

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Political communication plays a crucial role in shaping international relations, particularly in situations of conflict and diplomacy. From a discourse-analytical perspective, political language is also closely related to the construction of power, ideology, and historical context, as emphasized in critical discourse studies (Reisigl & Wodak, 2017). In high-level diplomatic interactions, language is not merely used to convey information but also functions as a strategic instrument to negotiate power, express intentions, and influence decision-making processes. As Fairclough (2001) argues, political discourse serves as a medium through which dominance, ideology, and authority are constructed and maintained. Therefore, analysing political language requires attention not only to what is said, but also to what actions are performed through speech.

One prominent example of contemporary political discourse can be found in diplomatic interactions related to the Russia–Ukraine conflict. Since its escalation in 2022, the conflict has significantly affected international politics and diplomatic relations. Meetings between world leaders concerning this issue reflect complex negotiations in which language is carefully chosen to persuade, pressure, or reassure interlocutors. In such contexts, utterances often carry implicit intentions that extend beyond their literal meanings, making pragmatic analysis particularly relevant.

From a pragmatic perspective, Speech Act Theory provides an effective framework for examining how language functions as action. Introduced by Austin (1962) and further developed by Searle (1969), this theory emphasizes that utterances do not merely describe reality but can also perform actions such as requesting, promising, warning, or asserting. One important category within this framework is the illocutionary act, which refers to the speaker's intended function behind an utterance. According to Yule (1996), illocutionary acts are classified into representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives, each serving a distinct communicative purpose.

In political and diplomatic discourse, illocutionary acts play a vital role because political leaders frequently use language to assert beliefs, guide actions, commit to future policies, or express attitudes toward sensitive issues. Understanding these illocutionary forces enables researchers to uncover how political intentions are linguistically constructed and communicated within formal interactions. Moreover, meaning in political discourse is not always explicit. As Leech (1981) explains, meaning can be conveyed through various dimensions, including conceptual, connotative, affective, and social meanings, which are highly dependent on context.

Research on illocutionary acts within political discourse has been widely conducted in the fields of pragmatics and discourse analysis (Chilton, 2004; Chilton & Schäffner, 2002; Levinson, 1983). These works have demonstrated how speech acts operate in political communication, particularly in public speeches, interviews, and official statements. Nevertheless, much of this research predominantly

concentrates on monologic political texts, where interaction is limited and responses are not produced in real time. As a result, pragmatic studies that examine illocutionary acts in spontaneous, dialogic diplomatic encounters especially those involving direct interaction between political leaders in situations of international conflict remain relatively underexplored. Despite the growing body of research on political discourse and speech act theory (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969; Levinson, 1983; Chilton, 2004), limited attention has been paid to how illocutionary acts and their contextual meanings are jointly constructed in real-time diplomatic dialogue, particularly in meetings that involve negotiation, power relations, and international conflict resolution.

Therefore, this study applies Yule's (1996) theory of illocutionary acts and Leech's (1981) theory of meaning, supported by Halliday and Hasan's (1985) Context of Situation, to examine how illocutionary acts function within this political dialogue. Rather than making definitive claims at the outset, this research is intended to explore how particular patterns of illocutionary acts and meanings may emerge in diplomatic discourse. Through this approach, the study is expected to contribute to the fields of pragmatics and political discourse analysis by highlighting the role of illocutionary acts in shaping meaning, power relations, and diplomatic communication in contemporary political contexts.

1.2 Problems of the study.

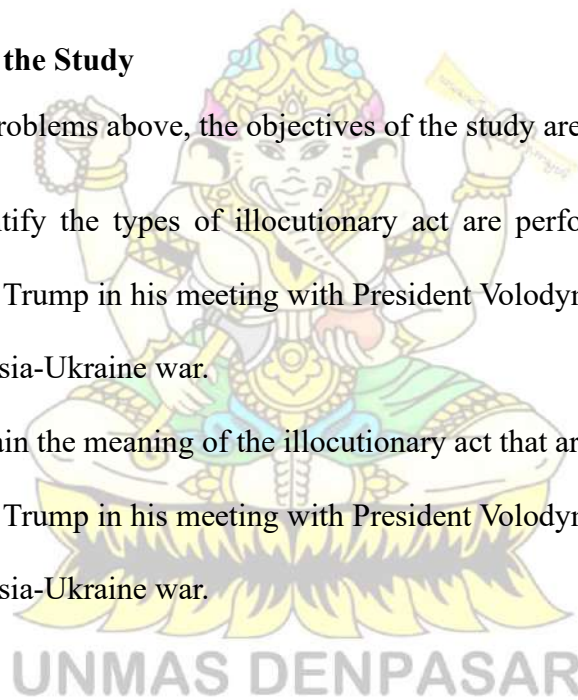
To achieve the objectives of the present study, two primary research questions are proposed below:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are performed by President Donald Trump in his meeting with President Volodymyr Zelensky about the Russia-Ukraine war?
2. What is the meaning of the illocutionary act used by President Donald Trump in his meeting with President Volodymyr Zelensky about the Russia-Ukraine war?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study are as follow:

