



P-SEMART Journal (PGRI Science Education Media of Applied Research & Technology)

Vol.2 No.2

p-ISSN: -, e-ISSN: -

<https://edu.journal.pgriprovinsijawatimur.org/index.php/psemart/>

Illocutionary Speech Act of President Joko Widodo's Speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali

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Abstract This research was aimed to describe the types of communication function and the effects contained in illocutionary speech act used by President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali. This research was applied by using a descriptive qualitative method. Joko Widodo was the object of this research. The source of data in this research was the script of Joko Widodo's speech. All of the words, the phrases and/or the sentences consisting illocutionary speech acts appeared in the speech were the data examined. The researcher was the primary instrument of the study supported by the secondary instrument called table analysis. The result showed the types of communication function of illocutionary speech acts were representative (61.82%), directive (14.55 %), commissive (5.45 %) and expressive (18.18 %). Meanwhile, in case of the effect of Jokowi' speech, Jokowi was successful to make the cooperation commitment in investment among the countries involved as the members of IMF-WB. The researcher pointed out suggestions to 1) English teachers has consideration of additional reference conducting the learning process especially in pragmatics class, 2) students can enrich their knowledge by understanding the types of illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts., and 3) other researchers to develop this study by using other methodology applied such as quantitative or mix-method.

Keyword: *speech act, illocutionary act, speech*

Abstrak Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis fungsi komunikasi dan efek yang terkandung dalam tindak tutur ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Presiden Joko Widodo dalam pidatonya di Balai Nusa Dua, Bali. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Joko Widodo menjadi objek penelitian ini. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah naskah pidato Joko Widodo. Semua kata, frasa, dan/atau kalimat yang mengandung tindak tutur ilokusi yang muncul dalam tuturan tersebut merupakan data yang diteliti. Peneliti adalah instrumen utama penelitian yang didukung oleh instrumen sekunder yang disebut analisis tabel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jenis fungsi komunikasi tindak tutur ilokusi adalah representatif (61,82%), direktif (14,55 %), komisif (5,45%) dan ekspresif (18,18%). Sementara itu, dalam hal dampak pidato Jokowi, Jokowi berhasil membuat komitmen kerjasama di bidang investasi di antara negara-negara yang terlibat sebagai anggota IMF-WB. Saran yang peneliti sampaikan kepada 1) Guru bahasa Inggris

memiliki pertimbangan tambahan referensi melakukan proses pembelajaran khususnya di kelas pragmatik, 2) siswa dapat memperkaya pengetahuannya dengan memahami jenis-jenis tindak tutur ilokusi dan perlokusi., dan 3) peneliti lain untuk mengembangkannya. penelitian ini dengan menggunakan metodologi lain yang diterapkan seperti kuantitatif atau metode campuran.

Kata kunci: *tindak tutur, tindak ilokusi, tuturan*

INTRODUCTION

Language has an essential role in the implementation of communication. In line with (Umar, 2016, p. 1) states that a social relationship is maintained and established by the use of language in every interaction in their utterance. It means that human beings and language cannot be separated from each other in the society. By using language, people can be able to share their ideas, to express their happiness and sadness, to give information, to command someone to do something, to influence someone, and so forth (Rukmanasari, 2012).

Ndiemele (2001) in Asadu (2011: p. 82) says that communication roles of language are categorized into six elements namely: (1) it supports in passing information from one person to another; (2) it assistances people to express their emotions and feelings; it helps people to form contact or relationship; (3) it is a means by which behavior or attitude are influenced; (4) it is a means for monitoring or looking for agreement with the forces of nature; (5) it attends as an instrument for effecting a sudden change in the state of affairs in the real world; and (6) it helps in the creation of amusement for entertainment. It can be concluded that language holds the essence in the existence of humans.

Moreover, Mufiah& Rahman (2018) states that language can be classified into two types called direct and indirect. In direct refers to spoken language determined by the meaning in context used. Meanwhile, indirectly refers to written language used which is the representation of a language by means of a writing system. The representation of direct and indirect language can be viewed from one of the activities called speech.

