

**'P\*\*\*\* I\*\*': A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON PRESIDENT RODRIGO  
DUTERTE'S FIRST AND LAST STATE OF THE NATION  
ADDRESSES (SONAs 2016 & 2021)**

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**ABSTRACT**

President Rodrigo Roa Duterte is infamous for his speech. He is known internationally to use derogatory terms against everyone: his critics, activists, human rights rapporteurs, United Nations delegates, a United States president, even the Pope, and especially the media. This research utilized a qualitative method. This paper's goal was not to justify nor to rebut his statements, but to scrutinize them based in the lens of the Speech Act Theory. The study utilized President Duterte's first and last State of the Nation Addresses, presented to the Congress of the Philippines Session Hall of the House of Representatives at the Bátasang Pambansà Complex, Quezon City on, July 25, 2016, and July 26, 2021. This research would want to try to find answers on the questions: what are the most common illocutionary forces found on Duterte's speech and what do they connote? The overall results found that majority of Duterte's speeches are representative (61.95%), while the Declaratives are the least, which only account for 0.21% of all utterances.

**Keywords:** *AB English Language, speech acts, Duterte, illocutionary force, SONA 2006-202, Philippines.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Apart from its prime importance in meaning transfer, language is also used as a sign of wealth and a sign of authority, particularly by prominent figures like politicians. This manifestation of power of language use has never been more prevalent since the rise of internet and broadcast media.

Many politicians are now utilizing the media for political gains, and some other times they tend to attack in reverse propaganda. Donald Trump of the United States (Quealy, 2021), internationally, and locally Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines are always on the headlines when it comes to relationship between politics and discourse. They are known to have sharp words when exchanging utterances with media and are viewed to have shifted the global political discourse with their rhetorics (Greene, 2016).

Their words are tallied every now and then for misogynistic remarks, praises for controversial political figures, and threatening speeches on geopolitical relations (Ismael, et al., 2019). Duterte, specifically, has an entire section in Rappler solely dedicated to his insults. He is infamous for his bad-mouth on U.S. ex-President Barack Obama, and even to the Pope. “Insults are part of Duterte’s performative style of governance, and even his diplomacy” (Ranada, 2019).

Moreover, as sated by Berowa (2019), Duterte’s swearing, and cursing can be contextualized “as part of a populist appeal that disregards political correctness and appropriate civilized behavior in favor of aggressive language use” to deal with social outcasts such as criminals and bureaucrats who act as protectors of illegal activities which is termed as populist democracy phenomenon.

Several studies were conducted regarding his speech, but all of them are solely political and philosophical in nature. It is for this reason that this study is conducted. As a pragmatic analysis, this type

of research is the first of its kind in the university which specifically examines the first and sixth State of the Nation Address by President Rodrigo Duterte through linguistic approach, particularly through pragmatics. This study wants to understand the contextual variables of Duterte's speech and tally the major illocutionary forces and their functions in the broader linguistic discourse through the lens of Speech Acts Theory.

This analysis seeks to contribute and expand the already existing body of literature with a new intake and approach to the linguistic side of political discourse in the Philippines, particularly the speech of President Rodrigo Duterte. Further, this study will also be beneficial for the future linguists and language researchers who will study the speech of other politicians and even those who are only public figures whom words significantly affect the sociopolitical landscape of the land and the collective conception of the Filipino society.

The primary purpose of this content analysis study is to observe the illocutionary force on the first and last State of the Nation Addresses by President Rodrigo Duterte. This research is grounded in Speech Acts Theory to understand and describe the categories of illocutionary acts utilized on the utterances.

At this stage in the research, the illocutionary forces on President Rodrigo Duterte's first and last SONAs are being discussed to get the major acts used and to see their functions as those subjects of his speech affect not just ordinary people but also prominent and influential ones.

The findings of this study may serve as the basis of formulating new ways of speech analysis and may be used as guide for new researchers in Philippine linguistics regarding the speech acts used among the politicians — their implications, their effects and how these are being received. It may also provide information to all school administrators particularly in language department in

creating new approach in language analysis while considering its impact to the speech community.

Moreover, the results of the study may eventually benefit the students and will give them more knowledge on the illocutionary forces used by the president. This research may also encourage new researchers to study the president's or other prominent figures' speech in different perspectives and help expand the literature of the research regarding the subject covered in this study.

In this study, the researcher would want to give answers on questions: 1. What are the types of illocutionary force are found on President Rodrigo Duterte's SONAs? 2. What is the breakdown of illocutionary acts found on President Duterte's SONAs?

This content analysis is anchored on the Theory of Speech Acts, particularly on illocutionary acts. This communication theory is developed from a philosophical doctrine proposed by the seasoned linguist, John L. Austin (1962), in his work *How to Do Things with Words* which talks about nondeclarative uses of language. This theoretical lens is important in this study and is relevant as it this research seeks to identify the major themes and Illocutionary forces of President Rodrigo Duterte's State of the Nation Address on July 25, 2016, and July 26, 2021.

