

Speech Acts Analysis of Jokowi's Speech on *National Santri Day* Commemoration

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Abstract: This research deals with the types of illocutionary acts in Jokowi's opening speech on National Santri Day commemoration. The aim of this research was to analyse the types of illocutionary speech act which was dominantly used in that speech. This research applied descriptive qualitative method and speech act theory by Yule. There were 25 utterances and the percentage of utterances were Representative 44%, Expressive 20%, Directive 20%, Commissive 4%, and Declarative 12%. The result showed that Jokowi states the facts to the audiences about the current existence of santri. It is found that Jokowi's speech acts in his speech are intended as a statement of fact, description and assertion.

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INTRODUCTION

Language plays a fundamental role in human communication and the smallest component of language is words. People can use words to do many things, and they can communicate their thoughts, feelings, and experiences, such as when describing things, asking questions, apologizing, etc.

Language can be divided into two categories, direct and indirect. Direct refers to spoken language, much of the meaning is determined by the context. Indirectly refers to written language. It means the representation of a language by means of a writing system. The representation of that direct and indirect phenomenon can be seen from an activity called speech act.

Speech activity usually takes the form of a formal speech by a leader to express their opinions or provide insight into a matter or event. important and should be discussed. As a result, many things can be said in a speech, such as a leader's speech or victory speech. To understand the meaning of certain speeches, we need pragmatic skills.

Dylgjeri (2017:19-20) states that pragmatics is viewed as the study of language use in particular communicative contexts or situations of necessity, it would take knowledge of the message being communicated or the speech act being performed; the participants involved; their intention, knowledge of the world and the impact of these on their interactions; what they have taken for granted as part of the context; the deductions they make on the basis of the context; what is implied by what is said or left unsaid.

In this research, the researcher analysed the speech acts of Jokowi as an Indonesian President. Why does the researcher choose this topic? Because Jokowi's speech is one of

the phenomenal president's speeches, the researcher was interested to analyze Jokowi's speech especially in illocutionary speech acts.

In reporting the data, the researcher analyzes speech acts in Jokowi's speech on National Santri Day commemoration. The aim of this research is to obtain answers to the research question: What types of speech acts are dominantly used in Jokowi's speech in National Santri Day Commemoration?

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Speech Act

Speech act theory refers to the idea that words have meaning. It is used in linguistics, refers to a theory that analyses the role of utterances in relation to the behavior of speakers and listeners in interpersonal communication. The term "speech act" originates from the work of Cambridge philosopher, J. L. Austin. He states that speech act theory believes in identifying statements. Expressions and turns of phrase resemble reality. This theory not only considers the language used by the speaker but also studies the changing behavioral states of the speaker as well as the listener at the time of communication.

Yule (1996: 47) argues that a speech act is an action performed through speech. In speech act theory, language is considered a form of action and therefore performs a function in communication. The issue that arises is the form of linguistic communication that takes place in the form of speech through pronunciation.

Speech Act Terminology

Locutionary Acts

According to Austin (1965), a locutionary act is an act where the speaker says something and produces certain noise or utters words in proper order that must carry meaning, sense and reference with them.

Illocutionary Acts

The illocutionary act is closely connected with the speaker's intentions, e.g. stating, questioning, promising, requesting, and giving commands, threatening and many others. Austin (1965, 8) observed: "Illocutionary act is an act, which is uttered by the speaker with intention, by keeping motive in mind. It includes asking or answering a question, giving information, warning, announcing a verdict, or an intention to pronounce a sentence, appointing, appealing, criticizing, describing, and many more suggestions".

Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary acts, Austin's last element in the three-fold definition of speech acts, are performed with the intention of producing a further effect on the hearer. It is an act having an effect on those who hear a meaningful utterance.

Classification of Speech Acts

Yule (1996:53) views that there are five types of general functions performed by speech acts, such as representatives, expressive, directives, commissives, and declaratives.

- a. Representatives: are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertions, conclusions and descriptions. In using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief).
- b. Expressive: are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological state and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

- c. Directives: are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. In using directives, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).
- d. Commissive: are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They promise, threats, refusals and pledges. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).