According to Munir (2014, p. 15), a speech is a form communication using spoken language by a person as a speaker to a large number of people as audiences. The language of a speech is different from the language used in regular conversation. In line with Mufiah& Rahman (2018, p. 1) states that speech is a public speaking activity which commonly is in form of formal talk performed by a leader to express his opinion, or give an overview about a thing or event that is important and should be discussed. As a result, many things can be delivered in a speech, like a speech or a victory speech from a leader. In understanding the meaning of certain speech, pragmatics field is applied.

Pragmatics focuses on the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener, this type of study essentially includes the interpretation of what people mean in a certain context and how the context effects what is said. It develops how a great deal of what is implicit meaning which recognized as part of what is communicated (Yule, 1996: 3) in Nurhasana (2017: 12). People accomplish various actions through the use of words and when utterances are said, a particular act is performed; this is called speech act.

Moreover, the Speech Acts theory is categorized into three classes namely: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. A locutionary act is defined as an act of saying something; that is, the act of creating an utterance. Illocutionary act is described the essential of speech act consisting intended meaning said by the utter (s). The perlocutionary act is the effect or influence on the feelings, thoughts or actions of the listener/hearer. Perlocutionary acts could bring about an effect upon the beliefs, attitudes or behaviors of the addressee (Austin: 1962 and Searle: 1969) as cited in Dylgjeri (2017, p. 21). This study was conducted on the analyzing the illocutionary speech act said in the speech of The President Joko Widodo. The President Joko Widodo in his speech at the annual meetings plenary of International Monetary Fund 'IMF' and 'The World Bank'. This speech was a popular and has influenced people in many sectors (Bisara, 2018 retrieved from <https://jakartaglobe.id/business/imf-world-bank-annual-meetings-conclude-with-loud-message-of-solidarity/>).

The main reason for choosing this topic in this study is that there is still limited discussion about analysis of illocutionary speech act in English Language Study Program at STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo. The second reason is Joko Widodo (Jokowi), as a number-one-person in Indonesia, is the President of Indonesia and his speech can influence and encourage people not only in Indonesia but also other people around the world to move forward in economic, business, education, politic, and any sectors. Based on the explanations above, the researcher wanted to conduct a research entitled: “*Illocutionary Speech Act of President Joko Widodo’s Speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali*”.

Research Questions

Based on the explanations on the background of the study above, there are two problems that can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of illocutionary speech act used by President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali?
2. What are the perlocutionary speech acts used by President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali?

Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems formulated, this study had two purposes:

1. To describe the types of illocutionary speech act used by President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali.
2. To describe the perlocutionary speech acts used by President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Pragmatics

Yule (1996, p. 3) Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what kind of people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. Pragmatics is focused on the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. In agreement with Widdowson (1996) in Rukmanasari, 2012, p. 8) pragmatics focuses on what people interpret by the language used or how they actualize its meaning potential as a communicative resource (Valeika&Verikaitė, 2010). Based on those statements, it can be concluded that every single utterance said by people does contain not only of a word with its literal meaning but also an intended meaning inside it. People’s intended meaning is mostly tied with the context of time when the utterance is uttered by the speaker.

2. Speech Act

The theory of speech acts is associated with John Austin, a British language philosopher, whose book ‘*How to Do Things with Words*’, published posthumously in 1962, marked the beginning of a new approach to the study of language (Valeika&Verikaitė, 2010, p. 100). Speech acts consists of three related acts, the first is a locutionary act, which is the basic act of utterance, or creating a meaningful linguistic expression. Mostly people don’t just produce well-formed utterances with no aims. People form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. The second dimension is illocutionary act. That is performed by means of the communicative force of an utterance. People do not produce an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. This is the third dimension, the perlocutionary act which can be said as the action of the utterances produced that there

are five types of general functions performed by speech acts, such as representatives, expressive, directives, commissives, and declaratives (Yule, 1996, p. 48)

3. Types of Speech Act

Speech act is a concern with the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance, and it is defined by the purpose for which the speakers use the language, for example, to make a request, to apologize, and to report (Yule, 1996). It means that the speech act is always used in daily life when speakers say something, and hearer know the purpose of speakers says in the communication so it will make the best result in the communication. Moreover, Austin divided three parts of Speech Act that are Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act.

a. Locutionary Speech Act

Locutionary acts are the act that is performed in order to communicate, the act of actual uttering (the particular sense and reference of an utterance) the study is the domain of field like phonetic, phonology, and linguistic semantics. Alternatively, in other words, a locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression.

b. Illocutionary Speech Act

Illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something, making statement or promise, thanking, asking a question, etc. Alternatively, an illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance such as making a statement, offer, explanation, or for some other communicative purpose.

c. Perlocutionary Speech Act

A perlocutionary act is an act performed by saying something in a particular context. It represents the change achieved each time, in a particular context. These acts are the by-products of acts of communication; acts performed using saying something, moving someone to anger, consoling someone in his distress, etc. It means to create an utterance with a function without intending it to affect.