Although started as a concept for philosophy of language in literature, this theory eventually executed into linguistics, particularly in pragmatics. Pragmatics is one of the linguistic branches which studies the meaning a speaker creates and how a listener interprets the message. Austin introduced the concepts of "locutionary act", "illocutionary act", and "perlocutionary act" which will be called "speech acts". Austin noted that utterances differ in meaning in between the speaker and the receiver (Petrey, 2016).

More so, this theory purports an illocutionary act is an act that asserts, demands, promises, suggests, exclaims, vows. This act declares a personal intent. Meanwhile, the perlocutionary act is an

act that motivates, persuades, convinces, scares, amuses and insults. This act has an agenda pointed to someone who is a subject of the utterance (Kloosterhuis, 2016).

Moreover, locutionary act on the other hand means the utterance of words with what exactly meant by the speaker (Levinson, 2017). Furthermore, perlocutionary act is the utterance that has agenda imbedded in its context. This statement is usually used to persuade, convince, scare, and especially insult the hearer (Crystal, 1985).

In addition, Kloosterhuis (2016) stated that insults are an “indirect perlocutionary effect that is intended by the speaker or writer and that is based on rational considerations on the part of the addressee.” Kloosterhuis furthered those insults, because of their passiveness, also get opposition in actual cases during the accusation of cursing. This opportunity of opposition usually opens into strategic communication on the denial of intention to insult or being insulted.

John R. Searle (1969), later, expounded this theory in his *Speech acts: An essay in the philosophy of language*. According to him, there are five types of Illocutionary acts. These are Declarative, Directive, Assertive, Commissive, and Expressive (Searle and Vanderveken, 2009).

The first type of illocutionary act is Declaration: this utterance executes the existence of the state. This is the act that is used during baptizing, excommunicating pardoning, blessing, and sorts.

The second type of illocutionary act is Direction: this utterance tells the listener to do something. This is the act that is used during ordering, commanding, challenging, daring, defying, and the likes.

The third type of illocutionary act is Assertion: this utterance represents the happenstance existing. This is the act that is used during stating, announcing, claiming, telling, insisting, and akin to these.

The fourth type of illocutionary act is Commission: this utterance states that the speaker will do. This is the act used during vowing, promising, threatening, intending, and the other similar actions. The last type of illocutionary act is Expression: this utterance expresses what a speaker thinks or feels about a happenstance. This is the act used during congratulating, welcoming, apologizing, thanking, sympathizing, and the similar (Searle, 1969; Searle and Vanderveken, 2009).

Illocutionary act is highlighted in this study as this study as the research deals with illocutions found on President Duterte's SONA 2021. The utilization of this theory in this study is essential as the data gathered here are from speeches, and the thorough scrutinizing of these materials need contextualized references and proper pragmatic observation. With this theory, the researcher lays down the study to see the deeper meanings and the greater effect of the utterances given by President Duterte.

The findings of this study may also serve as the basis of formulating new ways of the speech analysis and may be used as guide for new researchers in Philippine linguistics regarding the language usage in formal settings used by political figures. It may also provide information to all school administrators particularly in language department in creating new approach in language studies while considering its impact to the speech community.

Moreover, the results of the study may eventually benefit the students and will give them more knowledge about the speech of Duterte. This research may also encourage new researchers to study them more of his utterances toward other people or institutions and help expand the literature of the research regarding the variables covered in the study.

This study provides understanding on the illocutionary acts on President Rodrigo Duterte's first and last State of the Nation Addresses. The findings of this study may also serve as the basis of

formulating new ways of the speech analysis and may be used as guide for new researchers in Philippine linguistics regarding the language usage in formal settings used by political figures. It may also provide information to all school administrators particularly in language department in creating new approach in language studies while considering its impact to the speech community.

Moreover, the results of the study may eventually benefit the students and will give them more knowledge about the speech of Duterte. This research may also encourage new researchers to study them more of his utterances toward other people or institutions and help expand the literature of the research regarding the variables covered in the study. The following terms used in this are defined conceptually and operationally:

**Speech Acts.** This term refers to the actions that an individual performs when communicating with others. These include claiming, suggesting, promising, requesting, refusing, and even insulting with the use or communication rules for understanding (Macmillan Dictionary, 2021).

**Illocutionary Force.** This term refers to the speech act in linguistics that holds the speaker's intention in delivering a statement. This force or act is said to someone to do something (Collins Dictionary, 2021).

**Rodrigo Duterte.** This term refers to Rodrigo Roa Duterte, nicknamed "Digong", the 16th president of the Philippines and the first from Mindanao. He was named in 2018 as one of the Most Powerful People and known for his "vulgar vocabulary" and the use of "homophobic slurs to describe opponents" (Forbes, 2018).

