



Illocutionary Speech Acts Use by Jokowi Widodo in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019

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Abstract

This research was descriptive qualitative research. It is aimed to classify the types of illocutionary use by Jokowi Widodo in first Indonesia presidential election debate 2019. It used a descriptive qualitative method by watching the debate, collecting data from the debate with references to the linguistics of theories derived from related literature sources. The data in this study was in the form of a speech used by Jokowi Widodo in Indonesia presidential election 2019 debate which contains elements of illocutionary speech acts. Based on the analysis, a number of things can be concluded. The writer found and analyzed 13 data of illocutionary acts. In this research, the writer has data on illocutionary acts which are used by the presidential election debate 2019, those are data 6 data was included to Assertive Illocutionary Speech Act, 3 data was Directive Illocutionary act, 3 data was Expressive Illocutionary Speech Act, and 1 data was Commissive illocutionary speech acts.

Keywords: Indonesia Presidential Election Debate; Speech Act; Illocutionary

Introduction

Pragmatics is the study of language from the point of view of the users, especially the choices they make, the constraints they encounter in using language in social interaction, and the effects the user use of language has on the other participants in an act of communication (Crystal in Barron, 2003: 7). In communication, the speakers do not only produce utterances but also they perform actions through the utterances. They are doing things with their utterances when they speak because the language is used to perform an action which is intended to have a function and effect on the listener. Those actions that are performed via utterances are called speech acts (Yule, 1996: 47).

Speech acts is a part of language communication. The sentences of speech acts in certain conditions can determine the meaning of the sentences. A speaker who wants to express and convey meaning or purpose of a sentence to his listener must apply it in the form of speech acts. The act of talking to be chosen depends on several factors. In conveying an intention in speech acts, it is necessary to consider the various possibilities of the using speech acts according to the speaker's position, the speech situation, and the possible structure in the language.

Speech acts are carried out by humans when communicating certainly has a message to be conveyed from speakers to listener. Whether If speech acts are used to inform or declare something, it is

called locutionary act, if it requires the listener to do something is called illocutionary act, and if it give influence to the listener or requires a reaction or certain effect from the listener is called a perlocutionary act (Austin, 1962: 94-107).

All types of the speech acts above can be found in human communication in everyday life, for example, the government gives orders to its people to do something or parents who forbid their children to do something. The two examples above are very closely related to speech acts. Furthermore, in communicate on sometimes the utterances delivered by speakers do not only have one meaning (the real meaning), but there are certain goals that the speaker wants to reach to his speech partner (the other person). The purpose of an utterance that requires a partner to take an action is referred to as the illocutionary act (Wijana and Rohmadi 2009: 23). The intentions conveyed by speakers can be in the form of prohibiting, apologizing, thanking, advising, expressing, agreeing, warning, agreeing, rejecting, promising, betting, proposing, permitting and others. For example:

(1) *Beware of the dog.*

In example (1), the utterance "*Beware of the dog*" does not only have one meaning, but there is another meaning like illocutionary meaning to be conveyed. The meanings contained in the example (1) are the meaning of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary meaning. In locutionary act meaning, the speech tells a situation and gives information to the road user that there is a dog. While the illocutionary meaning of the speech means to give a warning to the road user to be more careful because there is a fierce dog, and if the message is conveyed and understood by road users and obey the message to walk carefully then that is what is called perlocutionary act.

Illocutionary are speech acts that contain intentions and functions or power of speech. Illocutionary speech acts can be identified as speech acts that function to inform something and do something and contain intentions and utterances. Illocutionary act are not easily identified because it is related to who the speaker is, to whom, when and where the speech act is performed. This illocutionary action is the most important part of understanding speech acts. Illocutionary actions are also referred to as the act of doing something (Wijana, 1996: 18). Furthermore, Searle (1976) classified the illocutionary speech acts into five types of speech forms, each of which has a communicative function. The five types of speech that show that function can be summarized as follows: representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, declarative.

In the study of speech acts, the context of the occurrence of a speech is very important. The intention desired by speakers can be understood well through a clear context. Context is an understanding that is understood by speakers and opponents of speech so that the series and process of explanation can take place without meaningful misunderstanding, Nadar (2009: 251). He also stated that communication or conversation conducted by speakers and speech partners can run smoothly if both parties understand the context of the conversation being conducted. By understanding the context behind the occurrence of speech, the intent contained in the speech will also be easier to understand.