4. Speech

Speech is a speaking activity in a public which generally is in form of formal talk accomplished by a leader to express his or her opinion, or give an outline about a thing or event that is essential and should be discussed (Mufiah & Rahman, 2018, p. 125). In line with Rebecca Hughes (1996, p. 5; as cited in Munir, 2014, p. 45), a speech is primarily an oral process which takes place through the dimension of time in a severely linear manner. It can either be written or spoken. According to Harold Barret (1973, p. 4), a speech is shortsighted in two different perspectives as a societal act and as a practice of communication; the major concern of a speech is to bring some messages to the reader or audience.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research Design

This research applied a descriptive qualitative method. In line with Bogdan & Taylor (1975) in Rukmanasari (2012, p. 40), a qualitative method discusses to research procedures consisting descriptive data, people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior. This research described the phenomena of illocutionary speech acts found in the utterances uttered by the President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali. A descriptive qualitative approach was applied in describing the data in words or making interpretations and written research results contain quotations from the data which are used to clarify and demonstrate the presentation on the findings.

2. Instruments

Since it is qualitative research, the primary instrument was the researcher himself. It is in line with Bogdan and Biklen (1982, p. 27) in Rukmanasari (2012, p. 41), intending that qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument. Meanwhile, Moleong (2001, p. 121) states as the main instrument, the researcher plays the role as the designer, data collector, data analyst, data interpreter, and reporter of the research findings. Based on those statements it can be concluded that the researcher in qualitative research is the human instrument. Secondary instruments used in this study to help the researcher collecting and analyzing data were the data sheet, video player, and the official script of President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali.

3. Source of data and data

Moleong (2001, p. 157) clarifies that the main data of qualitative research are language and action or behavior. This research applied qualitative approach consisting the form of linguistic information as the data, particularly illocutionary speech acts, which are in the form of words and sentences not in form of numerical. The speech text which is consisted of the illocutionary speech act appeared in the speech was the data in this study. Then, the source of data in this research was the script text of Jokowi's speech.

4. Data collection procedures

The data in this research were collected from the utterances uttered by The President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali. The technique of data collection in this research were note-taking and classification. To gain the data, the first step is, the researcher browsed and downloaded the script of President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali in Google. The second step, the researcher read the speech text as needed, then the printed-out of the script text speech was identified. The third step, the researcher categorized the data by giving highlight and underline in every illocutionary speech act which found in the speech text based on the formulation of the problems. The fourth step, the researcher made a list as data classification the illocutionary speech act appeared in the speech text into their own types and be moved into data sheets. The last step, the researcher gave codes in every speech act consisting of illocutionary speech act, then to give description on it by interpreting the data in order to answer the formulation of the problems then and to draw the conclusion based on the findings.

5. Data analysis

After collecting the data of this study, the researcher did some steps in analyzing the illocutionary speech act appeared in Jokowi's speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali. The first step, the researcher classified every speech act consisting illocutionary speech act. The second step, the researcher described the types of illocutionary speech act. Then, the researcher did percentage and examined the types of illocutionary speech act found in the Jokowi's speech. The last step, the researcher drew the conclusion of the finding types of the illocutionary speech act in the speech.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher conducted this study containing of two research questions. First, what are the types of communication function in illocutionary speech act used by President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali? Second, what are the perlocutionary speech act towards President Joko Widodo's speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali? Answering the two formulated problems, the researcher did next step called an analyzing process based on the data examined in this study. Then, interpreting all collected data by providing the detail information of the types of communication

function in both of the illocutionary speech act and the perlocutionary speech act toward the President Jokowi's speech which is supported by Austin's Theory and some related theories of speech act and its features.