1. To identify the types of illocutionary act are performed by President Donald Trump in his meeting with President Volodymyr Zelensky about the Russia-Ukraine war.
2. To explain the meaning of the illocutionary act that are used by President Donald Trump in his meeting with President Volodymyr Zelensky about the Russia-Ukraine war.



1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study discusses the illocutionary acts found in the meeting between President Donald Trump and President Volodymyr Zelensky about the Russia–Ukraine war. It aims to describe the various types of illocutionary acts based on Yule’s (1996) theory and to explain the meaning of each utterance by applying Leech’s (1981) theory of meaning. Through this analysis, the study is expected to

give a clearer understanding of how language is used to express intentions and meanings in a political context.

1.5 Significances of the Study

In this study, there are two kinds of significances to be discussed, namely the theoretical significance and the practical significance.

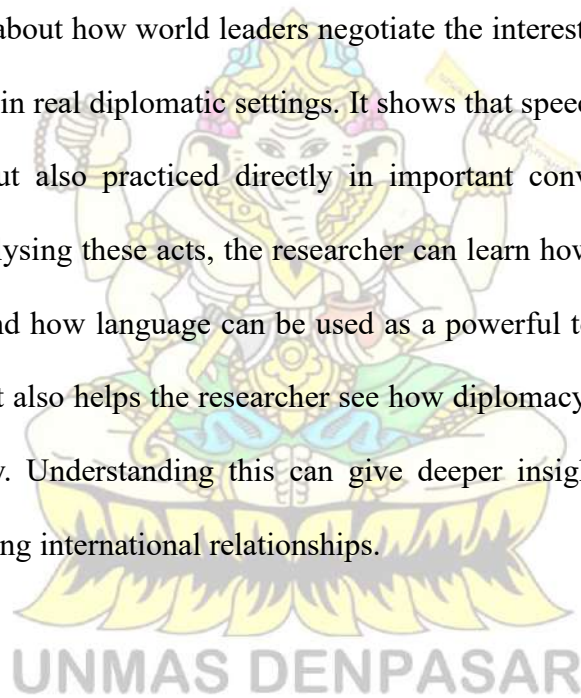
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Referring to the objective of this research, the findings are expected to be useful for people who study English, especially for those who want to improve their knowledge about speech acts. Speech acts play an important role in communication, as they reveal the speaker's intention behind every utterance. Therefore, gaining knowledge about this aspect of language can enhance one's ability to use English more effectively in both spoken and written forms. This study focuses specifically on illocutionary acts, which are an essential part of speech act theory and reflect the intended function of a speaker's statement.

Furthermore, this research aims not only to present theoretical knowledge but also to provide practical examples that can help learners and researchers apply this understanding in real-life contexts. By examining how illocutionary acts will be used, particularly in formal settings such as meetings or debates, the study offers meaningful insights into how language functions beyond its literal meaning. It is expected that the results of this study will be beneficial for students, educators, and researchers who wish to continue exploring topics related to pragmatics and English language learning.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research contributes to the improvement of the researcher's skills in analysing illocutionary acts that may occur during meetings. Moreover, the findings of this study are expected to serve as a valuable reference for future researchers who are interested in exploring the English language, especially within the field of speech act theory. It provided relevant insights and examples that may support and guide similar studies in the future. In addition, this study helps the researcher understand more about how world leaders negotiate the interests of their countries through language in real diplomatic settings. It shows that speech acts are not only part of theory, but also practiced directly in important conversations between countries. By analysing these acts, the researcher can learn how diplomacy works through words, and how language can be used as a powerful tool in international communication. It also helps the researcher see how diplomacy works in practice, not just in theory. Understanding this can give deeper insight into the role of language in building international relationships.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This study is supported by several previous theses and research articles that have examined illocutionary acts in different types of discourse, including movies, podcasts, political speeches, and social media. These studies are highly relevant to the current research which focuses on analysing Donald Trump's speech in a political meeting with President Volodymyr Zelensky, specifically identifying the types and meanings of illocutionary acts. Each related study contributes unique insights into the methods, theories, and types of discourse applied in the analysis of illocutionary acts. The following are five related studies presented in detail.