This term refers to the "constitutional obligation and yearly tradition" of reports on the country's status given by the chief executive of the Republic of the Philippines. SONA, an acronym of State of the Nation Address, is also addressed to introduce the

government's agenda for the coming year and proposes to Congress certain legislative measures (Philippine Official Gazette, 2021).

## **METHOD**

### **Research Instrument/Material**

This study utilized the speech compiled by the Official Gazette on State of the Nation Addresses used by President Duterte on July 25, 2016, and July 26, 2021, respectively. The only role of the researcher is to transcribe and observe the illocutionary acts in the speeches.

This study focuses on President Rodrigo Duterte's State of the Nation Addresses between 2016 and 2021, the researcher used data from the Official Gazette, specifically "Rodrigo Roa Duterte, First State of the Nation Address, July 25, 2016," which can be found at: <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2016/07/25/rodrigo-roa-duterte-first-state-of-the-nation-address-july-16-2016/>.

Additionally, the most recent SONA, titled "Rodrigo Roa Duterte, Sixth State of the Nation Address, July 26, 2021," may be viewed at: <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2021/07/26/rodrigo-roa-duterte-sixth-state-of-the-nation-address-july-26-2021/>. Because it is the official newspaper of the Republic of the Philippines, the Official Gazette has been a reputable source of information on Duterte's remarks.

The researcher only collected the data necessary for the research. Since the SONAs 2016 and 2016 are readily available in the site of Official Gazette, which can be accessed at <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/>, this study will only focus on this specific speech alone.



## **Research Design and Procedure**

This research used descriptive qualitative (QUAL) method of research. This paper will utilize the method to analyze the content in gathering data and analyzing the types of illocutionary forces that are being used by Duterte towards media. This method is ideal in this research as the data being studied as utterances. Descriptive analysis is the most widely used method in communication studies and regarded as potentially the most important in the social sciences (Krippendorff, 1989; 2018).

Qualitative method is specifically utilized in this study as the subject of this research is grounded on social sciences, particularly those that have political and linguistic implications. The utterance of President Duterte will be subjected to intensive communication study with the use of theories and methodologies anchored from the theoretical lens.

Silverman (2020) pointed out that this method is essential in “addressing social issues in research.” Since this study involves with political discourse, particularly speeches of President Rodrigo Duterte it is just right that the research utilizes a method that can best describe and analyze the utterances coded in this study, which is the qualitative method.

Further, this study is descriptive qualitative as instead of using numerical data, it its however uses words as data to be observed. Sari (2014) explained that descriptive qualitative research method like this presents “occurrences of the data” and still may be complemented with “quantitative data to perform the number or percentage of occurrences of each characteristic” which this study will utilize.

Likewise, Alvesson and Sköldbberg (2018) espoused this, saying that qualitative method can be good approach in data interpretation that involves perceptual, cognitive, theoretical,

linguistic, political, and cultural problems as it presents clear perspective and observation on the interpretive, political and rhetorical parts of the research which are not given equal importance in quantitative method.

In the same point, Rosyidi et al. (2019) added the qualitative method can be utilized “to describe, to explain, and to analyze the phenomenon which occurred behind the data”. In their paper, Illocutionary speech acts use by Joko Widodo in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019, they explained that this method is essential as like this study, they are investigating the utterance of a politician, particularly the then Governor Joko Widodo, the first non-elite president of Indonesia. The primary aim of the usage of the method is “to describe the factual data supported by the theories of pragmatics which are proposed by several experts.”

More so, Moon et al. (2016) furthered that qualitative approach is reflexive, hence not necessarily removes biases in a study. However, the method explains how “the researcher’s position can manifest in the research findings while still yielding useful insights”. The conformability for the readers’ part, further, can be described by the researcher through data presentation and construction of theories that result from the study.

Moreover, Rust et al. (2016) also added that using qualitative method is important “to gain a deep understanding of complex problems and poorly researched areas”. Given that the linguistic side of political discourse in the Philippines is limited, the conduction of this study and the use of the method herein is essential to the expansion and deeper understanding of the data under observation.

The subject of this content analysis is the first and last State of the Nation Addresses delivered by President Duterte on July 25, 2016, and July 26, 2021. The researcher utilized content analysis as the data under observation are coded in the Official Gazette

website of the Republic of the Philippines. Neuendorf (2017) in her work *The Content Analysis Guidebook*, explained that content analysis “no longer have to hunt through dusty physical libraries for magazines, videotapes, or other coding content.”

Kleinheksel et al. (2020), on their *Demystifying Content Analysis*, they explained that content analysis is “a well-established data analysis method that has evolved in its treatment of textual data”. This explains why this study used content analysis, as the data being observed are text based and are transcribed from a speech given by President Rodrigo Duterte. To determine the illocutionary acts of the utterances, the texts are gathered and read. Afterwards, the data are selected and classified among the categories of illocutionary acts and their functions.

