

# AN ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT AS FOUND ON SANDIAGA UNO INTERVIEW AT “WHY PRABOWO? SANDIAGA TALKS TO RAPPLER”

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## Abstract:

*This research was designed as descriptive-qualitative research. The technique of data collecting there are 3 steps. First, the researcher tries to identify the data or the dialogues of the interview which are related to the statements of the problems according script interview. Second, the researcher analyzed and classified the types of illocutionary act and the function of illocutionary act. Third, the researcher interpreted the illocutionary act found in Sandiaga Uno interview based on types of illocutionary acts. The result of the research shows that 1) the total number of types of the data found is 110, there were 23 utterance of declaration, 73 utterances of representative, 2 utterances of expressive, 4 utterances of directives, and 8 utterances of commisive. 2) The function of the data found is 110, there are 9 utterances of competitive, 18 utterances of convivial, 74 utterances of collaborative, and 9 utterances of conflictive. Based on the results of this final project, the researcher suggests that the next researchers will analyze not only illocutionary act but also other speech act aspect, such as illocutionary act or perlocutionary act hence they can enrich their knowledge and apply more speech act theory in their research*

**Keywords:** *pragmatics, speech act, illocutionary acts, interview*

## 1. Introduction

Language is method of human communication. It is used as means to communicate with other people. Language, both spoken and written is used by human to express his thought, ideas and emotion by using sounds, gestures and signals in various purposes and reasons. The two types of language that are always use dare spoken and written. The spoken language is the language that is directly produced by the speaker. The written language is the language that is produced in a written form and in communication it is not produced directly. In communication, we need a partner or a hearer to understand and respond what we talk about. Speakers and hearers usually use the same language to communicate, so the message can get across easily. But, in some communication cases, speakers could not get their messages across due to a different cultural background or divergences. From this, we will use the language differently. The best understanding of the conversation is according to the language which is used, so we have to be careful of the language we use to make sure that the partner whom we talk to is really understand.

Stefanie Jannedyet. al (1994) state “to fully understand the meaning of a sentence, we must understand the context in which it is uttered. Pragmatics concerns itself with how people use language within a context and why they use language in particular ways. This unit examines how speaker and hearer affect the ways in which language is used to perform various function.”

Austin (1962) in Fasold (2006) points out that when people use language, they are performing a kind of action that is called speech acts. The use of the term speech act covers ‘actions’ such as requesting, commanding, questioning, and informing. In studying pragmatics, we concern on how to utter a speech so that the listener can interpret the meaning that is conveyed by the speaker.

According to Austin utterance can be analyzed as a speech act. These are, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to “meaning“ in traditional sense. Second, illocutionary act such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking, Thirdly, perlocutionary acts achieve by saying something, such as convicing, persuading, deterring, and even, say, suprising or misleading.

Austin (1962) proposed three levels of speech acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the content of the utterance itself, while the illocutionary act is the meaning intended by the speaker, and perlocutionary act is the interpretation of the message by the listener.

A researcher wants to discuss the illocutionary act among the interview of Sandiaga Uno and to find out whether the theory of pragmatics can be analyzed in this interview script. The researcher chooses the interview as the object of the research because in the each conversation contains the three categories of speech act, it is why the researcher wants to analyze the conversation and then classify each utterance to the categories of speech acts and to find the types of illocutionary act.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary act is called is called by the act or doing something. Not only used for informing something, but also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered. Grundy (2008) states that speech acts are language as action. Speech acts, which explore the performative nature of utterances, are the ways in which what people say to each other has force as well as content. There is an intention as content of what people say that is delivered via language with its force to get the message inside the utterances. However, language is the principal means that people have to greet, compliment and insult one another, to plead or flirt, to seek and supply information, and to accomplish hundreds of other tasks in a typical day. Searle on Yule (1996) calssified speech act into five types according to the general function:

#### **a. Declaration**

Declaration is a kind of speech act that change status of something or someone. The speaker change status via its words or utterance Yule(1996). The declaration utterances can be divided into some sub-categories such as declaring, confirming, blessing, approving, betting, dismissing, naming, etc.

