



An Analysis of The President 'S Speech

Rani Rakasiwi¹, Masriani Mery Rosmida Silalahi², Ricky Asi Erwindo Siahaan³, Marlina Tampubolon⁴

AMIK Medicom, Medan, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Oct 16, 2022

Revised Nov 07, 2022

Accepted Nov 21, 2022

Keywords:

Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts

Illocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary Acts

ABSTRACT

This study deals with Speech Acts used in the President Speech especially of the president of Jokowi's speech. The objectives of this research were to find out the types of Speech Acts used in Jokowi's Speech. Descriptive qualitative method was applied in this study. After collecting the data, then the data was classified and analyzed based on the subcategories of Speech Acts acts. The results of this research shows The use of the types of Speech Acts in Jokowi's Speech are Locutionary Acts with the total number of 17 speeches or 35.41 %; Illocutionary Acts with the total number of 17 speeches or 35.41 %; Perlocutionary Acts with the total number of 14 speeches or 29.18%.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Rani Rakasiwi,

Teknik Komputer,

AMIK Medicom,

Jl. Darat No.74, Petisah Hulu, Medan Baru, Medan, 20152, Indonesia

Email: ranirakasiwi3@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Language has an important meaning in the world of film. Language is essential to film because most activities performed by language. Keraf in Smarapradhipa (2005:1), providing two language understanding. The first notion of language as stated means of communication between members of public in the form of a symbol of the sound produced by means of said human. Second, language is a communication system that uses symbols vocal (speech sound) which are arbitrary. As communication, (Julia Wood: 2004), communication is a systemic process in which individuals interact with and through symbols to create and interpret meanings. Speech Acts is one branch of pragmatic as branch of linguistic study that discuss about the act of asking others through an speech. It means that the speaker asks the hearer to do something by what he or she said. So the speaker must see the hearer that he headed. The hearer must have same background knowledge with the speaker so get the intention. The same background knowledge means that the people who understand intended meaning. Speech Acts have become important thing in the of linguistics subject Searle (1969) states that Speech Acts is the basic unit of communication, taken together with the principle of expressibility. He suggested that there are a series of analytic connection between non Speech Acts , what the speaker means, what the sentence (or other linguistic element) uttered means,

what the speaker intends, what the hearer understands, and what the rules governing the linguistic elements are. Meanwhile Yule (2014:131) states that Speech Acts are ways in which we interpret the meaning of an utterances in terms of what the speaker intended to convey. The next Yule (2010) said that actions performed via spoken word is Speech Acts. The theory of speech act was introduced by the British philosopher, Austin and Searle in the 1950s. According to Austin (1962), many speeches (things people say) are equivalent to actions. As a speaker produces an utterances, she or he is also performing a certain kind of acts such as giving order, asking question, making request, making a promise, etc.

Peccei (1999:47) speech act can be analyze on three levels: the locution (the words the speaker uses), the illocution, or illocutionary force (what the speaker is doing by using those words), the perlocutionary (the effect of those words on the hearer). Austin (1962) indicates that three acts can occur simultaneously while performing a statement. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. According to J. L. Austin (1962) a Speech Acts should be analysed as a locutionary acts (i.e. the acts speech and its ostensible meaning, comprising phonetic, phatic, and rhetic acts corresponding to the verbal, syntactic and semantic aspects of any meaningful speech). Locutionary act is deliver a speech contents sense and reference that suited the simple meaning of sense by Austin (1962). The simply meaning of sense is locutionary acts shown the acts of speaking something. In addition, Leech (1989) created a rule of this act: M tells to G that Y. The rule has meaning that M is a speaker, G is the hearer, and Y is certain sense and reference. Locutionary acts is the performance of a speech, and hence of a Speech Acts.

Illocutionary act is called as the act of doing something we form an utterances with some kind of function in mind. This is the second dimension or the illocutionary act. The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterances (Austin, 1962). Illocutionary acts have to do with the intents of speakers such as starting, questioning, promising or commanding (Wardhaugh, 2004). The illocutionary act is analyzed based on context; it is about what's going on behind the text. Context is the background knowledge assumed to be shared by s (speaker) and h (hearer) and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given speech (Leech, 1983).

Perlocutionary act is the act of producing an effect in the hearer by means of the speech. In perlocutionary, there is an influence affect. The speaker tries to influence the hearer to do what he/she wants to do. Perlocutionary act is the hearer's reaction toward the speaker's speech. Thus, an utterances can cause the hearer to do something. In addition, perlocutionary act is an act to influence the hearer such as, embarrassing, intimidating, and persuading and so on (Austin, 1962). Perlocutionary act is the effect created by illocutionary act to the hearer, such as shocking, misleading, and convincing and so on.

There is some analysis for speech act in previous study. The first is by Altiriti (2011), the researcher focus on findings that the using of Speech Acts fluctuated both in quantity and type from one writer to another and from one theme to another in three short stories. The next analysis is by Rani Rakasiwi (2019), the aims of the research are to find out the kinds of speech act used in Gnome and Juliet's in the film and to find out the way of speech act and the classifications of locutionary act used in Gnome and Juliet's Film. This research uses descriptive qualitative research.