The first previous study is a thesis conducted by E. T. Szabo (2023) entitled "A Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Speech about Pandemic COVID-19 Performed by European Commission President Von Der Leyen". This proposed undergraduate study examines the use of illocutionary acts within a political speech. The main goal of the research is to determine the kinds of illocutionary acts found in Von Der Leyen's address and to discuss their communicative purposes. Szabo applied the theories of Austin and Searle to classify speech acts, as well as Leech's theory to understand the context and function of the utterances. The method used was descriptive qualitative. The results showed that there were 28 utterances in the speech, consisting of five types of illocutionary acts: verdictives, exercitives, commissives, expositives, and behavitives. The dominant type found was

exercitives, which includes acts like ordering, advising, recommending, and warning.

The similarity between Szabo's research and the present study is that both analyse illocutionary acts in formal political contexts and aim to identify the types and functions of speech acts used by political figures. However, the difference lies in the data and theoretical approach. Szabo analysed a monologic speech delivered to the public, while the present research focuses on a dialogue between two political leaders. In this study, Yule's (1996) classification of illocutionary acts is combined with Leech's (1981) theory of meaning to interpret the meanings of utterances, whereas Szabo's study employed Searle's framework together with Leech's theory as its main analytical tools.

The second previous study is a thesis by Permana (2022) titled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Close the Door Podcast." This research examined the use of illocutionary acts in a spoken conversation within a podcast episode featuring Deddy Corbuzier and Andrew Kalaweit. The study employed a descriptive qualitative approach and applied Searle's theory to identify the types of illocutionary acts. The findings revealed four types of illocutionary acts; representatives, directives, expressives, and declaratives, with representatives being the most frequently used. The study also found that the guest speaker dominated the discussion through representative acts to explain facts and provoke reflection.

The similarity between Permana's study and the present research lies in their shared focus on analysing illocutionary acts within spoken discourse using a

qualitative descriptive approach. However, the difference lies in the object and theoretical orientation. Permana analysed an entertainment-based podcast, while the present study focuses on a formal political dialogue between two leaders. In addition, this research applies Yule's (1996) classification of illocutionary acts along with Leech's (1981) theory of meaning to interpret the intended meanings of the utterances, which were not employed in Permana's study.

The third previous study is a thesis by Namira (2021) titled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Maleficent 2 Movie." The study examined the use of illocutionary acts in the scripted dialogue of a fantasy film, employing Searle's theory to identify their types and functions. The findings revealed five types of illocutionary acts; assertives, directives, expressives, commissives, and declarations, with assertives being the most dominant. Namira concluded that assertive acts were used by the characters to deliver statements and express opinions throughout the story.

The similarity between Namira's research and the present study is that both applied Searle's framework and a descriptive qualitative approach to identify and analyse illocutionary acts. However, the difference lies in the object and theoretical orientation. Namira analysed fictional dialogue from a movie, while the present research focuses on authentic political interaction between two leaders. Furthermore, this study applies Yule's (1996) classification of illocutionary acts together with Leech's (1981) theory of meaning to interpret the intended meanings of utterances, which were not used in Namira's thesis.

The fourth previous study is an article by Ayomi et al. (2023) titled “Speech Act and Experiential Analysis of Bali Netizen Reactions to the Pandemic Regulation Posts.” This study analysed speech acts found in Instagram comments responding to the government’s pandemic regulations. It employed a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative and qualitative analysis. Searle’s theory was used to classify the types of illocutionary acts, while Leech’s framework helped explain their communicative functions. The results showed that the most dominant function was conflictive, which included expressions of disagreement, criticism, and sarcasm.

The similarity between Ayomi’s study and the present research lies in their focus on analysing illocutionary acts related to political issues. Both studies also apply the theory of speech acts to examine the functions and meanings of utterances. However, the difference lies in the data and analytical focus. Ayomi’s article examined public reactions on social media, whereas the present study focuses on political utterances produced by leaders in a formal international meeting. Moreover, this research applies Yule’s (1996) classification of illocutionary acts along with Leech’s (1981) theory of meaning to analyse the speaker’s intended meanings rather than the audience’s responses.