Example: *You are guilty*, Fotion Nick(2000)

The speaker utter to the listener as guilty. It changes the prepositional content and reality of the hearer so it included of declaration.

**b. Representative**

Representative is a kind of speech act that reveals what the speaker believes Yule (1996). The speaker's intention is to make the words fit the world. The act that included in this types are stating, informing, reporting, agreeing, arguing, explaining, describing, convincing, predicting, telling the truth, and stating opinion.

Example: *The earth is flat.*

This representative utterance informs the speaker's belief about the earth.

**c. Expressive**

Expressive is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels or reveals the psychological attitude to a condition Yule (1996). This kind of speech act expresses statements of greeting, thanking, apologizing, complimenting, exciting, stating pleasure, stating doubt, stating confusion, stating dislike, and etc.

Example: *I thank you for giving me the money,* Searle (1979).

The speaker wants to thank you to the listener. It shows the speaker feel so it called expressives.

**d. Directive**

Directive is a kind of speech act that is used by the speaker to get the listener performs what speaker wants Yule (1996). This kind of directive act are commanding, requesting, inviting, questioning, warning, and suggesting. Those expressing can be positive or negative.

Example: *I warn you to stay from my wife!*, Searle (1979).

The speaker commands the listener to stay away from his wife.

This sentence include of commands sentence called directives.

**e. Commissive**

Commissive is a kind of speech acts that is used by the speaker to make a commitment for himself/herself to some actions in the future Yule (1996). The kind of commissive act are promising, offering, and threatening. The speaker's intention is to make the world fit the words.

Example: *I promise to come to your birthday.*

The speaker makes a promise to the listener that she will come to the listener's birthday. This utterance is include of commissive because that promise relate to some future action.

## 2.2 The Function of Illocutionary Act

Leech's (1993) purposes the illocutionary acts based on its function. It is according to how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness. The form types of illocutionary acts functions are as follows:

### a. Competitive

Competitive aims at competing with the social purposes, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. For instance, *I ask your candy.*

### b. Convivial

Convivial aims in compliance with the social purposes, for instance offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating. Such as, *Do you want these candy?*

### c. Collaborative

Collaborative aims at ignoring the social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing and instructing. It is commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. For instance, *I like this dress.*

### d. Conflictive

Conflictive aims at conflicting against the social purposes. Such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. For instance, if you say again *I will say to your mother.*

## 3. Research Methodology

In this research, the collected data are the form of words or pictures, so the qualitative researcher collects the data in detail and complex. Qualitative research data collection methods is time consuming, therefore data are usually collected from a small sample.

### 3.1 Participants / Subject / Population and Sample

The subject of this research were Youtube's video from social new network Rappler, entitled Why Prabowo? Sandiaga Talks to Rappler which are published on Rappler's Youtube Channel. This video is about Sandiaga Uno who are the Spokesman of Prabowo Subianto. The duration of the video is 22 minutes. More specifically, the object of the study where illocutionary act found that used by Sandiaga Uno interview.

## 3.2 Instruments

The research instrument is generally determined by researcher and it related to the study methodology. In this qualitative research, the researcher use document analysis to find appropriate information to obtaining the objectives of the study since the object is sourced from the internet or computer based.

## 3.2 Data Analysis Procedures

In analyzing the data, it is used the interactive analysis model as revealed by Miles and Huberman (1994:10), analysis can be define as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. In this research, the researcher use Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do, they are:

### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction become the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript. Based on Miles and Huberman's theory, firstly the researcher analyzing the data by watching the interview video, listen carefully and checking the data by reading the transcription to see the content. After that, the researcher selecting the utterance of Sandiaga Uno which contains the illocutionary act to be analyzed. Next, the researcher categories the data based the types of illocutionary act and the functions of illocutionary act. The researcher also takes some notes related to the theory and make summaries to make easy in analyzing the data and continuing the next step.

