

# Illocutionary Acts Found In The Speech Of Emmanuel Macron

## In the United States Congress

Zakiyatil Fakhiroh<sup>1</sup> Lailatul Musyarofah<sup>2</sup> Yuliyanto Sabat<sup>3</sup>

STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo

[Kiyafakhiroh99@gmail.com](mailto:Kiyafakhiroh99@gmail.com)

### Abstract

The aim of this study is to describe the types of illocutionary act from Emmanuel Macron's speech. This study was kind of descriptive qualitative research, the data were the words which contain illocutionary act while the source of data in this study was Emmanuel Macron's speech. The researcher herself was the primary instrument in this research and the secondary instrument were document in words and table data. The result of this study were found that five types of illocutionary act occurred in the speech, they are assertive in 28,57%, commissive in 15,71%, expressive in 14,28% and declarative in 11,42%.

*Keywords: Speech acts, Illocutionary Acts, Types Illocutionary Acts*

### A. Introduction

In daily communication, people often find the language occasion when people get involved in the conversation. Language is a media used by people to communicate to others both in written and spoken. People can convey feeling of something or get the information to the addressees with language. According to Chomsky (1957), language is a set of utterances produced by the grammar. In other words, with the language people are obeying rules to do something. Study of language is called linguistics.

Linguistics is to know how the language of the idea works and to describe how language itself works. Linguistics has branches such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. In this research, researcher focuses to pragmatics in linguistics. According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics is related with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and translated by a listener (or reader).

Talking about pragmatics, there is some fields in it to learn, one of them is speech act. According to Austin in Yule (1996: 48), speech acts has three types. The first is locutionary act (an act of saying something) which only convey the literal meaning of utterances. Second is illocutionary act (an act in intention something) which sets a function to do the intended meaning in utterances. It means that illocutionary act is the purpose or contextual meaning of utterances. Third is perlocutionary act (a certain effect of the utterances) which is the effect of illocutionary act. Thus, perlocutionary act is the influenced of the utterances which is said by the speaker to the addressee. Furthermore Searle (1975) in Levinson (1983:

240), states five classification of illocutionary acts, they are Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. Each types has different context and meaning.

Speech is convey a serief of thoughts, information or ideas from the speaker to the public and to show purposes to the addressee (Arsjad: 53). Speech or rather the use of oral language, is the main means by which we communicate, create community, and promote diversity. In addition Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. Speech is a human activity that varies without assignable limit as we pass from social group to social group, because it is a purely historical heritage of the group, the product of long –continued social usage (Sapir, 1921).

Emmanuel Macron is the youngest president of France in the country's history. He was born on December 21, 1977 in Amiens, France. Macron has more knowledge since early age, talent for literature, and politic. He is completed high school education at the prestigious Lycee Henri IV in Paris. Furthermore, he went on to study philosophy at Nanterre University and public affairs at Sciences Po, before graduating from the elite Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA) in 2004.

Based on the explanation, the researcher choose illocutionary acts as the topic because the complex of meaning of utterance by the speaker is interesting to be analyzed.. The researcher interested to conduct research on speech by Emmanuel Macron. It is expected that analyze the illocutionary acts will gain some advantages by knowing illocutionary acts and understanding meaning of utterances. So, the researcher conduct this study entitled this study “ Illocutionary Acts found in the speech of Emmanuel Macron in the United States Congress.”

This study is related to the Austin theory about speech act. A conversation sometimes occured three kinds of act, they are locution act, illocution act, and perlocution act (Austin in Paltridge 2006:55). Locutionary act is the act of making a meaningful utterance and illocutionary act is utterances which consists of intended meaning that makes the addressee doing an act while a perlocutionary act is the effect produced by the utterance in a given context. For example the sentence “kill me” is locutionary act because utterance that consists of meaning, and in the utterance “she asked me to kill her” is illocutionary act because the utterance consists of intended meaning absorbed by the hearer to do something. While in the utterance “i kill her like want it” is perlocutionary act because it is an act done by the hearer caused illocutionary act.

## **B. Literature Review**

Pragmatics is the use of language in communication. Pragmatics has identify the people's utterances. According Cutting (2002: 1) stated that role of the language usage influence the scope pragmatics to the context language itself. Sometimes we don't understand what says other people. They are need some explanation to purpose their utterances. Pragmatics will be help to solve their problem. Pragmatics will analyze to understand the meaning of utterances. Thus, the speaker and addressee will make a good communication which they can understand the meaning of sentences.