Furthermore, Lacy et al (2015) on their *Issues and Best Practices in Content Analysis*, furthered that this method has now the primary one used in communication research. Although subject to “increased error, particularly when relational analysis is used to attain a higher level of interpretation”, the reliability of content analysis however counters this following these three criteria — stability, reproducibility, and accuracy — (Columbia University, 2020) in the study.

Firstly, stability or also known as Dependability. It refers to the consistency of data under different conditions which can be re-coded the same way over a period of time (Elo et al., 2014).

Secondly, Reproducibility, also termed as Transferability. This criterion of content analysis refers to the “potential for extrapolation. It relies on the reasoning that findings can be generalized or transferred to other settings or groups”. It also describes the “tendency for a group of coders to classify categories membership in the same way” (Bengtsson, 2016).

Lastly, Accuracy, which is also referred as Conformability. This criterion refers to the “extent to which the classification of text corresponds to a standard or norm statistically” and describes “the potential for congruence between two or more independent people about the data’s accuracy, relevance, or meaning” through objectivity (Kleinheksel et al., 2020).

The documentation of speeches in the Official Gazette is updated and is reliable. The speeches entitled “Rodrigo Roa Duterte, First State of the Nation Address, July 25, 2016” and “Rodrigo Roa Duterte, Sixth State of the Nation Address, July 26, 2021” will be used in this study.

The researcher created criteria to consider the illocutionary forces that will be observed, they must be:

1. From President Rodrigo Roa Duterte.
2. Found in the speeches “Rodrigo Roa Duterte, First State of the Nation Address, July 25, 2016” and “Rodrigo Roa Duterte, Sixth State of the Nation Address, July 26, 2021”.
3. And uttered during his first and last State of the Nation Addresses on July 25, 2016, and July 26, 2021.

To ensure that the study was following standards, the analysis was presented to an expert and was documented on a report for the research. The data in this study will be analyzed through the use of a content analysis method. This is essential because the materials are already available, and the only necessary thing the researcher has to do is to analyze their content and themes.

Content analysis is the primary method used in communication research, this is because this “analysis complements studies of the antecedents and effects of communication in a variety of fields” (Lucy et al., 2015). This is also important as the data analyzed are from a speech, the data were outsourced from algorithmic codes which were underdone to observe the network structure of content, sources that were mentioned in the materials (Morgan, 2015). To analyze

the data, the researcher first has to gather them from the source, create a table for the data to be tabulated, then categorize it based on their respective themes. There are concepts then have to be reviewed and finally determined before creating a report.

Even as early as he was a city mayor in Davao City, before his subsequent win as the first president from Mindanao on 2016 elections, the way he speaks, his words, and antics were already in the forefront of much bewilderment in the media. This has never been apparent during his statement on the campaign period. He was viewed as an “underdog” and was characterized by his distinct “street language” which was way too different from his predecessors who spoke the “formal and decent” language of the elite.

President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, even after inaugurated as president, falls not short in using that kind of speech. He is infamous worldwide for his blunt words. Academes even acknowledge his use of vulgar speech as a populist appeal to the public.

In addition, Juego (2017) writes that Duterte’s popularity can be attributed to his language. This is because Duterte is a manifestation of the larger population. His features, especially verbally, mirrors that of the dominant social and cultural society. Juego explained that the president “characterize[s] the collective mind and machismo, sexism, violence, social order, and discipline.”

This to say, Duterte’s language is a spectacular subject to study, and that view, I am sure is not limited to mine as many, even foreigners are stunned on the way he expresses, especially on matters that needs formal language tone such as in diplomacy, public statements, and policy making. It is for this reason that I have decided to conduct this analysis.

As most papers published analyze President Rodrigo Duterte’s language in political and social lenses, I want to scrutinize his speech through a linguistic perspective, that way I can add to the

corpus on sociopolitical discourse in the Philippines. Conducting this study is also personal to me, as aside from being a citizen of the Philippines, I am also a language studies researcher and student. I am motivated to observe this linguistic phenomenon and how an utterance of a politician affects a democratic institution.

Furthermore, as a fellow Mindanaoan, and Davaoeño for that matter, we always have those double standards when making an analysis of our countryman, but as a professional researcher, instead of concluding my own biases and prejudices on the research questions being investigated, I am determined to conduct this study and help me evaluate my views on this matter as it will not only give me facts on what to think of Duterte, but this paper would also help my fellow citizens in analyzing his speech.

Finally, as the researcher of this study, my role in in this research is only to gather the data from a reliable source and to analyze the information while considering ethical standards.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This section presents the Illocutionary Forces that were gathered during the study from the analysis made on the two speeches of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte, specifically his first and last State of the Nation Addresses, presented to the Congress of the Philippines Session Hall of the House of Representatives at the Bátasang Pambansà Complex, Quezon City on, July 25, 2016, and July 26, 2021.

Moreover, this section is divided into two parts. The first presents the pragmatic analyses of the two addresses, where the paper presents the different Illocutionary Acts found in the study, along with their speech functions and their frequency throughout the articles analyzed.

