

## An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts On Anies Baswedan's Last Speech From Governorship Of DKI Jakarta

Ismi Adinda

Universitas Pamulang

Nurdin Nurdin

Universitas Pamulang

Alamat: Jalan Raya Puspitek, Tangerang Selatan

Korespondensi Penulis: [dosen00602@unpam.ac.id](mailto:dosen00602@unpam.ac.id)

**Abstract.** *The goal of this research is to provide an overview of the types and goals of illocutionary acts that Anies Baswedan delivered in his farewell speech from governorship of DKI Jakarta on Sunday, October 16, 2022. The research being conducted offers descriptive methods with a qualitative approach. Speech serves as the study's primary source of data. by containing illocutionary speech acts on Anies Baswedan's farewell speech from DKI Jakarta governorship. Researchers use Leech's theory and Searle's theory for clarification of the various types of illocutionary acts. The research data is the video of Anies Baswedan which is downloaded via YouTube. The data was collected by listening to Anis Baswedan speak and transcribing the speech into writing. Utilizing trilingual, the veracity of the data is determined. Data analysis consisted of (1) converting the recorded data into written language, (2) categorizing the data based on the type of further investigation illocutionary speech, and (3) analyzing the results. (3) analyzing the data that have been classified, (4) make the conclusion of the research results based on data from this study. After this study, researchers aimed to be able to enhance the knowledge of illocutionary act among lecturers, students, and readers.*

**Keywords:** *Governor, Illocutionary Acts, Pragmatics, Public Speaking, Speech Acts*

**Abstrak.** Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan gambaran mengenai jenis dan tujuan tindak ilokusi. Hal itu disampaikan Anies Baswedan dalam pidato perpisahannya dari jabatan Gubernur DKI Jakarta pada Minggu, 16 Oktober 2022. Penelitian yang dilakukan menawarkan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Pidato berfungsi sebagai sumber data utama penelitian. dengan memuat tindak tutur ilokusi pada pidato perpisahan Anies Baswedan dari jabatan Gubernur DKI Jakarta. Peneliti menggunakan teori Leech dan teori Searle untuk klarifikasi berbagai jenis tindak ilokusi. Data penelitiannya adalah video Anies Baswedan yang diunduh melalui YouTube. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mendengarkan Anis Baswedan berbicara dan menyalin pidato tersebut ke dalam tulisan. Dengan memanfaatkan tiga bahasa, kebenaran data dapat ditentukan. Analisis data terdiri dari (1) mengubah data rekaman ke dalam bahasa tulis, (2) mengkategorikan data berdasarkan jenis tuturan ilokusi penyelidikan lebih lanjut, dan (3) menganalisis hasilnya. (3) menganalisis data yang telah diklasifikasikan, (4) membuat kesimpulan hasil penelitian berdasarkan data penelitian ini. Setelah penelitian ini, peneliti bertujuan untuk dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan tindak ilokusi di kalangan dosen, mahasiswa, dan pembaca.

**Kata kunci:** Berbicara di depan umum, Gubernur, Pidato, Pragmatis, Tindak Ilokusi

### PENDAHULUAN

In order to interact, people utilize language. Human feelings may also be expressed via language. People have the ability to express their intended meaning through language to their listeners. As a direct and indirect communication instrument, language has meaning and context. People engage in a type of activity known as a "Speech Act" when they utilize languages.

Pragmatism involves the concept of speech acts (Victoria, 1981: 186). A further field of linguistics that's associated with meaning is pragmatics. The main focus of pragmatics is on the listener's capacity to comprehend what the speaker means, connect newly acquired information, define background knowledge about the speaker and the topic of speech, and decide or "fill in" information that the speaker takes for granted and neglects to mention (Kreidler, 1998: 18).

John Austin introduced the idea of speech act. Additionally, he has argued that speech is made up of spoken acts rather than just words or sentences. Searle emphasized this by saying, "It is not merely a symbol or a word or an expression that is the creation in the performing of the speech act that is the fundamental unit of linguistics communication. Each verbal act may be broken down into three parts, as stated by Parera (2004:171): "Locutionary acts are those in which something is said; illocutionary acts are those in which something is done; and perlocutionary acts are those in which something is affected." Austin, in Wijana, 1996: 17–20.