1. The types of illocutionary speech act used by President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali

By conducting this study, some findings have been found based on the data examined focusing on the types of communication function in illocutionary speech act used by President Joko Widodo in his speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali. Moreover, the theory of speech acts is associated with John Austin, a British language philosopher, whose book 'How to Do Things with Words', published subsequently in 1962, marked the beginning of a new approach to the study of language (Valeika&Verikaitè, 2010, p. 100). Elaborating Austin's concept, Searle classifies the most basic category of illocutionary act containing the five basic kinds of actions as the speech acts that one can perform on speaking or utterance namely: representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative (Searle, 1979, p. 21). In this study, all of the findings were obtained by analyzing the illocutionary speech act found in the speech text supported by the table of types of illocutionary speech act as below.

Table. Percentage of the Classification of the Illocutionary Speech Acts

No.	Illocutionary Speech Acts	Classification of Illocutionary Speech Acts	Total Data	Percentage
1.	representative	reporting, informing, predicting, identifying and claiming	34	61.82 %
2.	directive	requesting, advising and offering	8	14.55 %
3.	commissive	guaranteeing and hoping	3	5.45 %
4.	expressive	greeting, thanking and congratulating	10	18.18 %
5.	declarative	-	0	0.00%
Total			55	100.00%

Based on the table above, it is clearly said that the total data found consisting the classification of the illocutionary speech acts in Jokowi's speech were 55 data. These data were examined regarding the focus of this study in order to answer the first research question of this study. There were 4 types of the illocutionary speech acts found in the speech text. They were representative consists 34 data (61.82 %), expressive consists 10 data (18.18 %), directive consists 8 data (14.55%) and commissive consists 3 data (5.45 %). Meanwhile, there was no datum found in the speech text as the declarative illocutionary speech act. Thus, it can be concluded that the most type of illocutionary speech act found in the speech uttered by Joko Widodo was 'representative'. It was followed by expressive, directive and commissive. Furthermore, the classification of the types of illocutionary speech acts consists: (1) representative act consists of reporting, informing, predicting, identifying and claiming; (2) expressive act consists of greeting, thanking and congratulating; (3) directive act consists of requesting, advising and offering and (4) commissive act consists of guaranteeing and hoping. There was no datum found referring declarative act in Jokowi's speech uttered.

As the 'representative' illocutionary speech act, there were 34 data found (61.82 %) classified into reporting, informing, predicting, identifying and claiming. Then, the 'directive' illocutionary speech act, there were 8 data (14.55 %) classified into requesting, advising and offering. The 'commissive' illocutionary speech act were 3 data found (5.45 %) as categorized into guaranteeing and hoping. Meanwhile, as the 'expressive' illocutionary speech act, there were 10 data found (18.18 %) classified

into greeting, thanking and congratulating. Lastly, as the ‘declarative’ illocutionary speech act, there was no datum found in this study. All of the discussion of the types of illocutionary speech acts were described as follows:

1. Representative

Based on result findings of this study, representative acts were the most found in the Jokowi’s speech. As it is seen on the table 4.1 and 4.2, it is clearly said that there were 34 data found (61.82 %) referring the ‘representative’ act. The classification of the ‘representative’ contains reporting, informing, predicting, identifying and claiming. “Representative is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not as the proportional content is true” (Yule, 1996, p. 50).

“First of all, on behalf of the Indonesian people, let me extend my sincere gratitude for the attention, support, and aid from the global community for the people in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) province and Central Sulawesi province who became the victims of the quake and the tsunami” **(ISA/18-21/002)**

Focusing on the datum above, the statement “*let me extend my sincere gratitude*” uttered by Jokowi in his speech is assumed as a report regarding the report to the audiences about the victims of the quake and the tsunami happened in West Nusa Tenggara province and Central Sulawesi province. Jokowi told the fact to the audiences involved in the meeting about the recent condition of those provinces so he asked to the audiences in order to give attention and support to all of the victims. “Representative act is described as the state of affairs by conveying the proposition is true so that the utterance uttered is as the reporting” (Wardani, 2011, p. 26). Based the explanation mentioned, it can be said that the datum ISA/18-21/002 is classified as the representative of reporting act.