The second part, meanwhile, is all about the thematic analyses, which discusses the frequent and major speech functions that are prevalent throughout the speeches. This paper utilized tables to further illustrate the data gathered during the study.

Prior to tabulating, generating a table, and documenting, I received President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's transcribed speeches from the Official Gazette. "Rodrigo Roa Duterte, First State of the Nation Address, July 25, 2016," which can be found at the Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines. The Official Gazette has been a reputable source of information on Duterte's remarks.

The analysis complements investigations of the antecedents and effects of communication in a range of domains," content analysis is the most commonly utilized method in communication research (Lucy *et al.*, 2015).

This is especially significant because the data evaluated came from a speech; the data were generated from algorithmic codes that were underdone in order to notice the network structure of content, as well as sources cited in the materials (Morgan, 2015).

Prior to analyzing the data, I first identified the research questions and selected samples to analyze. The text is then organized into easily manageable content groups. This is essentially a selective reduction procedure. Afterwards, I focused on and coded certain terms or patterns that explain the research question after reducing the text to categories.

Following acquisition of the documents, a color-coding scheme for each sort of Illocutionary Act was established, with red representing representatives, yellow directions, green representing commissive, blue representing expressive, and underlining representing declaratives. The information in the documents was directly coded.

To analyze the data, I first gathered it from the source, create a table on which the data will be tabulated, and then categorize it according to the various areas it covers. After then, the ideas must be fine-tuned.

Afterwards, the data was observed and then classified on speech acts categorization proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (2005), which consisted of representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives, based on the method used by Saputro (2015) in *The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speeches*. Following that, the researcher computed the frequency of speaking acts to make the data easier to interpret, as seen in the tables below.

Table 1 lists the 636 illocutionary acts discovered in President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's 30-page State of the Nation Address in 2016. The most common illocutionary type is representative, in the table, accounting for around 363 occurrences or 57.08 percent of all illocutions in the speech. Directives are the second most common illocutionary type, with 136 occurrences (21.38%), followed by commissives with 119 occurrences (18.71%). Expressives and declaratives were the least common, accounting for 15 utterances (2.36%) and 3 utterances (0.47%), respectively.

*Table 1. Types of Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's SONA 2016*

Types of Illocutionary Force	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Representative	363	57.08%
Directive	136	21.38%
Commissive	119	18.71%
Expressive	15	2.36%
Declarative	3	0.47%
Total	636	100.00%



Essential Themes	Thematic Statements
Representative	<p><i>"And it is our duty to uplift the people's welfare."</i></p> <p><i>"We are going nowhere, and it is getting bloodier by the day."</i></p> <p><i>"That is my goal."</i></p> <p><i>"That is my dream."</i></p>
Directive	<p><i>"Gamitin mo utak mo."</i></p> <p><i>"Ayaw mo?"</i></p> <p><i>"Tingnan mo, tan-awa diha."</i></p>
Commissive	<p><i>"We will strengthen our counter-terrorism programs by amending various laws on human terrorism, terrorism financing and cybercrime."</i></p> <p><i>"Pupuntahan ko talaga kayo."</i></p>
Expressive	<p><i>"I'd like to thank God that I had this opportunity, really."</i></p> <p><i>"Daghang salamat."</i></p>
Declarative	<p><i>"I am now announcing a unilateral ceasefire with the CPP/NPA/NDF effective immediately..."</i></p>

Table 2 illustrates the 446 speech functions identified in President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's 30-page State of the Nation Address in 2016. The table shows the most common functions as statements, which account for approximately 339 occurrences or 76.00 percent of the entire speech. Command comes in second with 81 occurrences (18.16%), followed by inquiry with 16 times (3.59%). Meanwhile, the least used function is offer, which has 10 utterances or 2.24 percent of the total.

*Table 2. Speech Functions in President Rodrigo Duterte's SONA 2016*

Function of Speech	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Statement	339	76.00%
Question	16	3.59%
Offer	10	2.24%
Command	81	18.16%
	Total 446	100.00%

Table 3. In his 38-page 2016 State of the Nation Address, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte made 770 illocutionary acts. The most common illocutionary type is representative, accounting for about 508 occurrences or 65.97 percent of all illocutions in the speech. It then followed by directives at 151 or 19.61 percent. The lesser two classes, expressives and commissives, had 56 utterances (7.27%) and 55 utterances (7.15%) respectively. In the meanwhile, no data for declaratives has been discovered.