J. R. Searle organizes the many speech acts that can be used in language in Saeed (1997:212). It is a misuse of language. For instance, it was suggested that all speech acts fit into five broad categories: Representatives, Directives, Commissive Expressive Declarations, and others while acknowledging the wide variety of speech actions that are language-specifics. According to Jef (1997: 212), illocutionary acts result in an illocutionary aim or purpose, depending on the speaker's desire for the utterance to be understood as a particular action, such as a depiction of something or an attempt to persuade the listener to do something. Illocutionary activities have an impact on the listener, and that influence manifests itself in the listener's ability to fully understand what the speaker is saying.

In his farewell speech as governor of Jakarta, Anies Baswedan urged his followers to continue supporting him in the 2024 presidential race, where he has already received endorsements from a wide range of source. Anies, a former university chancellor who entered politics when he joined Joko "Jokowi" Widodo's campaign team in the 2014 election, received a standing ovation from hundreds of sympathizers from various societal groups in the city hall courtyard. Anies stated that the city's residents have lived in a tranquil and secure environment for the last five years, but he hastened to add that he does not aim to boast favorably and proudly about the accomplishments of the Jakarta administration under his direction. He said that he didn't need to speak to convey Jakarta's accomplishments and transformative developments during his administration.

After the governor had finished speaking, attendees crowded onto the platform to take photographs with him at the closely watched ceremony. Until the 2024 gubernatorial election, Anies will make a proposal to Heru Budi Hartono, a career bureaucrat and close adviser to President Jokowi. Anies was seen as an essential ally for Jokowi during his victorious campaign in the 2014 president election, and ever since the president fired him as education minister in 2016, only two years after assuming office, he has served as a sort of counterbalance to the president. Anies defeated Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, the president's close friend and deputy during Jokowi's term as governor of Jakarta from 2012 to 2014, in the 2017 race for governor of Jakarta.

Speech act can also be found in a speech. In the speech, there are many speech acts are found. In Anis Baswedan's last speech from the governorship of DKI Jakarta, for example:

“Five years ago, October 16, 2017, I stood in this place, I conveyed to all of you that I have received a mandate from the citizens of Jakarta and I said that I will work hard, I will work really hard,” said Anies. This speech contained commissive illocutionary acts, which committed the speaker to some future course of swear action, the governor sword that he would work hard to the Jakarta citizens. This speech is very meaningful and interesting for citizen of Jakarta. Furthermore, it contains numerous instances of illocutionary speech as well as teachings on pragmatics.

The purposes of choosing this research are to know the types of illocutionary acts that Anies Baswedan used in his last speech from the governorship of DKI Jakarta, to know the functions of the types of illocutionary acts that Anies Baswedan used in his last speech from the governorship of DKI Jakarta, and to explore the knowledge of the leader's speech acts.

## **KAJIAN TEORITIS**

The academic study of language is referred to as linguistics. One of what makes people human is their use of language, which also serves as a fundamental component of the social process of communication. The study of linguistics includes many other human activities that significantly rely on language. Language is a sophisticated system of signs or symbols that is used by society. It is essential to think about additional signals we are aware of and how we respond to them (Kreidler, 1998:20).

The study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech actions, and the associated characteristic of discourse structure is referred to as pragmatics (Nadar, 2009:5). Understanding how speakers (or writers) convey meaning and how listeners (or readers) understand it is the

focus of pragmatics. As a result, it focuses more on the interpretation of what individuals intend by their own words (George, 1996:5).

Pragmatics is primarily concerned with how the context of usage affect meaning—both the perspective of the speaker and the semantic meaning. Indexicality, prepositions, implicatures, and speech actions are the fundamental topics of pragmatics, yet there is no end to the ways the environment may influence meaning. Words could even come to imply something they didn't beforehand in particular situations (Ralph, 2006:163). Context is background knowledge that has been proposed to be shared between the speaker and the audience and that helps the listener perceive what the speaker is trying to say with a given choice (Nadar, 2009: 6).

Speech acts are activities that are done to communicate through speech (George, 1996:134). According to Thomas (2001:2011), "People can also carry out other actions using only language." Speech acts, as defined by George (1996:5), are activities carried out by utterance and are sometimes given additional names in English, such as "apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request." Speech acts include phrases like "I forgive you" that are interpreted as actions by the listeners.

