

Exploring Discourse of Illocutionary Act: The Controversial *Pribumi* Anies Baswedan's Speech

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Abstract: After the campaign, the candidates had chosen did the programs for Jakarta as a place where they want to be. Anies Baswedan got believes from society so they are won the voters. The objective of this study is to reveal what Anies's purpose in his speech. This study helps politician and linguist to analyze and to understand the purpose lexical choice "pribumi" on Anies Baswedaan's speech. It seems many netizens showing disagree to Anies statement that switch many discussion or debate regarding on it. This study applies content analysis in qualitative approach. The data taken from YouTube as a main data collection. The data consists of Anies speech campaign video with 22 minutes duration, and stressing on 4.48 minutes where the statement exist. The Speech Act Theory, proposed by John Searle (1969) used to help the analysis of this study. The analysis of the data found that Anies mostly used a *representative speech* act in his campaign speech. Since the representative speech act deals with the speaker's belief, Anies believes by using it in his speech can rise an emotional bond and gaining trust. The controversy word "pribumi" used only to stress who we really are as Indonesian and not intended to rise a racism campaign on his speech content.

Keywords: Controversial Anies's speech; Illocutionary Act; Politics; Speech Act

1. Introduction

A political election is a big event in politic where is usually happens in every five years. In Indonesia itself, it namely democracy party. A Campaign is a way to introduce the candidates and their programs, so society will consider them to be a leader or officials in a nation or country. While their campaign, the candidates will offer the opportunity to hear the aspirations and declare their goals to society. Researcher tries to analyze the data with discourse perspective also "A study of discourse since its birth plays a useful role in helping academia to understand the role of many discourse events within the society" Budi Hamudin. But, after campaign society will see something different between the candidates still campaign and when the candidates are won. According to Alexsander Yandra pribui is the native in the region here they live. Do any social activity also part of their campaign and in the beginning of gubernatorial. Furthermore, the candidates will follow to all another activity while their present their programs in the future also they did it when campaign. Because, the campaign function is to get the voters' mind about who the leader is (Brady, et.al, 2006).

The declaration of vision and mission to the society seems unseparated ritual when the election comes. When they are declaring their vision and mission they commonly delivera speech in public. Speech gubernatorial is a step to get public impressions. According to Taillard (2000), persuasion is the communicative act that brings some goals for person purposes, which are: an audience that has been persuaded has understood the utterance and believed its message.



The most recent election in Indonesia is Jakarta gubernatorial election. Jakarta gubernatorial election always becomes a popular topic. Jakarta as central of Indonesia, makes this city need a leader who does the real action to decrease the complex problems happened in Jakarta itself. The candidates compete for Jakarta gubernatorial election final day on last 15 February 2017 and the winner of the candidates is Anies. He has become a phenomenal public figure since he proclaimed as the candidate of Jakarta's governor election collaborated with Sandiaga Uno.

Anies is the only Indonesian who has earned a Nobel awards and line with other world's leading people. Anies have many achievements which make him so potential to become a gubernatorial in Jakarta, there are he is active in HMI (Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam), became general leader in UGM (Gajah Mada University) student senate, he got Japan Airlines Foundation Scholarship summer at Sophia University at Tokyo, Japan., he got Fulbright Scholarship study in master of International Security Economy Policy at the University of Maryland, Anies worked as a national advisor on decentralization and regional autonomy in partnership for Governance reform, Jakarta., and anies has served as Minister of Education of Indonesia in 2014. Furthermore, Sandiaga Uno is a young entrepreneur graduated from Wichita State University United States with Summa cum laude title. With all experiences of Anies and Sandiaga's achievements, he is familiar with Indonesian public's problems. Anies's speech was posted on YouTube entitled "Pribumi" and that video is kinds of speech. When researcher search about anies's speech in youtube entitled "Pribumi" is popular which controversial in public. The researcher presumes this speech that there are some intentions and actions performed by Anies through his political speech.

The researcher will analyze the discourse of of illocutionary using the speech act theory and pragmatics theory. According to Vanderveken (1990:1) statement, "Illocutionary acts are significant because they are main units of meaning in the use and comprehension of natural language". Austin (1975) stated illocutionary act emphasizes that if we say something, it means that we also do something.

2. Method

The researcher is taken the data from video on Youtube. As we know youtube is a popular website where is always visited in many peoples in this world. The reason why a researcher chooses Anies speech entitled "Pribumi" because there is controversial speech, between pro and contrast. In contrast, many people disagree Indonesian called Pribumi and another pro think there is no problem if Indonesian called pribumi. First, the researcher saves the video in offline, it is a function to make easy for researcher plays the video much time while analyzing the data. Second, researcher plays the video 5 times or more, to catch the sentences which related to this study and makes the transcript. Third, the researcher will analyze the data with pragmatics and theory of politics also will categorize every utterance based on Searle's speech act, especially Illocutionary Act. Finally, the researcher concludes to find the results.

3. Discussion

Searle (1976) suggested a number dimensions of variation to classify speech act categories referring to a number of basic things we can do with language. The five categories of the illocutionary act are representatives, commissives, directives, declarations, and expressive. In this section, the researcher will give an explanation, analyze and categorize the Anies speech sentences to the five categorize of illocutionary act.