*Table 3. Types of Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's SONA 2021*

Types of Illocutionary Force	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Representative	508	65.97%
Directive	151	19.61%
Commissive	55	7.14%
Expressive	56	7.27%
Declarative	—	0.00%
	Total 770	100.00%

## Essential Themes and Essential Statements in SONA 2021

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Essential Themes	Essential Statements
Representative	<p><i>"I think they have destroyed more than 15 apparatus of the fronts of the Communist Party of the Philippines."</i></p> <p><i>"They collect taxes, support Sison in Netherlands, and they do nothing but bad-mouth the government and mouth the war dogmas and everything."</i></p> <p><i>"This policeman, I think, is still there."</i></p> <p><i>"The bloodshed caused by the separatist movement in Mindanao is all about correcting the historical injustices suffered by the Moro people since the period of colonization."</i></p> <p><i>"Rebuilding a better Marawi remains today, still not completed."</i></p>
Directive	<p><i>"Kindly sit down."</i></p> <p><i>"I'd like to ask Congress, especially Senator Bato, kindly dig on because we have identified the person who imported the AK-47 into this country..."</i></p> <p><i>"So that my orders to the --- to you, if you see them walking around, kindly shoot them dead."</i></p>

Commissive	<p><i>"I assure you that the Philippines will remain a responsible member of the international community [applause] and we will work with you to achieve our shared objectives."</i></p> <p><i>"We will assert what is rightfully ours and fight for what is rightfully due to the Filipino people."</i></p> <p><i>"Sigurado 'yan."</i></p> <p><i>"I will admit it"</i></p>
Expressive	<p><i>"By far this is the most beautiful SONA crowd that ever happened here."</i></p> <p><i>"And to all of you who answered the call to protect one another by adhering to our nation's [health] protocols, daghang salamat."</i></p>
Directive	No data*

Table 4 illustrates the 549 speech functions identified in President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's 30-page State of the Nation Address in 2016. The most common function in the speech is statement, which accounts for about 434 occurrences, or 79.06 percent of all functions in the speech. Command comes in second with 61 instances or 11.11 percent, followed by query with 50 occurrences or 9.10 percent. Offers received the fewest utterances, accounting for only 0.72 percent of all utterances.

*Table 4. Speech Functions in President Rodrigo Duterte's SONA 2021*

Function of Speech	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Statement	434	79.05%
Question	50	9.10%

Offer	4	0.72%
Command	61	11.11%
Total	549	100.00%

Table 5 illustrates the overall illocutionary acts detected in President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's State of the Nation Addresses between 2016 and 2021. Around 1406 illocutions were discovered. The table shows the most common illocutionary kind as a representative, with 871 occurrences (or 61.95 percent) of the total illocutions in the speech. Directives are the second most common illocutionary kind, accounting for 287 (or 20.41 percent) of all illocutionary types. Furthermore, the commissives and expressives were the less common two types, with 174 utterances (12.38%) and 71 utterances (5.05%), respectively. Declaratives, on the other hand, account for 0.21 percent of all utterances, or three. There are various speech functions in the illocutionary acts contained in the speeches.

*Table 5. Types of Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's SONAs 2016 and 2021*

Types of Illocutionary Force	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Representative	871	61.95%
Directive	287	20.41%
Commissive	174	12.38%
Expressive	71	5.05%
Declarative	3	0.21%
Total	1406	100.00%

Table 6 illustrates the total number of speech functions used by President Rodrigo Roa Duterte in his 30-page 2016 State of the Nation Address and his 38-page 2021 State of the Nation Address. The most common function in the speech is statement, which accounts for about 773 occurrences, or 77.68 percent of all functions in the speech. Command is the second most common function, with 142 occurrences (14.27%), followed by question with 66 occurrences (6.63%). Only 14 utterances, or 1.40 percent of the total speech, are available for offer as function.

*Table 6. Speech Functions in President Rodrigo Duterte's SONAs 2016 and 2021*

Function of Speech	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Statement	773	77.68%
Question	66	6.63%
Offer	14	1.40%
Command	142	14.27%
Total	995	100.00%

Based on the data gathered from the study's findings, both pragmatic and thematic analyses, there are various illocutionary forces present in President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's two speeches. The State of the Nation Addresses contain all five forms of illocutions: Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. The main theme of the talks is influenced by these illocutions to varied degrees.

Representatives account for 61.95 percent of President Duterte's comments, or 871 times. Directives came in second with 287 (20.41 percent), followed by commissives and expressives with 174 and 71 occurrences (12.38 percent and 5.05 percent), respectively. Declaratives, meanwhile, account only for 0.21 percent of all utterances, or three occurrences. Representative illocutionary forces dominate both discourses, which means that the majority of sentences state, explain, or discuss something. These illocutions can also be split down into the functions they perform and the themes they cover during the discourse.

President Rodrigo Duterte's speeches are, on the whole, representative statements in speech function. Statements account for 773 utterances, or 77.68 percent of all utterances. This was followed by command, which appeared 142 times in total, accounting for 14.27 percent of all speeches. Then followed the questions, which

accounted for 66 occurrences or 6.63 percent of President Duterte's remarks, and the offer, which accounted for 14 utterances or 1.40 percent. While the two speeches delivered have similar dominant intents, there are, however, to some extent, different speech makeup in lesser functions.