The fifth previous study is an article by Latuapo and Sahayu (2024) titled “*The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the ‘Big Four’ Movie.*” The study examined the use of illocutionary acts in a comedy–action film, applying Searle’s classification to identify the types of speech acts. It employed a descriptive qualitative method and found that the characters in the movie produced five types

of illocutionary acts; representatives, directives, expressives, commissives, and declaratives, with directives being the most frequently used. These included actions such as giving orders, offering advice, and making requests.

The similarity between Latuapo and Sahayu's article and the present study lies in their shared application of Searle's framework and the use of a qualitative descriptive approach to analyse illocutionary acts. However, the difference lies in the object and analytical focus. Latuapo and Sahayu analysed fictional dialogues from a movie, while the present study examines real political interaction between two world leaders. Furthermore, this research applies Yule's (1996) classification of illocutionary acts and Leech's (1981) theory of meaning to interpret the speaker's intended meanings and communicative intentions, which were not explored in Latuapo and Sahayu's research.

2.2 Concepts

This section presents several key concepts that are relevant to the present study. The concepts discussed include Pragmatics, Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, and the Russia–Ukraine War, all of which serve as the fundamental theoretical basis for this research.

2.2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a field of linguistics that deals with meaning in relation to context. It examines how language is used in real-life interactions and how meaning is shaped not only by the words themselves but also by the surrounding situation,

the participants, and the speaker's intention. Meaning in language use is not limited to dictionary definitions but emerges through interaction between participants. Yule (1996) points out that understanding an utterance involves recognizing what the speaker intends to communicate and how the listener interprets that intention. From a contextual perspective, Levinson (1983) maintains that language can only be fully understood when it is examined within the situation in which it occurs. These perspectives indicate that pragmatics examines language as a form of action, allowing speakers to achieve communicative goals such as requesting, apologizing, committing to future actions, or directing others.

2.2.2 Speech Act

Speech act is an important foundation in the study of pragmatics. This concept was first introduced by a philosopher named (Austin, 1962). He wanted to explain how people create meaning when they speak in a conversation. A speech act happens when someone says something and, at the same time, performs an action through their words. According to Levinson (1983), speech act theory focuses on language as a means through which individuals carry out actions and fulfil communicative purposes in specific social and situational contexts. He argues that an utterance does not merely convey propositional content, but also functions as an action performed by the speaker. Meaning, therefore, cannot be understood solely from the linguistic form of an utterance, but must also take into account the speaker's intention and the context in which the utterance is produced. In conclusion, speech acts show that language is not only used to express ideas, but

also to perform actions, where meaning is shaped by the speaker's intention and the communicative context.

2.2.3 Illocutionary Act.

An illocutionary act is an act performed through spoken language in which saying something is equivalent to doing something. The intention of the speaker is not merely to convey information but to accomplish a particular action through words, such as asserting, directing, or promising. Austin (1962:12) explains that when individuals speak, they are often performing an action rather than simply producing utterances. Similarly, Yule (1996:48) points out that an illocutionary act takes place when the speaker's words are intended to perform a specific communicative function. Therefore, every utterance generally carries an intended purpose beyond its literal expression. In this research, the theory of illocutionary acts will be employed to analyse Donald Trump's utterances.

2.2.4 Russia–Ukraine War

The Russia–Ukraine war serves as the contextual background of this study because it frames the discussion between President Donald Trump and President Volodymyr Zelensky. This war, which escalated in 2022, has become one of the most critical global issues that influences international diplomacy and political communication. During this situation, language plays a crucial role in expressing political intentions, negotiating positions, and building diplomatic relations among world leaders.

According to Chilton and Schäffner (2002), political discourse does not only deliver information but also performs actions through language. In the case of the

Russia–Ukraine war, the conversation between Trump and Zelensky demonstrates how leaders use language strategically to persuade, suggest, and express their viewpoints in order to achieve political goals.

Therefore, this study analyses the illocutionary acts performed by Donald Trump in his dialogue with Volodymyr Zelensky about the Russia–Ukraine war. Through this analysis, this research aims to reveal how Trump’s utterances reflects his diplomatic strategies and how language functions as a form of action in the context of international political communication.