Pragmatics is related with the study of meaning sentences by speaker and interpreted by addresses. In addition, pragmatics can be analysis of what meant their utterances and addresses to do it. As Levinson (1983:7) says that pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that grammatically, or encoded in the structure of language. In a sense, pragmatics affect about how people use language within a context. In a communication, someone must be understand

utterances by speaker. So, communication will not break because of misunderstanding between speaker and addressee.

Speech acts are one of the principal subjects in the study of pragmatics. Based on Yule (1996:48) actions performed via utterances are generally called Speech acts. It means, certain utterance which can make someone to do something. In speech acts theory, the utterance as a totality communicate divided two types of meaning are propositional and illocutionary. Speech acts are commonly taken to include such as promise, order, invitation, and congratulation. Speech acts are the basic unit of communication. Speech act is to express themselves pass through sentences or utterances of audience in communication. According Cutting (2002:16) said "Speech act is defined as the action performed in saying something".

Austin in Cummings (2005:6) give expression to the idea that language can be used to perform action through his distinction between constative and performative utterances. The constative is an act of saying something. It can be explained as state or report. Constative utterances can be categorized as true or false utterances. The performative is not just an act of saying something but also an act of doing something. It can be characteristic based on felicity or infelicity. In short, constative depend on the fact, and can only be judged in reference to them while performative depend upon the context in which they are spoken and the reception of the audience.

Based on theory above, in speech acts we can found some types. Austin in Paltridge (2006), argues that there are three types of speech acts such as locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

#### 1. Locutionary Act

According to Austin (1993:18) locutionary act is called the act of saying something. Locutionary act is the act of making a meaningful utterance. This act is much related to the addresses, if addresses misunderstand what the speaker is saying then the speaker has failed to do locutionary act. For example when a person from Indonesia talks to a British in language "Sampai jumpa lagi" in English this utterance will not produce what is called as a meaningful linguistic expression. On the contrary when the speaker said "See You Later" then the British would understand and it is a form of locutionary act. Two types of locutionary act are utterance acts, where something is said and which may not have any meaning and propositional act where a particular reference is made.

#### 2. Illocutionary Act

A conversation sometimes occurred three kinds of act, they are locution act, illocution act, and perlocution act (Austin in Paltridge 2006:55). Illocutionary act is utterances which consists of intended meaning that makes the addressee doing an act. According to Searle (1932) in Valeika and Verikaite (2010:101) states that illocutionary act is an action which is performed when the sentences uttered by the speaker. In an illocutionary act, it is not just utterance itself, but the act of saying something with the intention of stating an opinion, confirming, or denying something. In addition, Horn & Ward (2006:54) state that acts done in speaking is called illocutionary act, including the performative sentence. For example when somebody says "Is there any sugar?" at the kitchen table, the illocutionary act is a request "please give me some sugar".

Searle argues that it was impossible to distinguish locutionary acts from illocutionary acts by arguing that all sentence determined illocutionary acts, but this is simply and obviously not true. Sentence meaning is far from being able to determine the successful performance of an illocutionary act. For the occurrence of

illocutionary act it is necessary that uptake in some audience is secured, and that the act must have certain conventional effects.

### 3. Perlocutionary Act

According to Peccei Stilwell (1999:47) state perlocutionary acts is the effect of those word on the hearer. Perlocutionary act talks about producing the effect of the meaningful. Allan (1994:78) claims that perlocutionary acts is the hearer behavioral response to meaning of utterances. It is necessary a physical or verbal response to do action from illocutionary acts. A perlocutionary act is the effect produced by the utterance in a given context. To distinguish those type of speech acts, here are the example that are researcher clearly. For example, the sentence "kill me" is locutionary act because utterance that consists of meaning, and in the utterance "she asked me to kill her" is illocutionary act because the utterance consists of intended meaning absorbed by the hearer to do something. While in the utterance "i kill her like want it" is perlocutionary act because it is an act done by the hearer caused illocutionary act.

Searle (in Cutting, 2002) conducted the types of illocutionary acts as follows:

#### 1. Assertive (Representative)

In the section of Introduction on Expression and Meaning: studies in The Theory of Speech Acts, Searle actually preferred to call this term as assertive than representative (Searle, 1979). Searle in Cutting (2002) concluded that assertive is which the words state what the speaker believe to be the case, such as: describing, insisting, predicting, claiming, and reporting. For example:

Insisting : my mother insisted I should go to see the garden

Predicting : next week will be storm between morning and evening

Claiming : Today is sky dark and rain

Reporting : This floor is really dirty

#### 2. Directive

In the clear explain, directive made understood as speech acts which cause the addresses to do action such as requesting, inviting, ordering, suggesting, and commanding (Cutting, 2002). Therefore, Yule (1996) claims that directive is speech act which used by speaker to take action of people by what he said, and it can be positive or negative. For example:

Ordering : Go home!