President Duterte gave 636 illocutions during the 2016 SONA. Representatives were the most prevalent intent in this 30-page speech, accounting for 57.08 percent (363 occurrences) of the total. Following it, directives were issued with a frequency of 136 (21.38 percent). Commissives finished in third, with 18.71 percent (119 utterances) of the vote. Then came expressives and declaratives, with 15 (2.36%) and 3 (0.47%), respectively.

In terms of speech functions, SONA 2016 is primarily statement-based, with 339 occurrences (or 76.00 percent) of the 446 speech functions found. With 81 instances (18.16 percent), command comes in second, followed by inquiry (16 times) (3.59 percent). Meanwhile, offer has 10 utterances, or 2.24 percent of all utterances.

Meanwhile, the president presented 770 illocutionary forces in his 38-page State of the Nation Address in 2021. Representatives were the most common intent in these pictures, accounting for 65.97 percent (508 occurrences) of the total. The second most common illocutionary act, with a frequency of 19.61 percent (151), was the most common. Expressives and commissives came in second and third, respectively, with 56 (7.27 percent) and 55 (7.14 percent). No one declarative illocution was discovered.

The SONA of 2021, like the SONA of 2016, is dominated by statement-functioned remarks. The most prevalent function in President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's 30-page State of the Nation Address is statement, which accounts for roughly 434 occurrences, or 79.06 percent of all functions. Command is second with 61 occurrences (11.11%), followed by query with 50 occurrences

(9.10%). Offers drew the fewest responses, accounting for only 0.72 percent of all responses.

### **Representative**

On their A Speech Act Analysis of Teacher Talk in an EFL Classroom, Basra & Thooyibah (2017) employed the representative speech word clue list produced by Searle himself and used by Qadir and Riloff in 2011. The list will also be used in this publication.

As representatives, the speech word hint list classifies hypothesizing, asserting, boasting, complaining, concluding, deducing, diagnosing, claiming, presuming, and suspecting.

In the analysis of this study is discovered that 871 of the 1406 utterances have the features of representative speech acts. This means that President Rodrigo Duterte, as per the result of this research, generally made use of these different ways of representations.

This result is also confirmed with the analysis of speech functions, of which the dominant feature is statement, plus the declaration, accounting to 773 occurrences or about 77.68% of the entire speeches.

### **Directive**

This is the second most prominent illocution, indicating that speeches contain utterances that ask the audience for something, command someone to do something, or request someone to do something, though not as frequently as representatives.

They account for 20.41 percent of the total data collection with 242 utterances. Directive speech acts with the force or intent to ask, order, demand, request, beg, plead, beseech, entreat, invite, permit, advise, dare, defy, and challenge are classified as directions



in the speech word hint list (Qadir and Riloff, 2011; Basra & Thoyyibah, 2017).

### **Commissive**

President Rodrigo Duterte employs commissive speech acts to his speeches quite decently. He has 174 occurrences of commissives, from the combined tally of SONA 2016 and 2021. This makes up roughly 12.38% of all talks, which is significantly larger than the next most common illocutionary force

This sort of illocution is more common in the 2016 State of the Nation Address, with 199 instances (18.71%), more than the 55 instances (7.14%) in 2021. This demonstrates that Duterte made more promises, pledges, and vows in 2016, his first year in office, than in 2021.

### **Expressive**

The data contains 71 utterances (or 5.05 percent) with an expressive speech act word hint. Thanking, apologizing, congratulating, condoling, deploring, praising, and welcoming are among the speech word hints utilized by Qadir and Riloff (2011) and Basra & Thoyyibah (2017).

The most expressive speech acts uttered among the 71 utterances are shown below.

*“p\*\*\*\*\* i\*\*”*,

*“Daghang Salamat,”* as well as

*“Oh, my God!”*

Duterte always mentions an exclamation like *“p\*\*\*\*\* i\*\*”* during or after reprimanding or anytime he went off script, usually with a dialogue. *“Daghang salamat”* and its derivatives are uttered after applause or when a statement concludes.

### **Declarative**

Declarative speech acts are used the least by President Rodrigo Duterte in his talks. In the cumulative tally of 1 406 utterances of SONAs 2016 and 2021, he only uses declaratives three times. This accounts for about 0.21 percent of all discussions, far less than the other categories of illocutionary force. Only the 2016 State of the Nation Address contains this form of illocution, and none in 2021.

This indicates Duterte's proclivity for declaratory statements. This is reasonable because baptism, excommunicating, pardoning, and blessing are only performed on rare occasions and only in extraordinary circumstances because these acts have the potential to alter the world.

### **Implication for Educational Practice**

This research examines the illocutionary activities that occurred during President Rodrigo Duterte's first and last State of the Nation Addresses. This study will be an excellent addition to the literature on language analysis in national politics, as well as a resource for future discourse analysis involving political leaders.

The findings of this study could be utilized to develop new methods of speech analysis and as a guide for new scholars in Philippine linguistics interested in the use of language in formal contexts by political officials. It may also provide information to all school administrators, particularly those in charge of the language department, in order to develop innovative approaches to language studies while considering the influence on the speech community.

