



ILLOCUTIONARY ACT AT THE DEBATE OF JAKARTA GOVERNORS'
CANDIDATE IN JAKARTA ON APRIL 2017

A FINAL PROJECT
In Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement
For S-1 Degree in Linguistics
In English Department, Faculty of Humanity
Diponegoro University

Submitted by
DwiWahyuHanafiah
13020110141088

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2017**

PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer states truthfully that this project is compiled by herself without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and in diploma. In addition, the writer ascertains that she does not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned.

Semarang, 14 August 2017

Dwi Wahyu Hanafiah

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACT ON THE DEBATE OF JAKARTA
GOVERNORS' CANDIDATE ON APRIL 2017**

Written by:

Dwi Wahyu Hanafiah

13020110141088

Is approved by thesis advisor,

On August 14th, 2017

Thesis Advisor,

Dra. Wiwiek Sundari, M.Hum.

NIP. 19590607 1990 03 2 001

Head of the English Department

Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A

NIP. 19640814 199001 1 001

VALIDATION

Approved by

Strata 1 Final project Examination committee
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

On September 2, 2017

Chair Person,

First Member,

Drs.Mualimin ,M.Hum.
Kepirianto,M.Hum.

Drs.Catur

NIP.19611110 198710 1 001
002

NIP. 19650922 199203 1

Second Member,

Third Member,

Dra. Cut Aja Puan Ellysafni,M.Ed.
NIP. 1955100 197812 2 001

Drs. Jumino M.Lib,M.Hum.
NIP.19620703 199001 1 001

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

And among the signs of His Greatness is that he sends the wind as the bearer of glad tidings and for you to be gracious from His mercy and that the ship may sail by His command and (Also) that you may seek some of His gifts, and that you may be grateful.

(Q.S AR-Rum, 30:46)

No one really starts out kind. All we know how to do at first is want. We want food, attention.. It's just natural survival instinct, I guess. But kindness is something that we all have to learn as we go. It's something that grows and develops slowly over time. The same way our bodies does...

(Tohru Honda)

In a world where you can be anything, be kind.

(Unknown)

This final project is dedicated to my beloved big family

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to Allah SWT , who has given strength the true spirit to this project *Illocutionary act on the debate of Jakarta governor's candidate April 2017* came to a completion. On this occasion, I would like to thank all those people who have supported to the completion of this final project.

The deepest gratitude and appreciation are extended to Dra.Wiwiek Sundari,M.Hum. My advisor who has given her continues guidance, helpful correction, moral support, advice and suggestion, without which it is doubtful that this project came into completion. My deepest thank also goes to the following:

1. Dr. Redyanto M. Noor, M.Hum as the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
2. Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A as the Head of the English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University who also gave his support to the writer to finish this final project.
3. Dra. Wiwiek Sundari, M. Hum., the writer's Academic Supervisor who has given her time and guidance.
4. All lecturers of Faculty of Humanities, especially those in English Department.
5. All of the whole academic staff of Diponegoro University.
6. Ibu, my mother who has always been in my side in any conditions, by my mental support and everything that I need.

7. Bapak, Mas Mahmud, and Mba Dita who always their support and always help the writer in any conditions and give me solutions for many problem.
8. All his friends in English Department, Diponegoro University, Class 2010 in the class C particular Fandy, Riko, Anita, Adkha,Devy,Siska, Ranty,Tika, Dyas.
9. My Beloved Friends, Nisa, Rizqi Yuniarti, Hariati , Nenes , Tafi, Fina, Evina, Hayu , Kus , Annisa A and many others who have always given me a colorful friendship.
10. TIM KKN II Desa Payaman who have been a new family in my life.

The writer realizes that this final project is still far from being perfect. She would be glad to receive any constructive criticisms and recommendation to make this project better . Finally , She hopes that this project will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about linguistics in contact and its efforts for the society.