Suggesting : Will be better if you finished your homework this evening.

Requesting : Can you help me to clean my bedroom?

Commanding : Clean the whiteboard

#### 3. Commissive

Searle on Cutting (2002) stated that commissive is a way of speaker to do the future action by committing his/her utterance. It means, speaker does to



indicate the commitment of him/her to do action in clear. They uses some kinds of verb in utterance like promising, vowing, offering, and so forth (Cutting, 2002). For example:

Promise : I will arrive on time not be late

Vowing : Okay, i vow that you only one in my heart.

Offering : If you have problem, you can tell with me.

#### 4. Expressive

The means of expressive is the speaker does attitude related with mind or feel toward a state which the illocution implied (Cutting 2002). Moreover, based on Yule, it means that kind of speech acts in the utterances depend what speaker feels. There are such as thanking, congratulating, pardoning, regretting, praising, etc.

Thanking : Thanks, you come in my party tonight.

Congratulating : Congratulations to graduate of university.

Pardoning : Pardon me, do you know this address?

Regretting : I regret not having done my examine

Praising : You looks beautiful

#### 5. Declarative

A declaration is an utterance which changes the status of the world (Yule, 1996). It means, state of speaker have a high position can change social status someone in life. Searle in Cutting (2002) noted that declarative called is very special of illocutionary acts. The reason is because every utterances said by speaker can changes social status someone. There are of declarative: resigning, dismissing, christening, declaring, appointing and so forth.

Resigning : I must be resign before the end of the year.

Dismissing : you are dismissed from this company.

Christening : Are you already christened?

Declaring : I declare that our wedding ceremony will be held next year

### C. Research Method

The descriptive qualitative method is one of some method used by researcher in the research. The researcher used descriptive qualitative because to problem solving which underlying by real data. It is qualitative since it is related with non numerical data and descriptive since it purposes at explaining the data analysis systematically based on several facts. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2004: 3) argues that in descriptive qualitative study, the data obtained by the researcher are in the type of spoken or written words.

Instrument has important functions in conducting this research to gain the valid data. In this research, the researcher will use two instruments. It is supported by Arikunto (2006:126) said that instrument is a tool used by researcher to collect the data. In this research, the researcher uses two instruments as data to complete. Those are primary instrument and secondary instrument. Primary instrument in this research is the researcher herself because all things related to this research, getting source of data, analyzing the data, describing the result, and so forth. Secondary instrument or supporting instrument which used by the researcher is document. The data of this research are the words which contain illocutionary that are collected from Emmanuel Macron's speech. The object of the research is types illocutionary acts of Emmanuel Macron speech in the United States Congress on 25 April 2018 while the source of data in this research is all words used by Emmanuel Macron when he conveys speech in United States Congress as source of data in this research.

#### D. Finding and Discussion

Emmanuel has some purposes in his words that he conveys in his speech. According to Cutting (2002:16) states that what the speakers are doing is the second level in speech acts known as Illocutionary act. It is described as below:

Emmanuel has some purposes in his words that he conveys in his speech. According to Cutting (2002:16) states that what the speakers are doing is the second level in speech acts known as Illocutionary act.

**Table 1 Types of Illocutionary Acts**

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Frequencies	Total	Percentage	
1.	Assertive	- Claiming	- 13	20	28.57%
		- Reporting	- 5		
		- Insisting	- 2		
2.	Directive	- Advising	- 5	21	30%
		- Inviting	- 10		
		- Ordering	- 4		
		- Commanding	- 2		
3.	Commissive	- Promising	- 10	11	15.71%
		- Offering	- 1		
4.	Expressive	- Praising	- 1	10	14.28%
		- Regretting	- 1		
		- Thanking	- 8		
5.	Declarative	- Declaring	- 5	8	11.42%
		- Appointing	- 3		
<b>Total</b>			70		100%