In the world of politics, speech acts are used as a tool to seek political support both morally and financially as an example in the presidential debate carried out in Indonesia. The candidate pairs must provide strong arguments in the form of speech acts to give confidence to the supporters to win in the presidential election 2019.

There are many utterances that contained with speech act in presidential debate 2019, one of the evidence that in a presidential debate is contain with the speech act is in the utterances that were produced by Jokowi in first debate season. He said that "*We are different from Mr. Prabowo and Mr. Sandi, it is very important to create harmonization in our regulations. Therefore, we will combine the functions of legislation, both those in BPHN, in the director general of legislation and legislative functions that exist in all ministries we will combine in one institution whose name is the center of national legislation so that it is directly controlled by the president in one institution*". This example contains commissive expression because he promises to combine the functions of legislation to make it easier to control by the president. This strategy also uses by the candidate to gain the community to choose him to be a president for the next season.

Based on the examples above, it is concluded that a speech not only conveys its true meaning (locutionary), but there is another purpose or illocutionary that the speaker wants to reach when speaking something. In the presidential debate 2019, there were many illocutionary speeches or having other intentions. Therefore, speech acts in this debate are important to study so that the meaning contained in the speech can be understood as a whole so that the message to be conveyed can be transferred correctly.

This study focused on one type of speech acts in the Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019 that is on the illocutionary act. Illocutionary speech acts are a kind of speech that is usually identified through explicit performativity sentences. Based on the background above, the researcher focused on identifying, analyzing, and describing the form of speech acts used by presidential candidates in attracting support to get a win in the presidential election 2019.

Research Methods

This research focused on the speech act used in the Indonesia presidential election debate 2019 in the first season which was aimed to find and describe the illocutionary in the Indonesia presidential debate. The type of research was descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena a research subject by describing it in the form of words or writing (Moleong, 2010: 6). The descriptive method used to describe, explain, and analyze the phenomenon which occurred behind the data. Sutopo (2002: 33) stated that the analysis of the data in the descriptive method is done naturally objective, and factual. It means that the researcher applies a set of procedures used for problem-solving based on the factual data.

Descriptive qualitative method is used to describe, to explain, and to analyze the phenomenon which occurred behind the data. It is because the data was investigated was the utterances of the candidate of the president in debate program and the aim of the research is to describe the factual data supported by the theories of pragmatics which are proposed by several experts.

The subject research of this study was the used of the language of the participants involved in the first Indonesia presidential election debate 2019 which is live on TV one and the object of this study was the speech act which was focused on one type of speech act that is an illocutionary act.

The method of Collecting data in this research used a documentation where Listening, reading and note-taking technique were employed to collect the data. This technique is to provide the data by listening carefully and then continuing by note-taking. This technique of collecting data is a non-interactive technique since it does not involve the researcher to interact with subjects who are being studied. The procedures of data collection are illustrated as follows steps:

- ✓ Downloading the video related to the first the presidential election debate program 2019
- ✓ The researcher watched the first presidential election debate program 2019
- ✓ The researcher made the data sheet to classify the data based on the categorization and coded them.
- ✓ The researcher selected the data from the debate which were in accordance with the objective of the study.
- ✓ The researcher classified the data to be tabulated into the data sheet.

The method in analyzing the data in this research was used the extra lingual equivalent method, which was analyzing extra lingual elements, such as connecting language problems with things that are outside the language (Mahsun, 2013: 120). All the things that are outside the language such as those relating to meaning, information, and context of the speech, while the theory used in this study was a pragmatic theory that examines the relationship between forms, meaning, and influence. In the assessment of meaning, non-language factors become dominant in this study, such as meanings that were born from

speakers' speeches that were appropriate to the context. The data analysis technique in this study used descriptive techniques. In this case, the researcher describes the speech act in the Indonesia presidential election debate 2019 includes:

- ✓ Identification of data, this step applies to find speech acts in the Indonesia presidential election debate 2019 that is included in the speech act.
- ✓ Data classification, making speech groupings into three types of speech acts.
- ✓ Applying the theories related to the problem and anything needed based on the purpose of the study. In this case, the researcher uses the speech act theory to identify the three types of speech act.
- ✓ Make a conclusion based on the analyzed data.

Result and Discussion

This data was analyzed by classification made by Searle (in Leech, 1993: 163-165) regarding illocutionary acts are based on various criteria.