Semarang, 14 August 2017

Dwi Wahyu Hanafiah

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1. INTRODUCTION

In our daily life, language is used by a speaker to convey messages or purposes. It is a common thing that what speaker means with an utterance can go beyond what the sentence means. Therefore, in order to understand the message, people need to consider the things that may influence the messages, for example, the context.

Pragmatics is the study of the speaker or the listener not only to learn a context and meaning but also the context that the speaker involved in the talks. Some linguists stated that pragmatics was a review of the relationship between symbols and interpretations. According to Yule (1996), Pragmatics is a part of Linguistic which studies the meaning of the speaker according to the context and studies forms of expression according to the social distance that limits the participants in the conversation.

One of the applications of language as an instrument of communication can be found in the Political debate. According to Oxford dictionary, debate is formal discussion on a particular matter in a public meeting or legislative assembly, in which opposing arguments were put forward and which usually ended up with a vote.

In this study, the writer would analyze the illocutionary act found in the debate between the two Jakarta governor's candidates, Basuki Tjahya Purnama and Anies Baswedan on April 12th 2017 using the speech act theory by Searle (1979). The writer chose this debate because it seems to be very ambitious in conveying their views and opinions.

2. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In writing this extended essay, the writer used Speech Act Theory to investigate how speaker conveyed their intention through language and what the type of words was used by them and how they performed specific functions within the communicative process. According to Searle (1979: 23), speech act was the basic utterances to perform an action. Speech Act referred to a theory that analyzed the role of utterances in relation to the behavior of speakers and listeners in interpersonal communication.

When a speaker produced a sentence, he could perform three different kinds of acts (Austin, in Levinson 1987: 236). They are Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary Acts. But here, the writer will be only focusing on Illocutionary acts.

1. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary Act is used to make the listeners do something. Searle defines Illocutionary Acts as a category of a speaker's intentions expressed by means of linguistic resources. Yule stated that the illocutionary act was performed by the communicative force of an utterance, which was also generally known as illocutionary force (Yule, 1996: 48). The listeners' understanding of the utterances will simply consist of the intentions is being achieved. Searle in Yule (1996) divided illocutionary acts into five major categories:

1. Representative

The representative is aimed to state which the speaker believes to be case or no, like the act of stating, suggesting or claiming. To describe or an act

of saying of what the speaker believes to be true with the intention to make the words fit the world in which any proposition is occurring. For example, "The world is cruel."

2. Directives

Directives are conveyed to affect the listener to do something, such as asking, ordering, begging, and apologizing. For example: "Please call me"

3. Commissives

Commissives is used by the speaker to commit himself to the future course of action in which the speaker is trying to fit himself into the world. Such as promising, threatening, offering, refusing, and pledging. For example: "Don't you dare leave me!"

4. Expressive

Expressive is used to state what the speaker feels. This speech act reflects the psychological feeling of the speaker, like the act of apologizing, praising, thanking, welcoming, statements of excitement, joy, sorrow, pain, pleasure, etc. For example: "I'm glad you are safe!"

5. Declarations

Declaration is used with the intention of a condition changing. It is an act of bringing about an immediate change in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions, such as "We will fight on the right side!"

3. METHODOLOGY

To collect the data, the writer used an observation method. The data were collected from the debate of Jakarta Governor's Candidates. The debate video was taken from YouTube.com. To collect the data, the writer used note taking technique. By using note taking technique, the writer transcribed the conversation of the debate between Jakarta Governor's Candidates which was downloaded from YouTube.com and then classified the utterances that had been spoken by the debate candidates. In analyzing the data, the writer used *Padan* method by Sudaryanto. Sudaryanto (1993:13) suggests that identity method or *Padan Methodis* a method of analyzing data where the researcher analyzes the nonlinguistic elements. The writer collected the data and then classified them into each kinds of speech act. Then, the writer analysing the data by using Pragmatic Identity Method. After that, the writer will make the conclusion of the analysis.