### 2. Data Display

The second step is data display. A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and the action (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Data display is a form of analysis that describes what is happening in natural setting, so that it finally can help the researcher to draw final conclusion. The display of data can be in the form of writing, drawing, tables and graphs.

In this step, the researcher shows or display the data which contains in illocutionary act. Not only generally but specifically and clearly. The researcher shows which utterances contains illocutionary act, what the types of illocutionary act in those utterances, and what the function

of illocutionary act as found in Sandiaga Uno's interview. After all the result had been displayed, the researcher explained further in the table descriptions.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing

After finished the data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research is drawing conclusion. According to Miles (1994:11), final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency, but they often have been prefigured from the beginning even when a researcher claims to have been proceeding inductively. In this step the researcher concludes the result of the research based on the research problems and illocutionary act theory that are used.

## 4. Findings

This illocutionary act analysis is aimed to analyze the interview between Sandiaga Uno and Maria Ressa as interviewer. The researcher presented the findings of types of illocutionary act according Searle on Yule (1996) theory such as declaration, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. The researcher also classified the function of illocutionary act. In this research, five categories of illocutionary act found which performed by Sandiaga Uno. The results of this analysis are presented in table.

### 4.1. Types of Illocutionary Act

**Table 1 :** The Types of Illocutionary Act Found on Sandiaga Uno's interview

No.	Illocutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Declaration	23	21%
2.	Representative	73	66%
3.	Expressive	2	2%
4.	Directive	4	4%
5.	Commissive	8	7%
<b>Total</b>		110	100%

Table 1 above showed that there were five types of illocutionary act as found on Sandiaga Uno interview at "Why Prabowo? Sandiaga talks to Rappler" with total 110 utterances. From the table above we know the most dominant part

was Representative with 73 utterances (66%) consisting of stating, informing, reporting, agreeing, arguing, explaining, describing, convincing, predicting, telling the truth, and stating opinion. The second dominant was Declaration with 23 utterances (21%) consisting declaring, confirming, blessing, approving, betting, and dismissing. Then followed by Commissive which are 8 utterances (7%) consisting of promising. Then Directive with 4 utterances (4%) consisting commanding, warning, and questioning. The last position occupied by Expressive which are 2 utterances (2%) consisting of exciting and stating pleasure.

#### 4.2. Function of Illocutionary Act

**Table 2 :** The Types of Illocutionary Act Found on Sandiaga Uno’s interview

No.	Functions Of Illocutionary Act	Frequency	Percentage
1	Competitive	9	8%
2	Convivial	18	17%
3	Collaborative	74	67%
4	Conflictive	9	8%
Total		110	100%

Table 2 above presented the functions of Illocutionary Act found in Sandiaga Uno interview at “Why Prabowo? Sandiaga talks to Rappler”. There are four kind of functions based on Leech (1993) that analyzed by the researcher. For the results, there are 9 utterances (8%) of Competitive, then 18 utterances (17%) of Convivial, the third, there was Collaborative with 74 utterances (67%), and the last was conflictive with 9 utterances (8%).

From the data, we know that the most common used of functions of illocutionary act in Sandiaga Uno interview at “Why Prabowo? Sandiaga talks to Rappler” is Collaborative. It means, in that video, Sandiaga Uno was often committing the truth of the expressed proposition.

### 5. Discussion

In this section, the researcher answers the research problems by giving deep explanations using related theories that are previously presented in chapter II. Besides, this section also presents some examples to support the explanation of the research findings.



In research findings presented that the most types of illocutionary in the data is representative followed by declaration, commissive, directive, and the least is expressive. All of those types of illocutionary are affected by factors of illocutionary as an annotation that those types are related to social purpose. Hence, one type of illocutionary can be influenced by more than one functions based on the context of the sentence.