- a) Assertive: this illocutionary is bound to the truth of the proposition expressed, for example, states, proposes, brags, complains, expresses opinions, reports, notifies, suggests, boasts, complains, demands, reports.
- b) Directive: this illocutionary aims to produce an effect in the form of actions taken by speakers. This illocutionary, for example, orders, orders, requests, demands, advises.
- c) Commissive: this illocutionary is bound to future action, for example, promises, offers, vows.
- d) Expressive: this illocutionary function is to express or express the psychological attitude of the speaker to the situation implied in illocutionary, for example, to say thank you, congratulate, apologize, criticize, praise, express condolences, and so on.
- e) Declarations: the success of illocutionary will result in a match between the contents of propositions and reality, for example, resigning, baptizing, firing, naming, punishing, isolating, raising (employees), and so on.

Here is the data was found in Indonesia presidential debate used by Jokowi Widodo.

a. Assertive

1. *We don't want to talk much; we already understand the problems of this nation and know what we have to do. We do not have dictatorial pieces or authoritarian, we do not have a track record of violating human rights; we have no track record of committing violence. We also don't have a track record of corruption.*
2. *The terrorism law that existed in 2018 also focused on prevention on social approaches, on economic approaches, on cultural approaches, religious approaches and also, more importantly, there was transparency during the prosecution process so that it became clear.*
3. *Our country has been used as an example by other countries in dealing with terrorism, not only through the approach of suppressing strict laws, but also a persuasive approach through the formation of religious economic and social development.*
4. *I disagree with what Pak Prabowo had said because we know we know our salaries in our ASN. Our current civil servants, in my opinion, are enough with additional large performance allowances.*
5. *I think it's very important that ASN commissions are very important for this internal supervision for improvement for clean bureaucracy*

6. *I think the law is how this country can protect its people, the law must be able to provide certainty to investment and the business world and the law is also not selective and the law can really provide comfort to all the people of Indonesia.*

The expression includes an assertive illocutionary speech act that giving information and giving opinions. This can be shown in the speeches of speakers a1, a2, a3 indicating that the expression is intended to provide information to the public. a1 informs that the candidate is free from violations of human rights law, a2 tells about the terrorism law and a3 tells about the progress of Indonesia which is an example for other countries. Next, the A4, a5, a6 expressions are expressions of the opinions of Jokowi.

b. Directives

1. *Don't contrast human rights and education*
2. *Sorry, Mr. Prabowo, so what I meant was that the former corruptor or former corruption prisoner who was the candidate for the candidate as a candidate was given the data. ICW provided the data, obviously, there were 6 candidates and the signatory in the trial was the general chairman and the Secretary-General means you are also a signatory.*
3. *Sorry, Mr. Prabowo, I don't blame your party*

The utterances occur in presidential election debate 2019. The speech includes directive illocutionary speech acts that are prohibited and apologetic. The expression b1 shows that the prohibition made by Jokowi not to distinguish between human rights and education. The phrases b2 and b3 are expressions of apology made by Jokowi to Prabowo.

c. Commissive

1. *Our vision is that advanced Indonesia offers optimism and a fair future for Indonesia.*
2. *We will revise a lot of laws that are not pro-investment, we will also improve the apparatus that does not provide protection, not protect our people.*
3. *Jokowi-Amin will risk office and reputation and we will use all the authority we have to improve this nation.*

The speech occurred in the first debate. These expressions include commissive illocutionary speech acts that are promises. This can be shown in the utterances on the use of the word "will" in every utterance. The expressions c1, c2, and c3 have the intention of giving promises to the public about what they will do in the future if elected as president.

d. Expressive

1. *We know corruption is an extraordinary crime.*

The utterance occurs in presidential election debate 2019. The speech included expressive illocutionary speech acts that were condemning. This can be shown in Jokowi's statement saying "corruption is an extraordinary crime". The expression (4a) has the intention to criticize corruptors in this country.

Conclusion

This research can be drawn conclusions about several findings from the results of the discussion.

1. Illocutionary speech acts in the first stage of the 2019 presidential election debate included 13 Illocutionary Speech Act. There are 6 Assertive Illocutionary Speech Act, 3 Directive Illocutionary act, 3 Expressive Illocutionary Speech Act. 1 Commissive illocutionary speech acts.
2. There are 6 purposes of illocutionary speech in the first stage of the 2019 presidential election debate, namely giving information, giving opinions, prohibited, apologetic, promising and criticizing.

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