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## ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN PRABOWO'S SPEECH AT THE CONSOLIDATION OF WINNING PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES IN 2023 "IT'S TIME FOR INDONESIA TO GO FORWARD"

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis tindak tutur ilokusi dalam pidato Prabowo dan mengungkapkan temuan yang signifikan dalam penggunaannya. Sebanyak 74 ujaran yang dikategorikan sebagai tindak tutur diidentifikasi. Hasil analisis menunjukkan 35 ujaran asertif (47,29%), 8 ujaran komisif (5,71%), 20 ujaran direktif (10%), dan 11 ujaran ekspresif (8,57%), dan 6 ujaran deklaratif (8,1%). Dengan demikian, pertanyaan penelitian pertama terjawab. Interpretasi penggunaan bahasa Prabowo dan makna yang disampaikan menjawab pertanyaan penelitian kedua. Analisis data juga menentukan dominasi ujaran asertif, dengan total 35 ujaran, yang menjawab pertanyaan penelitian ketiga. Penelitian ini menyoroti sifat interaktif antara pembicara dan pendengar, memberikan wawasan tentang gaya komunikasi Prabowo, yang sebagian besar bersifat informatif. Penggunaan pernyataan yang kuat dan tegas mempengaruhi pemahaman dan respons pendengar. Tidak adanya pidato deklaratif menunjukkan fokus pada penyampaian pesan daripada pernyataan resmi. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini meningkatkan pemahaman tentang gaya, fokus, dan tujuan komunikasi Prabowo melalui tindak ilokusi.

**Kata Kunci:** Tindak Tutur Ilokusi, Pidato Prabowo, Analisis Pidato.

### Abstract

This study analyzes the illocutionary speech acts in Prabowo's speech, revealing significant findings on their usage. A total of 74 utterances categorized as speech acts were identified. The analysis showed 35 assertive utterances (47,29%), 8 commissive utterances (5,71%), 20 directive utterances (10%), and 11 expressive utterances (8,57%), and 6 declarative utterance (8,1%). Thus, the first research question is addressed. The interpretation of Prabowo's language use and conveyed meaning addresses the second research question. Data analysis also determined the dominance of assertive utterances, totaling 35, which answers the third research question. The research highlights the interactive nature between speaker and listener, providing insights into Prabowo's communication style, predominantly informational. His use of strong, unequivocal statements influences listener comprehension and response. The absence of declarative speech suggests a focus on conveying messages rather than official statements. Overall, this research enhances understanding of Prabowo's communication style, focus, and purpose through illocutionary acts.

**Keywords:** Illocutionary Speech Acts, Prabowo's Speech, Speech Analysis.

### INTRODUCTION

The speech act is a concept in pragmatics introduced by the language philosopher J.L. Austin in 1955 and then further developed by John Searle as cited in Rizky Dian Safitri (2021: 2). This concept emphasizes that when someone speaks, there is not only an exchange of information but also an action. In other words, speech or utterance is not just conveying information, but also includes social or functional actions.

Yule (1996: 47) explains that speech acts is an action that is shown through a speech. By the explanation of the experts, it can be concluded that a Speech act is an action performed by a

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speaker through his speech. More specifically, the speech act refers to the understanding that when someone speaks, they not only produce a sequence of words but also perform an action that has a certain effect in the context of communication.

There are several problems that can arise in illocutionary speech acts, the first is Misinterpretation which is a mismatch between what is said by the speaker and what is intended or understood by the listener. This can happen due to differences in understanding of context, culture, or improper use of language. Second, Ambiguity of Meaning where speech acts can often be unclear due to lack of information, implicatures that are not explicitly revealed, or even uncertainty in language expression. This can lead to misunderstanding or varying interpretations of the message conveyed. Third, Mismatch between illocutionary speech acts and situations that sometimes the speech acts performed by a person do not match the norms or expectations that apply in a particular situation. For example, making an inappropriate comment or delivering an inappropriate joke in a serious or official situation. Fourth, failure to carry out a perlocutionary speech act due to situations where someone fails to understand the intended illocutionary speech act, for example failing to apologize properly or failing to convey a message clearly. Communication misunderstanding and unclear communicative purposes are also problems that exist in illocutionary speech acts where sometimes the context is not clear enough or is understood differently by the speaker and the listener, thus causing misunderstanding. In the speech act performed by the speaker does not always have a clear purpose or can be easily understood by the listener. Pragmatics emphasizes the importance of understanding the illocutionary purpose of the utterance, however, in some situations, the purpose may not be clearly stated, causing vagueness in communication.

From this problem, it can be concluded that when the speaker conveys an utterance, it is also necessary to look at the context so that the listener can understand the meaning, but sometimes the wrong interpretation of the utterance delivered becomes a problem for the listener to take action from the speaker's speech. Therefore, the researcher is interested in examining speech acts focusing on illocutionary acts in an utterance.

There are several reasons why the researcher chose to analyze Prabowo's speech. First, when the researcher watched the video of Prabowo's speech, the researcher heard and found that Prabowo's utterances contained illocutionary acts so the researcher was interested in analyzing Prabowo's speech. Second, the researcher also found the importance of delivering a speech, especially in the scope of politics, where the speech of a presidential candidate can be a very important form of political communication where Prabowo's speech can be a tool to influence and convince voters so that it is not only a means to convey the vision and mission of Prabowo and Gibran as a pair of presidential and vice-presidential candidates for 2024. Third, the role of pragmatics in Prabowo's communication where pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the use of language in a communicative context. In the context of Prabowo's political speech, researchers found pragmatic aspects that are key to understanding how language is used to achieve communicative goals given by Prabowo to listeners. Fourth, the alignment between Prabowo's words and actions, how the alignment between what Prabowo said in his speech and his actions as a presidential candidate, namely after Prabowo is elected President 2024, needs to be considered whether there is a gap between the rhetoric of the speech and its implementation after winning the election.