Representative, as written on Yule (1996) is kind of speech act that reveals what the speaker believes. In using representative, the speaker makes word fit the world (of belief). After analyzing the data, the researcher recognized that most of Sandiaga's utterance is related to representative. This is because while Sandiaga answer Maria's questions, he elaborates his answer by giving information to her without doing threatening act or utterances such as Stating, Informing, and Reporting or another sub-types or representative. Moreover, each utterances are affected by several different function relates to the social purpose.

### Example 1

SU-S1: *Stability for the last 10 years was basically very evident*, and he basically laid down the foundations for a clean government, for progress in Indonesia, and he's able to pretty much make sure that stability is present.

In that piece of dialogue, Sandiaga explained stability condition of Indonesia and what Prabowo ability to face it. By saying that, Sandiaga believe that Prabowo can be the right president of Indonesia.

Those utterances are kind of explaining that being part of representative based on Yule (1996) and also influenced by collaborative function on sub-function of reporting. Sandiaga answered the question by reporting and giving explanation about Prabowo's ability to maintain Indonesia stability. He did it in order to explain his answer and does not want arguments with the interlocutor.

### Example 2

SU-A1: *So I sensed that he's very straightforward and that he's keen to become a – you know, his father is an economist so it's natural for him to be in the business settings.*

In that dialogue, Sandiaga told the interlocutor about Prabowo's father. He gives an accentuation while saying *his father is an economist...* to be a point of his answer. He told the truth based on the fact without trying to makes contact or spark an argument. So, the proper illocutionary function of those utterances is collaborative in sub-type of stating. In Yule (1996), telling the truth is one of

representative followed by the collaborative as illocutionary function that has social purpose to express the truth proposition.

The second stage of the most used types of illocutionary in “Why Prabowo? Sandiaga Talks to Rappler” is declaration. Declaration, based on Leech (1993) is a direct means to a goal, and can thus be represented by the very simplest of means. Sandiaga mostly used this kind of illocutionary type to answer Maria’s question directly without a hidden desire to influence her thinking. Same as the first type above, declaration also influenced by different function related to their social purpose.

### Example 3

SU-D1: *Well, Indonesia has so much potential, **we’re the largest country in ASEAN.***

In this case Maria Ressa asked Sandiaga about the reason of why Prabowo’s firm been such a yearning in Indonesia. Then, Sandiaga started answer the question by giving prove that Indonesia has so much potentials. It is the largest country in ASEAN. He said that in order to strengthen his answer. In line with that, those utterances are used to assert and make the interlocutor believe to what he said. Those utterances are related to Leech (1993) that one of declaration sub-category is proving and has a function as asserting.

### Example 4

SU-D1: *And **you need a strong leader to basically not only be innovative in approach, but also firm in representing to the country.***

Those utterances are belongs to declaring and has a function as asserting (collaborative). Sandiaga declared to interlocutor that she needs a strong leader. The utterance “*you need...*,” Sandiaga wanted to emphasize his declaration hence the interlocutor will believe to what he was say. Leech (1993) states that one of declarative category is declaring and those utterances are relating to that.

In the third stage is commisive. Yule (1996) states commisive is kind of illocutionary act that speaker use to commit future action. In the research object, Sandiaga gararely and only a few times use kind of promising utterances. So, there are only eight utterances in the data that related to commisive. This type of illocutionary is mostly influenced by convivial as a function of it. This is because convivial has a social purpose that the speaker wants some future action.

### Example 5

SU-M1: *And we've been great trading partners, and **if we could be great diplomatic partners, it could create stability in the whole of ASEAN and in other regions as well**, and this is the type of leadership that I think the world is going to benefit from if Prabowo is elected on the 9th of July.*

In this case, Sandiaga stated his dream by promising that Prabowo and him will create stability in the whole of ASEAN and in other regions of Indonesia as well. The utterances *if we could be...*, *it could create...*, are including to promising or vowing. It in line with Yule (1996) that promising is one of sub-categories in commissive and vowing is belongs to convivial.