“Ten years ago, we faced the Global Financial Crisis”. **(ISA/24/005)**

“The United States is enjoying a rapid growth, but many countries are experiencing weak or sluggish growth”. **(ISA/33-34/009)**

The datum ISA/24/005 and the datum ISA/33-34/009 as the data examined show that Jokowi said to the audiences the situation happened in ten years ago faced by Indonesia (representing the word “we” uttered by Jokowi) referring to the Global Financial Crisis. It is indicated as the reporting of condition of Indonesia at that time. In the meeting Jokowi said directly to the audiences and told that the situation faced by Indonesia was over. On the datum ISA/33-34/009, it is reported the situation happened in The United States directly. Means that Jokowi gave the information to the audiences directly toward the situation happened to both Indonesia and The United States. “When the speaker uses sentence for giving information to the listener, its utterance is categorized as representative of reporting act” (Yule, 1996, p. 55). Thus, it is clear that the datum ISA/24/005 and ISA/33-34/009 are defined as the reporting acts.

“Trade war is on the rise and technology innovation has created turbulence for many industries”. **(ISA/34-35/010)**

“Emerging countries are also experiencing a big market pressure. With many global economic problems at hand, suffice to say that “winter is coming””. **(ISA/35-37/011)**

Based on the data above, the statements “*Trade war is...*” and “*Emerging countries are...*” have similar discussion focused on the purpose of informing the fact uttered by Jokowi. The two statements mentioned were assumed as the representative of informing act regarding the information conveyed by the Jokowi in his speech. Rukmanasari (2012, p. 24) argued “In uttering

a representative, a speaker conveys his/her belief that some proposition is true so the words used by the speaker state what the speaker believes to be the case". Based on the definition above, the data ISA/34-35/010 and ISA/35-37/011 are categorized as the representative of informing act.

"In the few decades, advanced economies have encouraged developing countries to open up ourselves and to take part in an open and free trade as well as in an open economy." (ISA/38-41/013)

The datum ISA/38-41/013 shows that the President Jokowi explains about the prediction the growth of economies in the future. It is indicated by the phrase "*in the few decades*". Prediction utterance is categorized as the representative illocutionary speech act because it informs the situation will be happened based on the speaker's believe. In line with Rukmanasari(2012, p. 17) argued " utterance of prediction is known as illocutionary of representative act by trying to represent situation or condition in predicting and alsodescribes the states or events in the world". Furthermore, the following data found were classified as the representative of reporting viewed as below:

"Globalization and international economic openness have brought substantial benefits, both for developed countries and developing countries". (ISA/41-42/014)

"However, relations among advanced countries have lately increasingly been like the ones in 'the Game of Thrones'." (ISA/45-46/016)

"Weak cooperation and coordination have given rise to a plethora of problems such as the drastic hike in crude oil price and also disruption in currency market experienced by developing countries." (ISA/47-49/018)

Based on the data mentioned above, the President Joko Widodo spoke to the audiences by purposing that he gave the reports as the information he has known. The phrases indicated the reports of the utterance are "...*have brought substantial benefits,...*" Datum ISA/41-42/014; "...*have lately incresing been like....*" Datum ISA/45-46/016; and "...*have given rise to a plethora...*" Datum ISA/47-49/018. As the data examined in this study, the context involved that Jokowi conveyed the speech, he knows well the information so he tried to give the report to the audiences what the facts are. Referring the purposes of the information conveyed by Jokowi, the data above are classified into the representative of reporting acts.

"Mother of Dragons" themselves describe the cycle of life." (ISA/52-53/021)

"Power struggle between the "Great Houses" is like a big, revolving wheel." (ISA/54/022)

In this study, the two data mentioned are classified into illocutionary act of identifying act. The expressions of identifying are indicated by the word and phrase '*describe*' and '*is like*' in Jokowi's utterances. Jokowi performs representative act by identify what he believes that 'Mother of Dragons' is indicated as 'the cycle of life' and 'power struggle' is identified as 'a big, revolving wheel'. Representative act of identifying is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker believes in order to indicate and/or identify based on what speaker believes" (Nurhasana, 2017, p. 14). Concerning to the explanation mentioned, it can be said that the two data mentioned as classified into representative act of identifying.