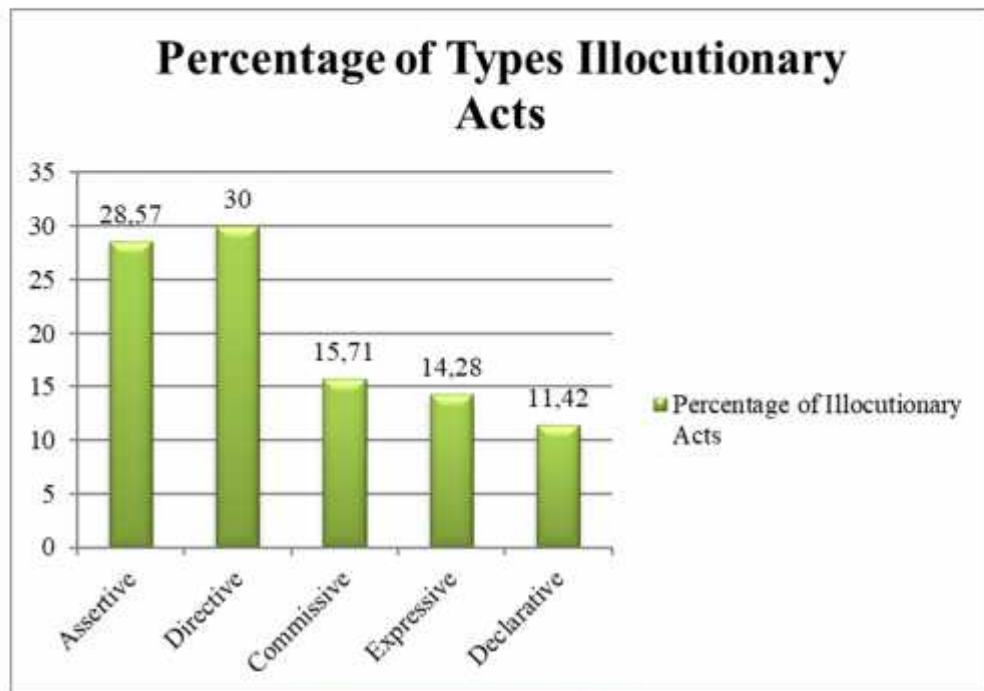


Figure 1 Percentage of Types Illocutionary Acts

Each of the types of illocutionary acts that occurred in Emmanuel's speech is shown in detail and clear explanation in this part that is being the answer of the statement of the study.

#### 1. Assertive

The first type of illocutionary act is assertive. Assertive is when the speaker is committed to the truth by the proposition. In conveying the speech, Emmanuel performed the assertive in three ways, they are claiming, reporting and insisting. Each of them are explained in detail below.

*We are surrounded today with images, portraits and symbols, which remind us that France has participated - with heart in hand - in the story of this great nation.*

(Datum number 2)

*We have fought shoulder-to-shoulder many battles, starting with those that gave birth to the United States of America.*

(Datum number 3)

*We have encountered countless rendez-vous with death, because we have this constant attachment to freedom and democracy. As emblazoned on the flags of the French revolutionaries, "Vivre libre ou mourir". Live free or die.*

(Datum number 14)

The sentences above are the examples of assertive named claiming. The sentences named as claiming because the sentences said by Emmanuel indicated that

France and America has straight bound of each other through its participation to the America great story until the similarities of the freedom and democracy. Furthermore the sentences below also shows the claiming statement which stated by Emmanuel.

*Our strongest beliefs are challenged by the rise of a yet unknown new world order. Our societies are concerned about the future of their children.*

(Datum number 22)

*Both in the United States and in Europe we are living in a time of anger and fear, because of these current global threats.*

(Datum number 25)

From the sentences above, it is known that the speaker indicated claiming that France and America has the same energy for the living of the children and also concerned on the current global threats.

## 2. Commissive

The second type of illocutionary acts is commissive. There are only two type of commissive they are, promising and offering. It can be seen in detail explanation below.

*I am convinced that if we decide to open our eyes wider, we will be stronger. We will overcome the dangers. We will not let the rampaging work of extreme nationalism shake a world full of hopes for greater prosperity.*

(Datum number 28)

*The only option then is to strengthen our cooperation. We can build the 21st century world order, based on a new breed of multilateralism. Based on a more effective, accountable, and results-oriented multilateralism. A strong multilateralism.*

(Datum number 30)

*This strong multilateralism will not outshine our national cultures and national identities. It is exactly the other way around. A strong multilateralism will allow our cultures and identities to be respected, to be protected and to flourish freely together.*

(Datum number 32)

The first type of commissive is promising that can be seen in the sentences above. The sentences above is kind of promising because Emmanuel has promised that France will strengthen the cooperation with America in the building of this century which is through this cooperation the culture and identity of France will be respected and protected by another nations. Another commissive of promising can be seen in some examples below.