In Ralph (2006:162), John Austin demonstrates how language use results in some sort of action. He brings up verbal deeds. When a priest declares, "I pronounce you husband and wife," during a wedding ceremony, it is simple to understand the nature of "action" language. The proper person said these words, and the engaged pair became husband and wife. The majority of speech actions don't really include anything "official," but they do involve the speaker using speech to justify some sort of action he wants to do, and the listener deducing that action from the utterance. People utilize words to carry out activities when they beat and promise, provide congrats and applause, or give commands or challenges. Austin offered three "levels" of speech acts in an effort to clarify the many speech actions that sentences may carry out. First, locutionary acts are grammar-internal activities, such as utilizing a specific morpheme, articulating a particular sound, or referring to a specific individual. (These are the "acts" that phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics all cover. People that study pragmatics often don't find them to be particularly interesting). Second, illocutionary acts are verbal acts of communication such as making an assertion of fact, a query, a request for action, a promise, or a warning. Third, perlocutionary acts are behaviors that go beyond simple communication, such as aggravating, scaring, or deceiving someone with your words.

Illocutionary acts include verbal behaviors including reporting, announcing, forecasting, admitting, disputing, asking, repeating, ordering, proposing, expressing, agreeing, promising, thanking, and advising (Geoffray, 1983: 203).

Afterward the initial investigation of Austin's crime theory, other publications attempted to organize the methodology. The classification of the many speech actions that can take place in a language is an important area of attention. While acknowledging the existence of language-specific speaking acts, J. R. Searle, for instance, proposes that all actions may be categorized into one of five broad groups. Representations, which demand the speaker to believe the desired claim to be true (case paradigm: agreed, concluded), for instance: Chomsky didn't write about peanuts. Directives, which are attempts by the speaker to compel the other person to take a certain action (paradigm case: asking, questioning, commanding, demanding, pleading, ordering, encouraging, requesting, bidding, and suggesting), for instance: Give me a cup of coffee. Commissive, which obligates the speaker to take a certain action in the future (paradigm, threats, offers, declines, agrees, swears), as in the phrase "I'll be back." Expressive, showing an emotion (paradigm case: thank, apologize, welcome, congratulate, deny, sympathize, forgive), for instance: I'm very sorry. Declarations, which alter constitutional conditions immediately and frequently rely on intricate extra-linguistic institutions (paradigm cases: exile, declaring, marrying off, terminating employment, convicting, dismissing, pardoning), for instance: The priest announces, "I now pronounce you husband and wife."

Searle suggests a method for the investigation of occurrences of indirect speech actions, whatever they may be, in order to generalize this need for indirect drawings. He offered the following advice. The first step is to comprehend the conversation's facts. The second step is assuming that the participants will cooperate and be relevant. The third step is establishing factual background information that is relevant to the discourse is step three. The fourth step is to infer what is being said based on steps 1-3. The fifth step is drawing the conclusion that there are two illocutionary forces at play if steps 1-4 fail to produce a consequential meaning. The sixth step is assuming that the listener is capable of carrying out the suggested action. The speaker must be asking for something that would make sense for someone to request. For instance, during a telephone call, the hearer could be able to pass the salt to the speaker who is asking for it. The seventh step is drawing conclusions on potential principal illocutions based on steps 1-6. The eighth step is to establish the main illocution using background knowledge (Searle 184). After going through this procedure, Searle came to the conclusion that he had discovered a technique that could accurately recreate what took place when the indirect speech act was executed.

Illocutionary acts can serve a variety of functions, according to Leech (1983:104). These are: The first kind involves competition. Argumentative aims compete with societal goals in a competitive manner. Ordering, begging, and demanding are examples of politeness that has a negative tone in this context and seeks to lessen discord. A convivial type is the second. Convivial function is an illocutionary objective that resembles a social one. Convivial politeness is more cheerful and strives to take advantage of social possibilities. The third form is teamwork. Illocutionary aims are not concerned with social goals when they perform the collaborative function. Politeness is not a part of the collaborative illocutionary function since it is unnecessary. Conflictual is the last category. Illocutionary aims clash with social goals in a conflictive function. Since the main goal of this function is to incite rage, it contains almost no courtesy.