Declaratives: are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. The speaker has to have a special institutional role, in specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative research design in conjunction with content analytic research. Kaswan & Suprijadi (2016:15) define qualitative research design as a method that prioritizes the analysis of small samples of deliberately selected individuals, avoids trying to control contextual factors, and instead uses a range of techniques to try and understand the informants' points of view in order to paint a detailed and comprehensive picture of the phenomenon being studied.

In collecting the data, the researcher did the following steps:

1. The researcher watched Jokowi's speech on youtube link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BwaIWL8RcYY>.
2. The researcher took subtitles from google and transformed the data into written form before analyzing them.

In analyzing the data, the researcher takes the following procedures:

1. The researcher classifies the types of speech used in Jokowi's speech.
2. The researcher identifies the speech act functions in Jokowi's speech.
3. The researcher draws the conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data collection of this research was taken from the opening speech of Jokowi in the *National Santri Day* commemoration, which was held on October 22, 2023, at Tugu Pahlawan Surabaya, East Java.

Table 1 The List of Illocutionary of Representative

No	Locutionary /Utterance	Type of Illocutionary	Function
1.	Then we decided to have Santri Day through Presidential Decree Number 22 of 2015 and since then we have had something called <i>Santri Day</i> .	Representative	Fact
2.	We have more than 36,000 Islamic boarding schools, Your Majesty, in Indonesia.	Representative	Fact
3.	Today, if you want to do Hajj you have to wait 47 years. Some are 47 years old.	Representative	Fact
4.	I remember in 2015 when I visited East Java and then entered an Islamic boarding school in the city of Malang and there was a suggestion at that time	Representative	Fact

	from the Kiai and the santri to decide on a santri day, but at that time I was not yet president.		
5.	Then we decided to have <i>Santri Day</i> through Presidential Decree Number 22 of 2015 and since then we have had something called <i>Santri Day</i> .	Representative	Fact
6.	The current conditions are where there is also an economic crisis due to the war, a food crisis due to the war, an energy crisis due to the existence of good wars, previously there was only one, namely in Ukraine. Now there are additional wars in Palestine and Israel.	Representative	Fact
7.	Once again, the determination of October 22 as the day for Islamic students refers to the call for jihad which was previously conveyed in the jihad resolution by the chairman of the PBNU referring to the jihad message from Father Kiai ha Hasyim Asari as Rais Akbar of the Nahdatul Ulama executive board.	Representative	Assertion
8.	And we must continue to hold the spirit of this <i>santri day</i> firmly in accordance with the current context.	Representative	Assertion
9.	At that time, he said that fighting the invaders was mandatory. Fighting the invaders is fardu Ain and dying fighting against the enemy is the law of martyrdom.	Representative	Description
10.	This is an extraordinary fatwa so that at that time all of us, including the students, were fighting for the interests of the nation, fighting for the interests of the state and fighting for the interests of the people.	Representative	Description
11.	I think that's what I want to convey on this occasion, in commemoration of Santri Day in 2023	Representative	Conclusion

Table 2 The List of Illocutionary of Expressive

No	Locutionary /Utterance	Type of Illocutionary	Function
1.	The Minister of Religion was at the front, I was shocked, I thought it was the Kopassus commander,	Expressive	Shocked
2.	Because I saw he was happy, I went in. If possible, Your Majesty, please request an additional Hajj quota. adding Hajj cities is very difficult. because when he was happy, I dared to speak	Expressive	Dare
3.	I forgot, so when I went to Saudi Arabia on Friday I was invited to lunch by the royal family, His Majesty Muhammad bin Salman Saud, I was invited to lunch	Expressive	Forgot
4.	I'm happy not because of lunch. At that time he conveyed many things related to relations between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia	Expressive	Happy
5.	<i>Alhamdulillah</i> , this morning I was informed that it had been decided by Prime Minister Prince MBS that the additional quota would be 20,000	Expressive	Happy

Table 3 The List of Illocutionary of Dirrectives

No	Utterance	Type of Illocutionary	Function
1.	Who isn't happy, point a finger, I'll give you a bike?	Dirrective	Command
2.	And if anyone can answer, please come forward!	Dirrective	Command
3.	Those who don't like Santri Day, please point your finger!	Dirrective	Command
4.	OK, go back there.	Dirrective	Command
5.	Really do you want a bike?	Dirrective	Asking
6.	Are you happy?	Dirrective	Asking
7.	Please, increase the Hajj quota for Indonesia.	Dirrective	Request