*I believe in building a better future for our children, which requires offering them a planet that is still habitable in 25 years.*

(Datum number 40)

*And I am sure one day, the United States will come back and join the Paris agreement. And I am sure we can work together to fulfil with you the ambitions of the Global Compact on the environment.*

(Datum number 46)

*I think we have to start working now on these four pillars to build this new, comprehensive framework and to be sure that, whatever the decision of the United States will be, we will not leave the floor to the absence of rules.*

(Datum number 59)

The sentences above are kind of promising because the speaker is promising that the planet is still can be occupied in twenty five years by cooperating with America to fulfilled the global compact ambitions which is those cooperation consists of four pillars.

### **3. Directive**

The third type of illocutionary is directive. In Emmanuel's speech, there are identified 4 types; advising, inviting, ordering and commanding. Each type are explained in detail below. Advising means that the speaker wants to give advice to the hearer in this case is the audiences that will be explained as follow.

*This is what united us again during the era of the Stalinist threat, and now we lean on that strength to fight against terrorist groups.*

(Datum number 8)

*In this Capitol Rotunda, the bust of Martin Luther King, assassinated 50 years ago, reminds us of the spiration of African-American leaders, artists, writers who have become part of our common heritage.*

(Datum Number 15)

In the sentences above seem that Macron wishes that audiences can against terrorist group without any gripe and reminds how difficult to struggle for the nation in the past. In the speech, he also reminds the audiences to keep the spirit to face the threats nowadays by recalling the leader's spirit in the past who built this country to be huge and super power.

*Your President and your country will have to take, in the current days and weeks, their responsibilities regarding this issue.*

(Datum number 57)

The sentence above became one of the directive type of commanding because Macron has been commanding in order that the president and the country as soon as possible to take responsibility considering the problem that is happening without postpone the decision.

#### **4. Expressive**

The fourth type of illocutionary act is expressive. It is divided into three, they are praising, regretting, and thanking. Each of expressive are discussed in detail as follow. Praising is the first kind of expressive. it means that the speaker gives credit to certain people. It can be seen in the sentence below.

*Distinguished members of Congress,*

(Datum number 69)

In the sentence above, Macron is respecting all the member who are attending the congress because of their participation in the congress held in America that willing to listen his speech. The second type of expressive is regretting. It means that the speaker conveys regretting in his utterance. It can be seen as follow.

*Because what is the meaning of our life, really, if we work and live destroying the planet, while sacrificing the future of our children?*

(Datum number 42)

From the sentence above, it is found that the speaker feels regret about what is happening now. It is simile with what is the mean of this life if we live only to destroy the planet we lived without understanding the causes for the next generation in the future. One of the expressive also conveyed in thanking expression. When the speaker is glad and feel thankful is the meaning of thanking in this expressive part of illocutionary acts.

#### **5. Declarative**

The last type of illocutionary acts is declarative that consists of two, they are declaring and appointing. Each of part of declarative are explained as follows. Declaring is the first type of declarative in illocutionary acts. Declaring is the same as announce something. Some data of declaring are explained below.

*I believe facing these challenges requires the opposite of massive deregulation and extreme nationalism. Commercial war is not the proper answer to these evolutions. We need free and fair trade, for sure. A commercial war opposing allies is not consistent with our mission, with our history, with our current commitments to global security. At the end of the day, it would destroy jobs, increase prices, and the middle class will have to pay for it.*

(Datum number 36)

Datum number 36 above is one of the kind declaring thing because in the sentence, Macron declares that commercial war is not good thing to face evolution challenges that can be the caused of any problem such as destroy the jobs and so

forth that can lose out the people. The other declaring that said by Emmanuel Macron in his speech explained below.

*That is why France supports fully the United States in its efforts to bring Pyongyang, through sanctions and negotiations, towards denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.*

(Datum number 53)

*We will not leave the floor to these conflicts of power in the Middle East, we will not fuel ourselves in increasing tensions and potential war.*

(Datum number 60)

*And I think one of the very important decisions we took together with President Trump was precisely to include Syria in this large framework for the overall region, and to decide to work together on this political roadmap for Syria, for Syrian people, even after our war against ISIS.*

(Datumnumber 66)

From the data above, Macron declares that he supports America throughly in the case of negotiation with pyongyang. He also declares in the datum number 60 that he is not get involved to increase the tension in the middle east. In addition he declares in datum number 66 that the decision which he takes to get in syria into the big plan to the way of politic is really well even in the past France and America involved the war against ISIS.