The SONA speeches of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte in 2016 and 2021 indicate a diversity of agendas. The five primary categories of intentions or illocutionary forces are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives are present. Speech functions that can be separated from these utterances are statements, inquiries, offers, and commands.

The various illocutionary forces that President Duterte employed in his remarks greatly aided him in his effort to connect his objectives and aspirations. The use of commissives in 2016 could indicate that he had new policies and reforms in mind that he needed to implement quickly and thoroughly before the end of his tenure in 2021.

"Speech acts" are "actions conducted via utterances," according to Yule and Birner in 1996 and 2013, respectively, as referenced by Hidayat (2016). Similarly, saying anything also involves doing something, according to the same logic. People can use their words to accomplish an action here. The speaker can convey physical action just by using words and phrases through speech actions. The acts taken are mostly determined by the words that are spoken.

The two most important themes that arose from President Duterte's remarks were representative and directive illocutions. The findings simply show that expressives, which include insults, threats, and abrasive language, are the second least dominant illocution, and that the label for president as a "non-professional speaker" is a stretch of the imagination.

Because of this blunder, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte will be labeled as a street language speaker indefinitely. This also means that more studies like this one are needed to reduce misinformation. What else can there be if misinformation about speech can get this far? It is also important for students and individuals to avoid falling prey to deceptive labeling in the media and publications. Meaning, citizens should be responsible for information creation, fact checking, and consumption, not just the media, academia, and government.

Furthermore, the outcomes of the study may aid students by providing them with additional information about Duterte's speech. Future scholars may be inspired by this study to look into more of his

comments directed at other people or institutions, thereby expanding the research literature on the topics examined.

### **Implication for Future Research**

While the focus of this research is on President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's first and last State of the Nation Addresses in 2016 and 2021, the method of analysis can be applied to other public figures' remarks. And, in order to maximize the utility of this research, the following suggestions for future research can be considered based on the researcher's findings:

Firstly, while this work focused entirely on President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's utterances, the findings of this study cannot be utilized as evidence for the president's overall style of speaking because the data was gathered from only two addresses. Nonetheless, the findings of this study can be used as a foundation for future research into President Rodrigo Duterte's speeches and other linguistic materials.

Secondly, future researchers may analyze other speeches delivered by President Rodrigo Duterte, or other public figures in the Philippines for that matter, to see the pragmatic forces imbedded in their speeches, and also to add more information and insights on the role of language in politics and public policies in the country.

Thirdly, future researchers may examine additional speeches by President Rodrigo Duterte or other public personalities to determine whether their remarks had a favorable or bad impact on their audiences.

Fourthly, future researchers may reanalyze with the same materials that were used in this study to find out if the study was done professionally and to correct if there may have to be. As the results of this study were collected from the two — first, and last — speeches for State of the Nation Address delivered by President

Duterte, more research may be conducted to confirm the findings of this study

Lastly, future researchers may do a new study on these same speeches with the purpose of determining what perlocutionary or locutionary acts are there, as this study is only focused on determining illocutions using the Speech Acts Theory (SAT).

### **Concluding Remarks**

Based on the findings of the study, I can claim that President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's speeches during his first and last State of the Nation Addresses can change in intensity depending on the message he wants to convey. These intentions in his words can have an impact on why and how his listeners should react.

While he is infamous around the world for his bold statements, it is not true that he only speaks in a derogatory manner. His words vary in volume, tone, and function. These may be seen in the data, particularly how his commissive-heavy 2016 SONA evolved to a more expressive-laden one in 2021.

Based on the findings and discussion, five classifications of illocutionary acts were discovered from the (SONAs 2016 and 2021). The total number of utterances uttered by President Duterte is 1205, with representative illocutionary acts accounting for 63.90 percent of the utterances and directive illocutionary acts accounting for 20.16 percent (or 243 utterances). Commissive and commissive illocutionary acts contain minor percentages, respectively 9.46 percent (114) and 6.22 percent (75). Declarative illocutionary acts, on the other hand, are the least common, accounting for only three occurrences (0.24 percent of the total data).

This illustrates that through employing illocutions like assuring, reassuring, and committing, the commissioner was engaging his government with the people. This was aided by his second's frequent use of illocution, directives, commands, requests, and appeals to his

subordinates to carry out his intentions. As a result, the audience's reaction and action to his message is influenced by his choice of language and illocutionary acts.

It is quite crucial to have the ability to decipher the hidden message of utterance. If one is not careful, some words or utterances may be misinterpreted as something negative. We can have a better understanding of the utterances by studying Pragmatics and Speech Acts.

Politics is a recurring theme in the Philippines. In the press, politicians' words, whether directed at celebrities or ordinary citizens, are not taken lightly. As a result, everyone must understand the speaker's genuine meaning, not just in politics but also in everyday conversation, because not everything spoken reflects the speaker's aim, and not all intent is directly expressed.

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