2.3. Theories

This research is grounded in two key theoretical frameworks. The first is Yule’s (1996) theory of illocutionary acts, as outlined in his book *Pragmatics*, which serves to classify and explain the types of speech acts appearing in the utterances of Donald Trump and Volodymyr Zelensky. The second framework is Leech’s (1981) theory of meaning from *Semantics: The Study of Meaning*, which provides guidance in interpreting the implied meanings of those illocutionary acts within the specific context of their meeting. Halliday and Hasan’s (1985) theory of Context of Situation is used as a supporting theory to relate the interpretation of meaning to the situational background, including the *field*, *tenor*, and *mode* that occur within the discourse. This theory helps to explain how the surrounding situation influences the meaning and interpretation of Donald Trump’s utterances during the meeting.

2.3.1 Illocutionary Act

In speech act theory, an illocutionary act refers to using language to express a specific intention or purpose, called the "illocutionary force." Unlike a locutionary act, which only involves the physical act of saying something, illocutionary acts carry meaning and show the speaker's intent. Yule (1996:48) explains that these acts are often made clearer by performative verbs like "promise" or "request." However, sometimes the intention may be vague. For instance, if someone says, "I'll help you with that," it may not immediately be clear whether they are making a promise or offering assistance. Yule (1996:53) categorizes illocutionary acts into five principal types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations, each of which fulfils a distinct function in communication.

According to Yule (1996), speech acts can be realized in two main forms: direct and indirect. The choice between the two depends on how explicitly the speaker expresses their intention. A direct speech act occurs when the grammatical structure of a sentence aligns with its communicative purpose for instance, when an imperative form is used to issue a command. Conversely, an indirect speech act takes place when the literal structure of the sentence differs from the intended meaning, requiring the hearer to interpret the speaker's intention through contextual clues. For example, the utterance "*The air conditioner is very cold*" may serve as a polite way of requesting someone to turn it off. These two patterns demonstrate that the force of an illocutionary act can be conveyed either straightforwardly or implicitly. In this research, Yule's (1996) framework will be employed to identify

and categorize the illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's utterances during his meeting with President Volodymyr Zelensky.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Based on Yule (1996:53), illocutionary acts can be divided into five main categories. Each category represents a different function that a speaker may intend when saying something. In this section, those five types will be described in more detail to provide a better understanding for readers about how each one works in communication.

2.3.2.1 Representatives

Yule (1996:53) defines representative speech acts as utterances through which the speaker expresses a belief about the truth or falsity of a proposition.

Example: *The earth is flat.*

Yule (1996:53)

From the example above, it can be seen that the speaker expresses a belief by stating that the earth is flat. This statement falls under the category of a representative speech act because it reflects the speaker's conviction about what they consider to be true.

Another example found in the article *Analysis of Representative Speech Acts on the Education Portal Channel 'Summary of Indonesian Language Material Class 7 K-13* by (Anis Ulfah et al., 2024) shows the speaker saying:

This time, we will discuss a summary of class 7 Indonesian language material, chapter 1, namely descriptive text.

This utterance can be classified as a representative speech act since the speaker conveys information they regard as true, serving the purpose of informing the audience. It demonstrates the speaker's belief and functions to share factual content within an educational context.

2.3.2.2 Directives

According to Yule (1996:54), directive speech acts are employed by speakers to encourage or require others to take action. These acts convey the speaker's intentions and may appear as commands, requests, suggestions, or orders. They can be presented in either a positive or negative form, depending on the situation.

Example: *Could you lend me pen, please?*

Yule (1996:53),

The utterance above, in which the speaker asks to borrow a pen, illustrates the speaker's desire and directs the hearer to act. It qualifies as a directive speech act because it requests the hearer to perform a specific action, demonstrating the speaker's intention to obtain something from them.

Another example can be found in the article *Directive Speech Acts in English Teaching and Learning Process* by (Shafira Nurfitria et al., 2022). In their research on classroom interactions, they give this example of a teacher speaking to students:

Okay, sit down, please!

This utterance is a clear instruction. The teacher is asking the students to take a specific action. Even though it's a command, the use of "please" makes it sound more polite. This kind of directive is often used in classroom settings to manage students and keep the situation under control.

2.3.2.3 Commissives

According to Yule (1996:54), commissive speech acts occur when a speaker commits to carrying out a future action. These acts convey the speaker's intentions and can take forms such as promises, threats, refusals, or pledges. A commissive act may be performed by an individual speaker or collectively by a group.