In the facts more people do not know what the speech the speaker said when they are listening a speech so make miss understanding both of them. For this main reason, the reseacher decided to investigate the use of Speech Acts by comprising locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts was corresponding speakers. Based on this research, reseacher decided to

investigate the differences between locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts corresponding speakers in Speech Acts through the speech.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. Bodgan and Biklen (1992:30) said, "Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers". Qualitative method describes social phenomena that occur naturally without any attempt to manipulate certain situation under study as in the case with experimental quantitative research. The data were collected from the Jokowi's Speech. The Jokowi's Speech is taken from Tribun News. The speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in China National Convention Center, Beijing at 10th November 2014. Documentary technique was applied in analyzing the data. This technique was implemented because the source of the data in this research was in the written form. This technique is a technique of analyzing data through written document or archives, books, theories, argument, and so on which are related to the research problem. Documentary technique also means that the data was kept in form of documentation.

The headline of the technique of collecting the data would be through some steps:

- 1) Collected the data from the Jokowi's Speech
- 2) Classified the data found in Jokowi's Speech
- 3) Analyzed the data into the classifications of Speech Acts ,
- 4) Calculated the percentage of the average of each categories of Speech Acts implemented in the Jokowi's Speech by using this formula as follows.

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

P = the percentage of the types of Speech Acts

F = the total number of one type of Speech Acts

N = the total number of the whole the types of Speech Acts

Finding out the Speech Acts used in the types of Speech Acts in the Jokowi's Speech.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

There are three types of Speech Acts with subcategory: Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, and Perlocutionary Acts. The use of the Types of Speech Acts in the Jokowi's Speech were:

Locutionary Acts

1). *First, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for coming to my presentation.* In this speech called locutionary act because the speech is only a speech that states something, not to do or influence the other person. In this speech, Jokowi showed that he is happy, it means really happy because he many people saw him presentation. 2). *Our national budget for 2015 is \$167 billion and for fuel subsidy is \$27 billion.* In this speech called locutionary act because the speech is only a speech that states something, not to do or influence the other person. In this speech based on fact where the president-Jokowi said based on data.

Illocutionary Acts

1). *We want to help them raise their working capital,* in this speech called illocutionary act because it was accompanied by a specific purpose between the speaker and the speaker. In this speech showed that Jokowi tried to help his citizenry. 2). *As you know, we have 17,000 islands, so we need seaports and we need deep seaports.* In this speech called illocutionary act because it was accompanied by a specific

purpose between the speaker and the speaker.

Perlocutionary Acts

1). *Now we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island and also in Papua island.* In this speech called perlocutionary act because this speech requires an attitude or a person's reaction to a sentence or statement. 2). *I go to them then I invite them to lunch and dinner. Four times. Ah, this is me. I invite them and then we talk about the problem. Four times. Four times meeting. And the problem is cleared.* In this speech called perlocutionary act because this speech requires an attitude or a person's reaction to a sentence or statement.

The percentage of each types of Speech Acts can be reported as shown in the following table.

Table 1. The Types of Speech Acts in the Jokowi's Speech

No.	Types of Speech Acts	Total (F)	P= F/N X 100%
1	Locutionary Acts	17	35.41 %
2	Illocutionary Acts	17	35.41 %
3	Perlocutionary Acts	14	29.18%
Total		48(N)	100%

The table above shows that they were 48 speeches of Speech Acts with subcategory: Locutionary Acts with the total number of 17 speeches or 35.41 %; Illocutionary Acts with the total number of 17 speeches or 35.41 %; Perlocutionary Acts with the total number of 14 speeches or 29.18%.

CONCLUSION

From the data analysis, it is found that there are types Speech Acts in the Jokowi's Speech. They were Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, and Perlocutionary Acts. But in this speech, Jokowi is more use Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts. It is suggested for other researchers to conduct the study about Speech Acts in film by providing more data to enrich the analyses of the mostly type of Speech Acts used in film.

References

- Altikriti, S. F. (2011). *Speech act analysis to short stories*. Journal of Language Teaching and Research. Finland: Academy Publisher.
- Austin, J. L., (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. Clarendon, Oxford.
- Bodgan, R.C., & Biklen, S.K. (1992). *Qualitative Research for Education. An Introductory To Theory And Methods Second Edition*. USA: A Division Of Simon & Shuster, Inc.
- Leech & Geoffrey. (1983). *Principles of Pragmatics*. New York: Longman Singapore Publishing.
- Leech, G. (1989). *Principles of Pragmatics Longman Linguistics Library*. London: Longman Linguistics Library.
- Peccei, J.S. (1999). *Pragmatics*. China : CI
- Rakasiwi, Rani. (2019). *Speech Acts : Locutionary Acts Used In Jokowi's Speech*. kohesi.sciencemakarioz.org. Vol. 3 No.2 April.
- Smarapradhipa, I. K. (2005). *Teori Linguistik*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka Ubaidillah.
- Searle, J. (1969). *Speech Acts : An essay in the philosophy of language*. Cambridge. England: Cambridge University.
- Wardough, R. (2004). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. USA Blackwell Publishing
- Wood, J. T. (2004). *Communication Theories in Action: An Introduction*. 3rd ed. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Yule George. (2010). *The Study of Language (Fourth)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Yule, G. (2014). *The Study of Language Fifth Edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- <https://www.tribunnews.com>