## **METODE PENELITIAN**

The researchers employ a qualitative descriptive research methodology. The researcher described and analyzed the Anies Baswedan's speech on Anis Baswedan's last speech from the governorship of DKI Jakarta. The researcher observed the speech from CNN Indonesia, <https://youtu.be/baBwDR6X33k>. Following the observation, the researcher acquired some data as backup for the original data, which was accomplished through data categorization. This research analyzes the speech of Anis Baswedan in accordance with J.R. Searley's theory. The speech act by Anies Baswedan's speech is the object of this research. This speech is about Anis Baswedan's last speech from the governorship of DKI Jakarta. The researcher's duties included observation, data collection, and analysis. The researcher watched the CNN footage on YouTube of Anis Baswedan's final address from the DKI Jakarta governorship. Following the observation, the researcher acquired some data as backup for the original data, which was accomplished through data categorization. The researcher then conducted an analysis of all the data. The researcher's participation in this study included observation, data collection, and data analysis. The primary goal of the study is to gather information so that the method of data collecting is an important stage in the study. Researchers acquired data for this study by watching videos on YouTube: Sekretariat Presiden Chanel, using documentation methodologies, documentation, and documentation. This research analyzes the speech of Anis Baswedan's last speech from the governorship of DKI Jakarta with J.R. Searley's theory. Data collecting strategies are a key stage in research since gathering data is the major goal of research. Without selecting data collection methods that adhere to specified data standards, researchers will not receive data. There are numerous data gathering methods used in this study,

including listening to and watching videos, The researcher started by downloading the YouTube video of Anies Baswedan's address, which was delivered on Sunday, October 16, 2022, on Jl. Merdeka Selatan in Central Jakarta, Transcribing an online video. The researcher then turned the written data into a second step, classifying speech and fading. From Anies Baswedan's speech, the researcher determined each kind of illocutionary conduct and how it served its purpose

## HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

The result of data analysis is presented in the table below:

**Tabel 1.** Data Analysis

No	Type of Illocutionary Acts	Speech Act	Function
1	<b>ASSERTIVE</b> (Stating, telling, suggesting, boasting, complaining, demanding, reporting)	a. That day, five years ago marked the beginning of the struggle in bringing goodness to bring justice that was expected by all the people of Jakarta stating	Stating
		b. This country still has a long way to go.	Stating
		c. One round is over	Stating
		d. Because the work to bring social justice is not only for Jakarta	Stating
		e. Because the work to deliver social justice is continuous work	Stating
		f. We have been together through a glorious journey for the past 5 years.	Acknowledging
		g. There is prosperity, there is equality, there is sustainability, and what is no less important is the city that raises the name of Indonesia in the eyes of the world.	Stating
2	<b>DIRECTIVE</b> Asking, ordering, suggesting, demanding, begging, advising	a. Allow the two of us to return this mandate back to the people of Jakarta.	Asking/ begging (Permission)
		b. Pray for us, pray for us and be a witness for us. Witnesses who will be with us when we are accountable before Allah Subhanahu wa ta'ala, the owner of all power, who gives power to whoever He wants and takes away power from whoever He wants.	Asking (for praying)
		c. First, let the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government work for the last 5 years, those who speak, let those works become concrete evidence.	Persuading

		d. Look at the reality in Jakarta. Show me there, reality. We don't send statements, cities send statements.	Persuading
		e. Let's welcome the next round.	Inviting
		f. Let's continue to support the Pemprov DKI Jakarta going forward in continuing its programs in carrying out its plans, in completing its work, and continuing to keep Jakarta as a global city on par with other global cities, where the city is advanced, the people are happy.	Persuading
		g. Lastly, I ask forgiveness from Allah Subhanahu wa taa'la and apologize to all who were present and all who heard of this. My mistakes, my family's mistakes, and the mistakes of all staff who have worked under my leadership for the past 5 years. If there may be a mistake, someone is injured, someone is offended, someone is uncomfortable, forgive, God willing, the Most Forgiving will open the door of His forgiveness for us.	Asking (for forgiveness)
3	<b>COMMISSIVE</b> (Praying, swearing, promising, intending, threatening)	a. We want the city to progress and its citizens to be happy.	Intending
		b. Bismillah will be able to fulfill everything that was promised.	Promising
		c. I said that I would work hard, I would work really hard	Promising
		d. I'm not going to talk at length this time.	Intending
		e. I will not go into length for 2 reasons.	Intending
		f. Second, I will not speak at length because work for the nation.	Intending
4	<b>EXPRESSIVE</b> (Confessing, congratulating, confessing, apologizing, thanking, criticizing,)	a. Ladies and gentlemen, all residents of Jakarta or from outside Jakarta, whom I really really love	Confessing
		b. Thank you for all the prayers sent from quiet places whose prayers we never see their faces.	Thanking
		c. Thank you for the mandate given	Thanking
		d. Thank you for the trust pinned	Thanking
		e. Thank you for the work contributed.	Thanking
		f. Thank you for the criticism sent.	Thanking