Therefore, the researcher only makes one object of research, namely Prabowo's speech because the researcher wants to be more in-depth and detailed so that focusing on one speech allows the research to investigate more deeply and in detail every aspect of illocutionary speech acts and the meaning contained in them. This allows researchers to be able to provide a richer and more comprehensive analysis.

## **METHOD**

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method to deeply analyze the illocutionary acts in Prabowo's speech entitled "It's Time for Indonesia to Go Forward" at the Consolidation of Winning Presidential Candidates in 2023. According to Sugiyono (2015: 15) qualitative research methods are research that emerged due to a change in a paradigm in viewing a phenomenon, reality, or existing symptoms. The data source in this study is taken from Prabowo Subianto's speech at the Consolidation of Winning Presidential Candidates 2023 which had

been transcribed by the researcher through the KompasTV Youtube video. In this study researcher used an instrument, that is documentation instrument as one of the instruments in data collection. In addition to the instrument in collecting data in this study, the researcher also used other tools in collecting data, they are a laptop as a supporting tool in collecting data in watching Prabowo's speech videos, and researchers used the YouTube application in watching Prabowo's speech videos and a stable internet network. After collecting all the data, the researcher then proceeded to analyze the data as a whole. Prabowo's speech transcripts were used for analysis which then determined the various categories of illocutionary acts. To achieve this goal, the researcher used an interactive data analysis approach described by Miles and Huberman (2014: 31-32) which describes the research as a series of three streams of activities, that is data condensation, data visualization then drawing conclusions and finally verifying conclusions, which will answer questions one and two of the problem formulation previously explained and based from the Searle's theory.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the result of research conducted by the researcher, it turned out that 74 utterances were found which be included in illocutionary acts in the categories of assertive, directive, and expressive, but there was no declarative category in Prabowo's utterances in his speech. In finding each category of illocutionary act, researchers refer to Searle's (1976) theory. In this speech there is a dominant category, that is the assertive category 35 times (47,29%). In this speech, Prabowo tended to use statement sentences in his speech. The impact of Prabowo's tendency to use assertive sentences in his speeches is to show the certainty and clarity of the message, whereas the use of statement sentences tends to give the impression that the message Prabowo conveys is clearer and more definite. This can help the listener to understand better what he is trying to convey. Authority and Credibility, the use of statement sentences can give the impression of authority and credibility to Prabowo's speech. This is because the use of statement sentences often shows confidence and certainty in what is being conveyed, which can increase the listener's trust in the speaker. A strong statement can have a big impact on the listener. If Prabowo is able to convey his arguments or views firmly and convincingly, this can help influence the listeners' opinions and attitudes toward the topic being discussed. However, Prabowo's tendency to use sentences that fall into the assertive category can create limitations in interaction, although the use of statement sentences can provide clarity in the message, but tends to invite less interaction or participation from the listener. This is because statement sentences tend to be more informative than persuasive or inviting discussion. Apart from analyzing the illocutionary act category in Prabowo's speech, this research also analyzes the meaning and function, so that we can understand what is the meaning behind the speech delivered by Prabowo and what language function Prabowo's speech includes. In this research, researcher used theories from several experts in analyzing data which helped the researcher to better understand how Prabowo conveyed the contents of his speeches and the meaning the behind each utterance Prabowo delivered. One of the theories used by researchers in analyzing illocutionary speech acts in this research is Searle (1976) which divides illocutionary acts into 5 categories, that is assertive, commissive, directive, declarative, and expressive. Apart from that, the theories used help researchers in studying how a sentence influences someone in interpreting an utterance. The benefits of research into illocutionary speech act analysis have benefits for readers because by studying illocutionary speech acts, readers can understand the intention or meaning of what the speaker conveys so that the communication carried out can run well..

## CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the illocutionary speech acts in Prabowo's speech. The analysis reveals significant findings on the use of illocutionary acts. To answer the three research questions, the researchers found 74 utterances that could be categorized as speech acts: 1. The researcher's analysis of the 74 illocutionary utterances showed that there were 35 assertive utterances, 8 commissive utterances, 20 directive utterances, 11 expressive utterances, and 6 declarative utterances, so the first problem formulation in this research has been answered; 2. In this research, the existing data was analyzed to determine the number of illocutionary types of each utterance, as well as to interpret their meaning and function in language. The researcher

calculated data for all types of utterances found. The results showed that Prabowo delivered 35 assertive utterances, which were the most dominant. This answers problem formulation number 3 in the research; 3. Based on the analysis conducted in this research, the researcher interpreted the meaning conveyed by the speaker and identified the language used by Prabowo in his speech. Therefore, the second problem formulation in this research has been addressed.

The research shows that there is interaction between the speaker and the listener. The analysis provides an overview of Prabowo's communication style when giving a speech. Most of Prabowo's statements are informational, reflecting explanations or conveying messages to listeners. This analysis helps to better understand Prabowo's way of communicating in his speeches. Prabowo tends to use strong and unequivocal informational statements in conveying his message, which can influence the way listeners understand and respond to the speech.

Additionally, the absence of a declarative speech can provide an idea of the focus and purpose of Prabowo's speech. This could strengthen the impression that Prabowo is more focused on conveying a certain message or argument rather than making an official statement. Overall, this research can provide a deeper understanding for speakers and listeners about Prabowo's communication style, focus, and purpose, as demonstrated through his illocutionary acts.

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