Example: *I'll be back.*

Yule (1996:54)

From the utterance "I'll be back," the speaker is pledging to return, demonstrating a commitment to a future action. This qualifies as a commissive speech act because it reflects the speaker's intention to carry out an action at a later time.

Another instance of a refusal functioning as a commissive speech act is presented in the study *An Analysis of Commissive Speech Acts Used by the Main Characters in Women-Centric Movies* by Ashfiya & Degaf (2023).

In a dialogue between Enola and Tewkesbury, Enola says, *No. We'll get to London and go our separate ways. Understood?*

This utterance shows a refusal because Enola clearly rejects Tewkesbury's suggestion to travel together. It is classified as a commissive speech act because the

speaker expresses her unwillingness to commit to the suggested action and makes a firm decision about what she will do in the future. This example illustrates how refusals can function as commissive acts by showing the speaker's intention not to perform a certain action, highlighting the speaker's control over their future behaviour.

2.3.2.4 Expressives

According to Yule (1996:53), expressives are speech acts in which the speaker conveys their personal feelings. They express emotions or feelings, like pleasure, pain, happiness, sadness, or dislike. These acts can be about something the speaker or the hearer experiences, but they focus on the speaker's feelings.

Example: *I'm really sorry*

Yule (1996:53)

As seen in the example above, the utterance reflects the speaker's act of apologizing to the listener. This expression can be categorized as an expressive speech act, as it functions to reveal the speaker's internal emotional condition, particularly a sense of regret. Such a function is consistent with the defining characteristic of expressive acts, which is to articulate the speaker's feelings rather than to describe external situations.

Another instance of an expressive speech act appears in the utterance taken from the article "*The Illocutionary Speech Acts Found in Kate Movie*" by (Santosa et al., 2024).

Ani, I'm sorry. I'd do anything to undo it.

In this utterance, the speaker expresses deep regret and a strong desire to reverse a past action. The emotional intensity shows the speaker's remorse, making it a clear example of an affective speech act since it reflects the individual's personal emotional reaction to the situation.

2.3.2.5 Declarations

According to Yule (1996:53), declarative speech acts are statements that can produce a change in the world merely by being uttered. However, for the declaration to be valid, the speaker must have a particular role and be in the correct situation or context.

Example: *Jury Foreman: We find the defendant guilty.*

Yule (1996:53)

The statement "We find the defendant guilty" qualifies as a declarative speech act because it directly changes the defendant's legal status. This example shows that the utterance produces an immediate effect, modifying the legal situation of the defendant.

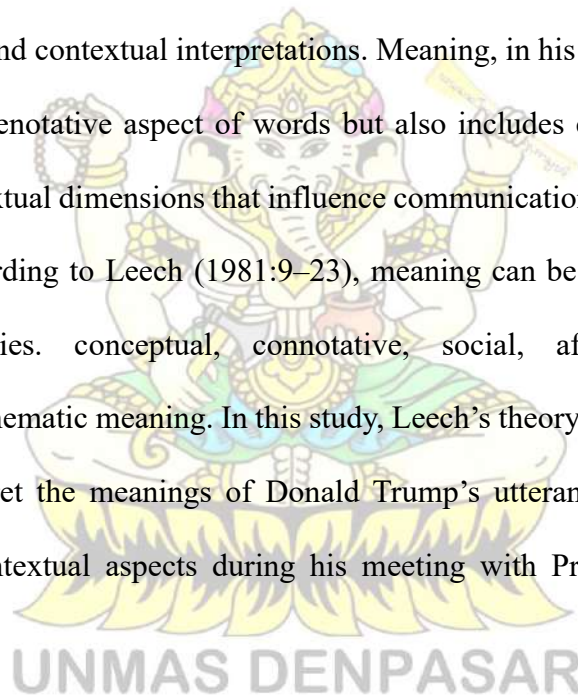
Another example is found in the film *The Menu* (2022), as analysed by Rahmayani & Simatupang, (2024) in the journal article titled *Illocutionary Acts of the Antagonist in The Menu (2022)*. In this film, the character Julian, who leads a meticulously planned dining experience, says:

Julian: You're dying.

This utterance is also a declarative speech act because it immediately changes the status of the person being addressed from a guest to someone sentenced to death within the context of the story. Julian holds authority in this specific situation, and his utterance has a direct effect. This demonstrates that declarations can alter social reality if spoken by someone with the proper authority in the appropriate context.