### Example 6

SU-M1: *We would seek our friends, our neighbors in terms of how Indonesia can contribute to ASEAN and contribute also to the world because the world and ASEAN need a strong Indonesia.*

In that dialogue, Sandiaga promising the way Indonesia can contribute to ASEAN. Those kinds of utterances are belongs to promising, sub-category of commissive. It proves that those dialogues can be classified into illocutionary act based on Yule (1996). Different to the example 5 above, the utterances in example 6 has a social purpose to invite someone to do something. In short, those utterances are belong to competitive function in sub-type of commanding.

The last two stages of illocutionary types in this research is directive. Based on Yule (1996) is kind of illocutionary type that speaker use to get someone else to do something. The researcher found only four utterances in the data that related to directive. The reason is that there is no question that needs to answer by directive utterances and Sandiaga only use directive utterance to persuade the viewer to support him at elections. This illocutionary type is usually influenced by competitive factor.

### Example 7

SU-B2: *And you know early in the discussions in 2013, **I Reminded Prabowo that you may face Jokowi** in a race because people are training him, and the media are playing and he's now a media darling but you know he's already thinking.*

In that dialogue, Sandiaga told Maria that he commanded Prabowo to beware because he will face Jokowi in the president election. Behind those words, there is a social purpose that Sandiaga want Prabowo produce some

action. An action, in those utterances means Sandiaga wants Prabowo to think ways to against Jokowi. It proves that those utterances belong to directive and has competitive function.

### Example 8

SU-E1: *For you especially?*

The sentence above is clearly a question. Related to Yule (1996), sub-category of directive is questioning and the illocutionary function is competitive in sub-type of asking. In that case, Sandiaga gives the interlocutor a question to express her opinion about the issue that interlocutor state before.

The last stage of illocutionary type in this research is expressive. The researcher found only two utterances that related to expressing. Expressive is kind of speech acts that state what the speaker feels, Yule (1996). The main reason why in this research is only two expressive utterances is because Sandiaga almost never confessing his feelings like stating his pressure or excitement. In line with that, expressive is mostly influenced by convivial as social purpose. It is kind of illocutionary function that has social purpose to coincide the social goals (leech (1993).

### Example 9

SU-A4: *So when he asked me to join his team as spokesman, it came very natural.*

Those utterances belong to stating pleasure based on Yule (1996). Sandiaga stated his pleasure when Prabowo asked him to join his team as a spokeman. It proves that those utterances can be classified into expressive as types of illocutionary act. The word *he asked me to join...* can be refers to inviting expression. In Yule's (1996) theory, the expression of inviting is belongs to convivial.

### Example 10

SU-O1: *So we're excited!*

Those utterances clearly show the expression of excitement. Sandiaga responses question of interlocutor by saying that to express his excitement. It fits to Yule (1996) that mentioned part of expressive is exciting. Those utterances also relates to convivial as illocutionary function because it refer to congratulating expression.

## 6. Conclusion

This research is a study of illocutionary act used in *Sandiaga Uno* interview at “Why Prabowo? Sandiaga Talks to Rappler.” The researcher used theory from several pragmatists to analyze the types of illocutionary act and functions of illocutionary act in Sandiaga interview.

The result of the first research question is there are five types of illocutionary act stated by Yule (1996) related to Sandiaga’s interview. Those are declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. To be more specific, there are 23 utterances of declarative, 73 utterances of representative, 2 utterances of expressive, 4 utterances of directive, and 8 utterances of commissive.

The second research result, factor of illocutionary, based on Leech (1993) is according to how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness. Types of illocutionary functions are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. All of those functions are related to *Sandiaga Uno* interview at “Why Prabowo? Sandiaga Talks to Rappler.” There are 9 utterances of competitive, 18 utterances of convivial, 74 of collaborative, and 9 utterances of conflictive.

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