"As the wheel revolves, one Great House is in glory, while the other House is facing difficulties, and afterwards, the other House emerges victorious by bringing down the other House." (ISA/54-56/023)

The datum ISA/54-56/023 as one of the result findings of this study, it is categorized as the representative of classifying. “The classifying act as the representative act is known as the utterances describing the things based on what the speaker knows” (Nurhasana, 2017). In the speech uttered by Jokowi, Jokowi tried to convey what he knows about ‘*Great House*’ and how ‘*Great House*’ looks like. Jokowi represents the description of the Great House to the audiences. In a short, the datum ISA/54-56/023 can be assumed as the classifying of representative act.

“However, they forget, when those Great Houses are busy fighting each other, they are oblivious of a serious threat from the North, an Evil Winter, who aims to decimate and rule all over the world with ice and destruction.” (ISA/57-59/024)

“I believe the story will end with a moral lesson that confrontation and disputes will bring suffering, not only for the losers, but also for the winners.” (ISA/83-84/044)

Furthermore, the representative of claiming illocutionary act is also known as the utterance of the speaker that has a purpose by claiming what he/she believes as statements uttered (Kristanti, 2013, p. 20). In the speech conveyed by the President Joko Widodo, as viewed in the data ISA/57-59/024 and ISA/83-84/044, indication of the claiming found in the sentences of ‘*However, they forgot...*’ and ‘*I believe...*’. Jokowi emphasized his statements what he knows. Thus, the data above can be assumed as the representative of claiming act.

2. Directive

The researcher found the data of this study consisting the directive illocutionary speech act. “Directive is a kind of illocutionary speech act used by the speaker to get the listener performs what speaker wants including commands, offers, advises, orders, requests, and suggestions” (Yule, in Kristanti, 2013, p. 22). In this study, there were 8 data found classified into requesting, advising and offering based on the data examined in Jokowi’s speech. All of the discussion as follows:

“This shows our strong brotherhood, brotherhood for humanity and brotherhood to overcome the problems together.” (ISA/21-22/003)

Based on the datum ISA/21-22/003, the to-infinite ‘to overcome’ is indicated as the request applied by Jokowi in his speech. Means that, Jokowi asked the audiences in order to solve the problems together. Meanwhile, the similar discussion of requesting act was viewed in the datum ISA/94-95/051. The statement ‘*I fervently hope that you will contribute...*’ has intended meaning that Jokowi requests to the audiences in order to give the contribution in the situation explained. Concerning to the speaker intended meaning of Jokowi’s utterance, it can be said that the datum ISA/21-22/003 and ISA/94-95/051 are categorized as the directive requesting act.

“After ten years, we still have to remain vigilant against the escalating risks and in facing global uncertainty, just like what was conveyed by Madame Lagarde, that many problems continue to shadow global economy.” (ISA/30-32/008)

“We have to immediately boost annual investment globally by 400% for renewable energy.” (ISA/73-74/032)

“Therefore, we have to join hands to save our lives.” (ISA/74/033)

“Therefore, we have to ask ourselves.” (ISA/75/034)

“I fervently hope that you will contribute in urging world leaders to appropriately respond to this situation.” (ISA/94-95/051)

Moreover, advising of utterance is also known as directive speech act. In line with Nurhasana(2017, p. 14), “Acts of commanding, advising, ordering, requesting, inviting are categories of the examples of how the speaker expressing his or her wants as the directive acts”. In this study, the researcher found the datum consisting the advising act as the directive illocutionary speech act. The utterance ‘*have to*’ seen in the data ISA/30-32/008, ISA/73-74/032, ISA/74/033 and ISA/75/034 in Jokowi’s speech is assumed as an advise given by Jokowi to the audiences based on the context involved during the meeting. As a result, the data mentioned are classified into advising act of the illocutionary.

“We depend on all of you, global fiscal and monetary policy makers, to maintain the global cooperation commitment.” (ISA/93-94/050)

Based on the datum above, identification of directive act as an offering act seen in the statement ‘*we depend on all of you....*’ from this statement, Jokowi said through his speech to give the chance to the audiences in the meeting about what to do next in order to maintain the commitment. “Directives are also known as utterances which attempt to get someone to do something such as ordering and offering in purpose of taking a particular action done by listener(s)” (Nurhasana, 2017, p. 17). Thus, it is clear that the datum ISA/93-94/050 is assumed as the offering act of illocutionary.