2.3.3 Meaning

Leech (1981) defines meaning as a system that connects linguistic forms with their conceptual and contextual interpretations. Meaning, in his view, is not limited to the literal or denotative aspect of words but also includes connotative, social, emotional, and textual dimensions that influence communication. To describe these dimensions, according to Leech (1981:9–23), meaning can be divided into seven separate categories: conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflected, collocative, and thematic meaning. In this study, Leech's theory of meaning will be applied to interpret the meanings of Donald Trump's utterances based on their semantic and contextual aspects during his meeting with President Volodymyr Zelensky.



2.3.3.1 Conceptual Meaning

Leech (1981:9–10) explains that conceptual meaning, also known as denotative or cognitive meaning, refers to the fundamental and literal content of an utterance, conveying factual information and logical understanding. It represents the objective dimension of meaning, focusing on how linguistic expressions correspond to entities, actions, and situations in reality. Conceptual meaning ensures clarity, precision, and shared understanding between speaker and listener,

forming the foundation for all other aspects of meaning. It serves as the central component of semantics that organizes language into a coherent and logical system of reference.

2.3.3.2 Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1981:12), connotative meaning is not limited to the literal or dictionary definition of a word, but also encompasses the emotional responses, cultural background, and associative implications related to it. This type of meaning reflects how speakers and listeners interpret language through shared experiences, beliefs, and attitudes. Connotative meaning emphasizes the subjective and context-dependent aspect of communication, showing how language can express implied judgments, evaluations, or cultural associations that enrich the literal meaning of an utterance.

2.3.3.3 Social Meaning

According to Leech (1981:14), social meaning refers to the information conveyed about the social relationship between participants, as well as the situational context in which communication occurs. It expresses aspects such as formality, politeness, dialect, and social status that influence the choice of linguistic forms. Social meaning highlights the social function of language, where the variation in speech style or register signals the speaker's position, attitude, and relationship to the listener within a particular communicative setting.

2.3.3.4 Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1981:15), affective meaning conveys the speaker's emotions, attitudes, or personal stance toward the listener or the subject being

discussed. It conveys the psychological state or emotional response of the speaker through tone, emphasis, or lexical choice. Affective meaning focuses on the expressive function of language, showing how speakers use linguistic forms to reveal feelings such as approval, disapproval, happiness, anger, or sympathy within interaction.

2.3.3.5 Reflected Meaning

Leech (1981:16) explains that reflected meaning occurs when a single word or expression carries multiple senses, and one meaning influences or overlaps with another. This type of meaning occurs due to polysemy or ambiguity, where one sense of a word evokes secondary associations that affect interpretation. Reflected meaning demonstrates that language is not purely logical but can also generate layered implications, shaping how utterances are understood within social or psychological contexts.

2.3.3.6 Collocative Meaning

As stated by Leech (1981:17–18), collocative meaning is derived from the habitual co-occurrence of words in specific linguistic environments. Certain words tend to appear together, forming predictable combinations that contribute to meaning and stylistic nuance. This type of meaning reflects the associative tendencies within the lexicon, where frequent word pairings influence how expressions are interpreted. Collocative meaning thus illustrates the patterned and conventional nature of language use.

2.3.3. 7 Thematic Meaning

As stated by Leech (1981:19–23), thematic meaning concerns the way information is organized and emphasized in an utterance, depending on its syntactic or discourse structure. It involves how the arrangement of words and clauses directs the listener's attention to particular aspects of a message. Thematic meaning focuses on how meaning changes based on what is foregrounded or backgrounded in communication, highlighting the importance of linguistic structure in shaping interpretation and emphasis.

2.3.4 Context of Situation

To provide a clearer understanding of meaning, this study also uses the theory of *Context of Situation* proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1985) as a supporting theory. They explain that language must be understood based on the situation where it is used because meaning is shaped by its context. The context of situation includes three main elements: field, tenor, and mode. *Field* refers to what is happening or the topic being discussed, *tenor* refers to the people involved and their relationships, and *mode* refers to the way communication takes place. These three elements show that meaning is closely connected to the situation and purpose of communication.

In this study, the *field* represents the topic of the Russia–Ukraine conflict, the *tenor* shows the relationship and power roles between President Donald Trump and President Volodymyr Zelensky, and the *mode* reflects the formal spoken communication in an international meeting. By applying this theory, the researcher can see how the situation of the conversation helps shape the meaning of Trump's utterances during the discussion.