In this section researcher will analyze Anies’s speech in illocutionary act into five parts, they are representatives, declarative, directive, commissives, expressive. The researcher only takes some sentences that really includes the 5 categories of an illocutionary act of Searle. The following table shows the number of speech act found in Anies’s speech based on Searle’s illocutionary act categories.

Tabel 1. The number of sentences of illocutionary act found in Anies’s speech.

No	Illocutionary act categories	Number of Sentences
1.	Representative	2 Sentences
2.	Directive	1 Sentences
3.	Commissive	5 Sentences
4.	Declarative	2 Sentences
5.	Expressive	1 Sentences

3.1 Representative

Based on Yule (1996: 53) representatives are kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker. The keywords of representatives: claim, suggest, believe dan assume.

[Excerpt 1: 6’ 11”]

“ ketika republic ini dengan tegas mengatakan bahwa isinya adalah menghadirkan keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia maka insyaallah kita sama-sama tunaikan ikhtiar itu di ibukota harus hadir keadilan sosial bagi seluruh warga Jakarta”.

In this context, Anies said give a key word of representative with confirm in this sentence *“ketika republic ini dengan tegas mengatakan bahwa isinya adalah menghadirkan keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia*, It is mean he will give persences to all people in Indonesia specially in Jakarta. *“maka insyaallah kita sama-sama tunaikan ikhtiar itu di ibukota harus hadir keadilan sosial bagi seluruh warga Jakarta”*. Then he persuades the society to joint with him implementation the persences in lifes.

[Excerpt 2: 7’ 5”]

“... Karena itu bila kita merdeka, maka janji-janji itu harus terlunaskan bagi warga Jakarta “.

In this context, Anies gives perceptions about the real meaning of freedom. He said if we are in freedom, all society have felt all the realization of promises.

3.2 Directive

Yule (1996: 53) states that directives are speech act which speaker attempts to get hearer to do something. The Directive keywords are: ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, dare, challenge. In anies’s speech found only one point that really including to directives in the illocutionary act.

[Excerpt 3 : 6’ 58”]

“ Dan Jakarta ini satu dari sedikit kota, satu dari sedikit kota di Indonesia yang merasakan kolonialisme dari dekat, penjajahan didepan mata itu di Jakarta selama ratusan tahun, betul gak sekalian? “

In this context, researcher analyzes that he ask the attention of society who attend to his speech event, it mentions by this sentences “*betul gak sekalian? “* “*Dan Jakarta ini satu dari sedikit kota, satu dari sedikit kota di Indonesia yang merasakan kolonialisme dari dekat, penjajahan didepan mata itu di Jakarta selama ratusan tahun,*” he gives statement that is fact happened in past. Reminds society to the war many years ago where happened in Indonesia.

3.3 *Commissive*

According to Austin (1970), by speaking, a person performs an act or does something. Austin defined speech act as what actions we perform when we produce utterance. When the speaker produced an utterance, it means the speaker performing a certain kind of acts such as giving an order, asking a question, making request or promises. The Commissive keyword is giving an order, asking a question, making a request or promise. In Anies’s speech found that 5 sentences really including to commissive unsure. In Anies’s speech, he makes many promises to the society. Following the data of commissive :

[Excerpt 4 : 5’ 54”]

“ *republic ini menjanjikan mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa “*

In this context Anies, give promise to society. He makes society to believes about what he said. “*republic ini menjanjikan mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa “* actually, the meaning of *republic* here is he and his team. He wants to give as his program in the future to DKI Jakarta.

[Excerpt 5: 5’ 44”]

“ *menghadirkan keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia maka insyaallah kita sama-sama tunaikan ikhtiar itu di ibukota harus hadir keadilan sosial bagi seluruh warga Jakarta.*”

In this context anies, give a promise to society to give a presentation in all aspect in the life of peoples in Jakarta it mention from sentences “*menghadirkan keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia “* and he wants to persuade the society of Jakarta to help him support his program.

[Excerpt 6: 10’ 40”]

“ *sila keempat didalam Pancasila kita yang bunyinya kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh hikmaht kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan perwakilan, karena itu majlis-majlis warga akan dihidupkan kembali, semua majlis-majlis lainnya dihidupkan kota ini tidak boleh hanya sekedar perintah gubernur sampai kebawah, dengarkan kata rakyat. Maka kita hidupkan seluruh majlis-majlis yang ada dikota ini “*

In this context Anies, again give promise to society but he adds some compliment from Pancasila number 4, it it mention by “*sila keempat didalam Pancasila kita yang bunyinya kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh hikmaht kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan perwakilan,*” after he give supporting idea in his statement, he puts some promise to society “.... *karena itu majlis-majlis warga akan dihidupkan kembali.*

After he give promise, he begins to persuade society order their aspirations everywhere they wants. Then, he say again what he want to do, it mention in this sentences “*Maka kita hidupkan seluruh majlis-majlis yang ada dikota ini* “.