3. Expressive

There were 10 data found (18.18 %) classified as the illocutionary speech act of expressive namely: greeting, thanking and congratulating. “Expressive is a kind of illocutionary speech acts that states what the speaker feels by telling the speaker’s expressions of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, sorrow and so forth.” (Nurhasana, 2017, p. 14). The following data are classified into greeting of illocutionary act conveyed by Jokowi.

“Honorable Heads of Government and Heads of States,
Honorable Madame Christine Lagarde, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF),
Honorable Mr. Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank,
Honorable Mr. Petteri Orpo, Chair the IMF Board of Governors,
Honorable Governors of Central Banks, Ministers, Ambassadors, and Senior Officials” (ISA/01-17/001)
Thank you,
Wassalamualaikumwarrahmatullahiwabaraktuh, (ISA/101-102/055)

Based on the datum ISA/01-17/055, in the beginning of speech, the President Joko Widodo said to the audiences by welcoming them sincerely. His utterances indicated of the greeting of illocutionary act viewed in the word “*honorable*” which means as the respect word that has to do with people and actions of honest, fair and worthy of respect (vocabulary.com available on <https://www.vocabulary.com>). Meanwhile, in the closing of the speech viewed in the datum ISA/101-102/055, Jokowi said to the audiences by respecting them in ‘thank you’ and ‘salaam’ as his religion. It is assumed as the greeting utterance in order to close the speech. Rukmanasari(2012, p. 26) argued “Greeting as the illocutionary act has a function of expressing or making known in the speaker’s psychological attitude towards a state of affairs which the

illocution presupposes”. It can be concluded that the data above are categorized as the expressive illocutionary act of greeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen,(ISA/23/004)
Ladies and gentlemen,(ISA/38/012)
Ladies and Gentlemen,(ISA/50/019)
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,(ISA/64/027)
Ladies and Gentlemen,(ISA/81/041)

The data mentioned have similar discussion of expressive illocutionary act. In his speech, Jokowi said in separating the new topics by using the phrase “*Ladies and Gentlemen*” has a purpose of greeting in distinction of unisex through the members of meeting. Referring to the function of greeting, the data mentioned can be assumed as the greeting of expressive act.

“However, thanks to extraordinary fiscal and monetary policy measures, which required a big political courage, policy makers have saved the world from global depression which was just around the corner by then.” (ISA/24-27/006)
“Thanks to solidarity and aid from advanced countries, developing countries are able to give big contribution for global economic growth.” (ISA/42-44/015)

Moreover, the classification of the expressive thanking act was seen in the datum ISA/24-27/006 and the datum ISA/42-44/015. The phrase “*thanks to*” is clearly defined as recognizing of grateful. In his speech, Jokowi thanks to the audiences as his feelings in every economic activity among the members involved. “Acts of thanking, apologizing, congratulating are all the examples of what the speaker feels as expressive illocutionary act.” (Nurhasana, 2017, p. 14). As the results findings of this study, the datum ISA/24-27/006 and the datum ISA/42-44/015 are categorized as the expressive of thanking act.

4. Commisive

“Commisive is a kind of illocutionary acts uttered by the speaker to make a commitment for himself/herself to some actions in the future which means the speaker usually expresses his/her purposes like promises, threats, refusals, and pledges” (Yule, 1996, p. 54). Concerning to the result findings in this study, there were three data found containing commisive illocutionary act namely “guaranteeing” and “hoping”. The following discussion are described the commisive data found in the speech uttered by the President Joko Widodo.

“These global threats - which have been growing rapidly - can be surmounted only if we cooperate.” (ISA/68-69/030)

The datum ISA/68-69/030 shows that one of the commisive data found by the researcher categorized as the guaranteeing act. It is indicated by the phrase uttered ‘*only if*’. In the statement said by Jokowi, the datum clearly identified that the global threats can be prevailed as the support one other. This statement is assumed as the certifying to the audiences. Jokowi made sure that the global threats would be solved since all of the people (audiences involved as the members in the meetings) do in a good teamwork. Thus, it can be said the datum ISA/68-69/030 is classified as the guaranteeing act of illocutionary.