		g. Thank you all and especially let me say thank you to everyone who came today. Who gathered at this town hall.	Thanking
		h. To all who witnessed from all corners of the capital and from other parts of Indonesia. I thank you, thank you, and thank you.	Thanking
5	<b>DECLARATIVE</b> Resigning, firing	a. At that time, I conveyed to all of you that I had received a mandate from the people of Jakarta	Declaring
		b. Today, October 16, 2022, exactly five years later, this is the last day for me and Mr. Ahmad Reza Patria in leading Jakarta.	Resigning

Researchers will discuss the result from the data table analyzes that:

In assertives illocutionary acts table, there are two kinds of assertive, stating and acknowledging. Anies has 2 kinds of assertive illocutionary acts types, such as stating his struggling to brought goodness and justice in his beginning leadership being a governor of DKI Jakarta, 5 years ago; stating that Indonesia has still a long journey to go; stating that one round of his leadership is over; stating that, due to the fact working to deliver social justice isn't most effective for Jakarta; stating, because the work to supply social justice is continuous; stating that there may be prosperity, there may be equality, there's sustainability, and what is not any much less critical is the metropolis that increases the call of Indonesia inside the eyes of the sector. Anies also said acknowledging assertive illocutionary acts. Anies acknowledged that the people of Jakarta were together thru a glorious adventure for the beyond five years.

In directive illocutionary table, there are 3 kinds of directive utterances, asking, persuading and convincing. Anies has asked for permission to returned Anies and Ahmad Rizas' mandates as a governor and the vice governor to Jakarta people. He asked to pray them and be their witness inhereafter. He asked to Jakarta people to support the next DKI Jakarta Governor. He also persuaded to let Jakarta people prove their works be concrete evidence, and showed him the realty, and inviting to the his next struggling. And the last he asked for forgiveness to Allah and Jakarta people from their mistakes.

In commisives illocutionary acts table, there are 2 kinds of commisives utterances, intending and promising. Anies intended to give the progress of the city and Jakarta people to be happy. Anies intended would not spoke at length at that time. He promised would be able to fulfill all he was promised, and worked hard.

In expressives illocutionary acts table, there are 2 kinds of expressives utterances, confessing and thanking. Anies confessed that he loved Jakarta people. Anies thanked the people who prayed for him, the people who attended the farewell ceremony, and the mandates, contributions, criticisms and trusts that had been given to him.

In declarative illocutionary acts table, there are 2 kinds of declarative utterances, declaring and resigning. Anies declared that he had received a mandate from Jakarta people. Anies also stated on October, 2022, Ahmad Riza and he resigned from the governorship of DKI Jakarta.

## **KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN**

Based on the data obtained from Anies Baswedan's speech at the farewell ceremony, it was found that 5 types of illocutionary speech acts were used in his utterances with a total of 31 utterances. They are assertive utterances with a total of 7 utterances which include various speech functions such as stating, and acknowledging. Directive utterances with a total data of 7 utterances which include the speech functions of asking for praying, asking for permission, persuading and inviting. Commissive utterances with a total 6 utterances such as intending and promising. Expressive utterances with a total of 6 utterances which include the speech functions of expressing love and thanking. Declarative with a total of 6 utterances which consist of confessing and thanking. Expressive with a total of 8 utterances which consist of declaring and resigning. Based on the analysis of the data analysis, the most significant illocutionary acts that Anies uttered is expressive illocutionary acts. The researcher would like to offer some suggestion to improve the student's writing ability. Readers can use this research to increase their knowledge about illocutionary acts, and future researchers can use this research as a reference for further research

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