## **E. Conclusion**

Based on the data obtained in the finding and discussion part, the conclusion is drawn by the researcher which is described below. The researcher found that there are five types of illocutionary acts that found by the researcher. They are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative which counted in seventy times. The most illocutionary acts found in the speech is assertive in the claiming part and the rarely illocutionary acts found in this speech are in comissive in the offering part and expressive in praising and regretting part which each happen once.

The researcher found that in the assertive part there are three types included, they are claiming that found in thirteen times, reporting in five times and insisting only twice happen. In the directive part the researcher found four types that included in it, they are advising which found in five times, inviting in ten times, ordering in four times and commanding in two times. While in the comissive part, the researcher found two types in it, they are promising and offering. In the speech, the researcher found that promising happens in ten times and offering happens only once. The next is expressive which found by the researcher in ten times. Eight times for thanking then once for praising and regretting. The last is declarative, the researcher found in the declaring part five times and appoining in three times.

## F. Suggestion

For the teachers, the researcher expects that this research can be the reference to be used by the teacher to give lesson using speech as the media of teaching speech acts especially illocutionary act.

For the students, the researcher expects that this research can make the students more interested to learn about illocutionary acts which can be analyzed in the speech or even in the daily conversation that can make the students understanding deeper than before. Otherwise, this research also can motivate students to conduct the similar research with the different context such as in movie or another sources.

For the next researchers, the researcher expects that this research can be one of the references to another researcher who wants to conduct the similar research. Furthermore the next researcher can also conduct the different aspects beside types of illocutionary which is not discussed in this research.

## REFERENCES

- Arikunto, S. (2002). *Prosedur Suatu Penelitian: Pendekatan Praktek*, Edisi Revisi Kelima. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Arsjad Maidar, Mukti. (1988). *Pembinaan Kemampuan Berbicara Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Chaer, Abdul, and Agustina, Leonie. (2004). *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Cutting, Joan. (2002). *Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Dianty, Lavenia. (2017). *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts performed by the Main Character in Divergent Movie by Neil Burfer 2014*. Surakarta: State Islamic Institute of Surakarta.
- Farid, Ahmad. (2018). *Illocutionary Acts expressed on Gary Webb in "Kill the Messenger" movie*. Surabaya: State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel
- Griffiths, Patrick. (2006). *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburg: Edinburg University Press.
- Gronbeck, B, and McKerrow, R. (1997). *Principles and types of speech communication*. New York: Longman.
- Horn, Laurence, and Ward, G. (2006). *The Handbook of Pragmatics*. New York: Blackwell Publishing.
- Kreidler, Charles W. (2002). *Introducing English Semantics*. London: Taylor and Francis e-Library.
- Leech, G. (1996). *Principles of Pragmatics*. New York: Longman.
- Levinson, S. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lodico, G. Marguerito, Dean T. Spaulding, and Katherine H. Voegtler. (2010). *Methods in Educational Research: From Theory to Practice*, 2nd Edition. San Fransisco: Jossey Bass.
- Miles, Matthew B. and A. Michael Huberman. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis*, 2nd Edition. California: Sage Publication.



- Moleong, Lexy J. (2004). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Edisi Revisi. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Prasetyo, Eko. (2015). The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speeches. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.
- Sapir, Edward. (1922). An Introduction To The Study Of Speech. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company Inc.
- Searle, J. (1976). A Classification of Illocutionary Acts. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, John R. (1979). Expressing and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Setya, Yayang. (2019). Illocutionary Acts in the Context of Persuasion used in Zakir Naik Speech. Surabaya: State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel.
- Tri, Yudhistira. (2017). Illocutionary Acts on Donald Trump Inaugural Speech. Jakarta: State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah.
- Valeika, L and Verikate, D. (2010). An Introductory Course In Linguistic Pragmatics. Vilnius: Vilnius Pedagogical University
- Wibowo, Destra. (2015). Apragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in English teaching-learning process at SMAN 1 Wates Kulon Progo. Yogyakarta: Yogyakarta state University.
- Yule, G. (1996). Pragmatic. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Website Source:**

<https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/201804/25/speech-by-the-president-of-the-republic-emmanuel-macron-at-the-congress-of-the-united-states-of-america.en>