“It is also my hope that these Annual Meetings can be productive.” (ISA/98/053)

“I hope all of you can absorb the energy from and be inspired by natural beauty in Bali and Indonesia, to produce clarity in heart and mind in improving the global condition of global finance for the sake of our common good.” (ISA/98-101/054)

The datum ISA/98/053 and the datum ISA/98-101/054 have similar discussion about the illocutionary speech act of hoping. Wardani(2011, p. 48) argued “Hoping as the commissive illocutionary speech act commits to do something in the future”. Based on the data examined, it is clearly defined that the sentences “*It is also my hope...*” and “*I hope all of you...*” uttered by the President Jokowi show what Jokowi hopes in the future regarding the productivity of the annual meetings have done among the members. The word “*hope*” is kind of a feeling of expectation and desire conveyed by Jokowi in his speech for a particular things to happen. Concerning the explanations mentioned, it is clearly said that the datum ISA/98/053 and the datum ISA/98-101/054 are classified into hoping act of illocutionary

2. The Perlocutionary Speech Act towards the President Joko Widodo’s Speech at Nusa Dua Hall, Bali

In this part of discussion, the researcher focused on the perlocutionary speech act as the effect or the intended meaning of the illocutionary speech act found in the data examined in this study. Answering the second formulated problem, the researcher was supported by the secondary instruments and related theories of speech act. There are six perlocutionary speech acts found in the speech uttered by Jokowi at Bali namely: (1) World Bank pledges US\$1B assistance for Central Sulawesi and Lombok; (2) BUMN raup Rp, 202.5 triliun di annual meeting IMF-World Bank 2018 (BUMN got Rp. 202.5T in annual meeting IMF-World Bank 2018) (3) IMF-World Bank meetings boost investment climate: Senior minister (4) Hotel industry gains from IMF-WB annual meetings in Bali (5) Direct impact of IMF-WB meetings on Indonesian economy reaches Rp. 5.5 trillion and (6) There are 19 commitments of the investment signed, up to US\$13.6 M.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion on this study described, the result of the first research question was focused on the types of illocutionary speech act in the Jokowi’s speech. There were four types of the illocutionary speech acts consisting (1) representative, (2) directive, (3) commissive, and (4) expressive. The ‘representative’ illocutionary act were 34 data found (61.82 %) classified into reporting, informing, predicting, identifying and claiming. Then, the ‘directive’ illocutionary act, there were 8 data (14.55 %) classified into requesting, advising and offering. Meanwhile, the ‘commissive’ illocutionary act were 3 data found (5.45 %) as categorized into guaranteeing and hoping. Lasty, as the ‘expressive’ illocutionary act, there were 10 data found (18.18 %) classified into greeting, thanking and congratulating. As the ‘declarative’ illocutionary speech act, there was no datum found in this study.

The researcher applied all of the data to be analyzed by elaborating the result of the data supported by the table as the secondary instrument of this study. From the result findings and the discussion, showed that there were six perlocutionary speech acts found in the speech uttered by Jokowi at Bali (1) World Bank pledges US\$1B assistance for Central Sulawesi and Lombok; (2) BUMN got Rp. 202.5T in annual meeting IMF-World Bank 2018 (3) IMF-World Bank meetings boost investment climate: Senior minister (4) Hotel industry gains from IMF-WB annual meetings in

Bali (5) Direct impact of IMF-WB meetings on Indonesian economy reaches Rp. 5.5 trillion and (6) There are 19 commitments of the investment signed, up to US\$13.6 M.

2. Suggestion

This part presented some suggestions that will hopefully give a new idea to provide better understanding in the thesis writing directed to:

a. Teachers

The researcher hopes that this study can provide English teachers with better understanding of the types of speech acts especially illocutionary and perlocutionary acts and their classifications. Thus, the teachers can apply as the consideration of additional reference conducting the learning process especially in pragmatics class so the students will be more understand about the material in the learning process.

b. Students

The students who are in the English department can enrich their knowledge by understanding the types of illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. Consequently, they can learn pragmatics field especially speech act in well-understanding. As a result, they will be ready to implement their understanding in learning process.

c. Other Researchers

It is expected that the result of this study can be used as one of the references to develop conducting further researches about similar topic related to this study. Though, this study done by the researcher still had limited discussions. This study was focused on the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in Jokowi's speech. Thus, the other researchers can conduct the similar discussion about the three dimension of speech acts and their functions through the speech texts. The researcher conducted this study by applying descriptive qualitative method as the research design. It is suggested that other researchers can develop this study by using other methodology applied such as quantitative or mix-method.

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