[Excerpt 7: 11’ 45]

“Saudara-saudara sekian, saudara-saudara yang saya hormati, yang kelima ujungnya dan ini yang paling mendasar, ini paling penting yang kita perjuangkan sama-sama pengkampanye kemarin adalah pelaksanaan sila ke lima yang bunyinya adalah keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia, itu yang akan kita jadikan pondasi persatuan di Jakarta. “

In this context, Anies confirm that important point that should he and society pay attention is the implementation of the fifth precept in Pancasila, it mentions in “*Saudara-saudara sekian, saudara-saudara yang saya hormati, yang kelima ujungnya dan ini yang paling mendasar, ini paling penting yang kita perjuangkan sama-sama pengkampanye kemarin adalah pelaksanaan sila ke lima yang bunyinya adalah keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia,*”and he adds another compliment to make it as foundation for unity of Jakarta, it mention in this sentence “*...itu yang akan kita jadikan pondasi persatuan di Jakarta. “*.

3.4 Declarative

Declarations are words and expression of the speaker that change the worlds by his utterance, for example, the use of words ‘I bet’, ‘I declare’, and ‘I resign’ (Cutting, 2002: 17). The researcher found unsure declarative includes to Anies’s speech, but in another pattern.

[Excerpt 8: 7’ 14”]

“Dulu kita semua pribumi ditindas dan dikalahkan, kini telah merdeka, kini saatnya kita menjadi tuan rumah di negeri sendiri(commusives) jangan sampai Jakarta ini seperti yang di tuliskan dalam pepatah Madura itik se a telor ayam se ngeremi.”

In this context, Anies say “Kita” in his speech to build the same feeling with another, give assumption that he has the same feeling to another in that place. “*Dulu kita semua pribumi ditindas dan dikalahkan*”this sentence means Anies told events in the past. Thenhe shows the contrast “*kini telah merdeka*” then he adds a sentence to build a spirit of society to the pro about all he said before.

[Excerpt 9 : 10’ 40”]

“... tradisi kita sebagaimana sila keempat didalam Pancasila kita yang bunyinya kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh hikmaht kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan perwakilan”

In this context, the researcher found Anies told about an event in life which related to Pancasila. He tries to connect it into Pancasila so builds assumption about nationalism of society.

3.5 Expression

According to Yule (1996: 53), expressives are speech acts that state what the speaker feels. It can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. In this section,the researcher finds only one sentence which expresses the feeling of Anies as speaker.

[Excerpt 10 : 7' 39"]

“.... jangan sampai Jakarta ini seperti yang di tuliskan dalam pepatah Madura itik se a telur ayam se ngeremi. Maknanya itik yang bertelor ayam yang mengerami. Kita yang bekerja keras untuk merebut kemerdekaan, kita yang bekerja keras untuk mengusir kolonialisme, kita semua harus merasakan manfaat kemerdekaan. “

In this context, Anies tries to worry to society so do not become Madura quotes “an eggs of duck will protect by chicken” “.... *jangan sampai Jakarta ini seperti yang di tuliskan dalam pepatah Madura itik se a telur ayam se ngeremi. Maknanya itik yang bertelor ayam yang mengerami.*”. Anies said Indonesia should show the hardwork to take the freedom so we can to feel the benefit of freedom it self “*Kita yang bekerja keras untuk merebut kemerdekaan, kita yang bekerja keras untuk mengusir kolonialisme, kita semua harus merasakan manfaat kemerdekaan*”.

4. Data Analysis: Interpretation

Based on the finding, the researcher found that Anies performed all five illocutionary act in his speech. The most significant number of its occurrences in his speech is commissive and the lowest is expressive. According to Austin (1970), by speaking, a person performs an action or does something. When the speaker produced an utterance, it means the speaker performing a certain kind of acts such as giving an order, asking a question, making request or promises.

In his speech Anies gives promise to society about educated the society, to realizations in all promises about justice, will activate the society's group, Jakarta's foundation is justice. Anies believes and tries to take support from society who hear his speech. The second, in Anies's speech researcher, found Anies use representatives and declarative, in representative itself Anies It is mean he will give presences to all people in Indonesia especially in Jakarta and persuades the society about his program. Anies optimise that his program will match if the implementation in the society of Jakarta. Anies also use declarative In this context, Anies say “Kita” in his speech to build the same feeling with another, give assumption that he has the same feeling to another in that place.

The less point in illocutionary comes from directive and expression, Anies not always use it to his speech. In the directive, he only tries to take attention of society who attends to his speech event and he brings society to reminds what events happened. For Expression anies only worry and alarm the society about society must be got the benefits of freedom. So society does not let anyone takes the benefits except we as Indonesian or he calls us Pribumi.

5. Conclusion

Political speech is an important event when the candidates are won from the campaign and give the society to believes with him and his program in the future to Jakarta city. The researcher analyzed Anies's speech to the illocutionary act, then concludes that Anies is using commissive in his speech to give promises the society about what will he do to Jakarta and Indonesia in the future. The word “pribumi” used only to stress who we really are as Indonesian and not intended to rise a racism campaign on his speech content.

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