Code: *D19/04:01/COMMIS*

This statement serves as a commissive act because it indicates Indonesia's commitment to climate finance and sustainable development. Searle (1969) defines commissive acts as those that link the speaker to future actions or policies.

Utterance: "Indonesia also promotes financial inclusion."

Code: *D20/04:13/COMMIS*

This statement is classified as a commissive act since it represents Indonesia's commitment to increasing financial inclusion through national economic policies and digital financial systems.

The commissive acts found in the speech emphasize Indonesia's commitment to sustainable development and inclusive economic policies. In diplomatic discourse, public commitments not only communicate future policy directions but also strengthen a country's credibility and accountability before the international community. Consequently, these commissive acts reinforce Indonesia's image as an active participant in addressing global challenges. This finding illustrates how diplomatic speeches not only communicate present policies but also project future governmental responsibilities before the international community.

5. Declarative Acts

Declarative acts are speech acts that directly change social or institutional situations through utterances (Searle, 1969). Examples include declaring war, appointing officials, or announcing legal decisions. In this investigation, no declarative acts were discovered in Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech. This is because the address was primarily concerned with giving opinions, recommendations, and diplomatic comments, rather than implementing institutional changes or making official announcements.

The findings demonstrate that Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the 2025 G20 Summit was strategically constructed through the use of both locutionary and illocutionary acts to accomplish diplomatic communication objectives. At the locutionary level, the predominance of rhetic acts indicates that the speech primarily consisted of meaningful propositions designed to communicate Indonesia's perspectives on global economic development, climate finance, financial inclusion, and technological transformation. This finding reflects the communicative characteristics of diplomatic discourse, in which political leaders are expected to deliver clear, coherent, and policy-oriented messages rather than merely maintaining interpersonal interaction. The relatively limited occurrence of phatic acts also supports this observation, as these utterances mainly functioned to establish diplomatic rapport and demonstrate respect at the beginning of the speech.

At the illocutionary level, assertive acts were identified as the dominant category. This finding suggests that the primary communicative purpose of the speech was to present Indonesia's official viewpoints, explain national policies, and express commitments regarding global challenges. Rather than exercising institutional authority or issuing commands, the speaker mainly employed language to communicate beliefs, describe current conditions, and position Indonesia as an active participant in international cooperation. This pattern is consistent with previous studies conducted by Mufiah and Rahman (2018) and Yusanti et al. (2022), which similarly reported that assertive acts constitute the most frequent speech act category in political speeches. These similarities indicate that assertive acts represent a common communicative strategy employed by political leaders to establish credibility and persuade audiences through factual statements and policy-oriented arguments.

The presence of expressive, directive, and commissive acts further demonstrates that diplomatic communication extends beyond the transmission of information. Expressive acts were employed to convey appreciation, respect, and diplomatic courtesy toward the host country and other world leaders, thereby strengthening interpersonal relations within the

international forum. Directive acts appeared in the form of proposals and recommendations encouraging collaborative action among G20 member states rather than direct commands, reflecting the principle of equality that governs multilateral diplomacy. Meanwhile, commissive acts communicated Indonesia's commitment to sustainable development, climate finance, and financial inclusion, projecting the country's willingness to contribute actively to addressing global challenges. The absence of declarative acts is also theoretically appropriate because the speech did not perform institutional actions such as appointing officials, enacting regulations, or making legally binding decisions.

Overall, these findings suggest that Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech functions not merely as political communication but also as diplomatic discourse aimed at representing Indonesia's national interests in an international setting. The combination of dominant rhetic and assertive acts illustrates that the speech emphasizes informative and policy-oriented communication, while expressive, directive, and commissive acts complement this function by maintaining diplomatic relationships, encouraging international cooperation, and demonstrating national commitments. Therefore, this study provides additional empirical evidence that speech act theory offers an effective analytical framework for understanding how political leaders strategically employ language to achieve diplomatic objectives in global political forums.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that Gibran Rakabuming Raka's speech at the 2025 G20 Summit is characterized by the strategic use of locutionary and illocutionary acts to achieve diplomatic communication objectives. The predominance of rhetic acts indicates that the speech is constructed through meaningful and well-organized propositions designed to convey information clearly within an international political setting. Meanwhile, the dominance of assertive acts reflects the speaker's emphasis on presenting Indonesia's perspectives, policy positions, and commitments regarding global economic growth, sustainability, and international cooperation.

Beyond identifying speech act categories, this suggests that diplomatic discourse relies not only on delivering information but also on establishing credibility, strengthening international relationships, and encouraging collective action among world leaders. Expressive acts reinforce diplomatic courtesy and mutual respect, directive acts function as persuasive invitations for collaboration, and commissive acts represent Indonesia's commitment to sustainable and inclusive development. The absence of declarative acts further indicates that the speech is intended to persuade and inform rather than to enact institutional or legal changes.

This study contributes to the field of pragmatics by providing empirical evidence of how locutionary and illocutionary acts operate in contemporary diplomatic discourse, particularly in speeches delivered by Indonesian political leaders on the international stage. Nevertheless, the study is limited to a single speech and focuses exclusively on verbal utterances. Future research is therefore recommended to examine a broader corpus of political speeches, compare speeches delivered by leaders from different countries, or incorporate perlocutionary acts and multimodal aspects such as intonation, gestures, and facial expressions to provide a more comprehensive understanding of political communication.

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