Table 4 The List of Illocutionary of Commissive

No	Utterance	Type of Illocutionary	Function
1.	I'll give you a bicycle.	Commissive	Promise

Table 5 The List of Illocutionary of Declarative

No	Utterance	Type of Illocutionary	Function
1.	Fighting the invaders is <i>fardu Ain</i> and dying fighting against the enemy is the law of martyrdom.	Declarative	Declarative
2.	<i>Santri</i> are the pillars of the nation's strength. Islamic boarding school students are the foundation of the nation's strength and this has been proven since the independence struggle as the country with the largest Muslim population in the world.	Declarative	Declarative
3.	This is an extraordinary fatwa so that at that time all of us, including the students, were fighting for the interests of the nation, fighting for the interests of the state and fighting for the interests of the people.	Declarative	Declarative

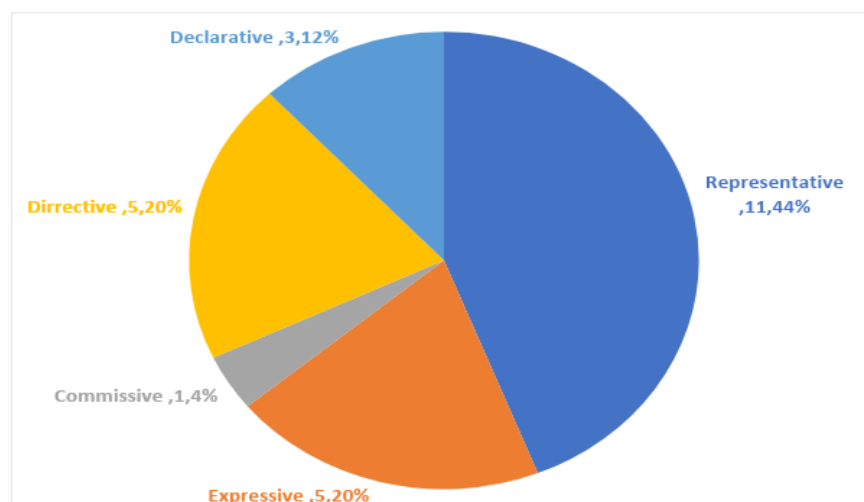
DISCUSSION

Based on the findings, five types of illocutionary acts expressed by Jokowi found in his speech. The data is summarized in the table below:

Table 6 Type of Illocutionary Used by Jokowi in National Santri Day Commemoration

No	Types	Utterances Functions	Total
1.	Representative	Fact (6), Description (2), Assertion (2), Conclusion (1)	11
2.	Expressive	Shocked (1), Forgot (1), Dare (1), Happy (2)	5
3.	Commissive	Promise (1)	1
4.	Declarative	Declarative	3
5.	Directive	Command (4), Asking (2), Request (1)	5
Total			25

The percentage of data above can be seen in the graph below:



Graphic 1 Percentage of Illocutionary Act Used by Jokowi's Speech on National Santri Day Commemoration

Based on such facts, it can be determined that the following percentages of illocutionary are used: Declarative 12%, Expressive 20%, Directive 20%, Commissive 4%, and Representative 44%. The findings indicated that the majority of Jokowi's illocutionary speech acts is representative.

Through discourse analysis, the representative speech act itself is widely used is 11 utterances. In Jokowi's speech, he told the audience that the country would be like that. It turns out that Jokowi's speech actions in his speech were intended to state facts, description and make assertions.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of the research, representative speech acts (44%) are often used by Jokowi in his speech. Representative is the act of indicating what the speaker believes to be true or not. The second most dominant type is the directive action (20%) is the action that the speaker uses to ask another person to do something. Then, expressive speech acts (20%) were used the by Jokowi in his speech. This type states what speaker's feeling, which can be psychological states or expressions of happiness, sadness, likes, dislikes, pleasure or sadness. From this result, we can conclude that most of Jokowi's speeches are representative speech acts.

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