Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Act of Sandiaga Uno's Speech (A Qualitative Content Analysis Research)

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Abstract: This study is about a Study of Illocutionary Act Used in the speech by Sandiaga Uno. The purposes of this study are to classify the type of illocutionary and to determine the dominant illocutionary act in Sandiaga Uno's speech about *Indonesia's Future Economy*. The researcher focuses on illocutionary act based on Yule's classification in order to better understand the content of the speech. The writer used the descriptive qualitative methods to describe and analyze the data. The results of this study showed that there are 45 data from types of illocutionary act found in the speech. The highest kind of illocutionary act is Representative which is 24 data from 45 data or in percentage are 53,3 %. It is followed by expressives, declaratives, directives, and commissives which occur 10 (22,2%), 5 (11,1%), 3 (6,7%) and 3 (6,7%) respectively.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a systematic means of communication to convey ideas, feelings and desires to build the relationship with other people. As we all know, Language is a communication instrument. It has a significant impact on human life.(Fachmi et al., 2019). Language is particularly important to politicians because they use it in almost all of their operations (Hidayatullah et al., 2020). Beard says that political campaigns, speeches, written texts, broadcast are meant to inform and instruct voters about isssues that are considered to be of great importance. In this sense, it is apparent that making speeches is one of the political acts of politicians that is enabled by the channel given up by language (Namaziandost et al., 2019).

One of the famous politicians in Indonesia is Mr. Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno (known as Sandi Uno). He is an Indonesian businessman, investor and politician who was the Deputy Governor of Jakarta. Sandiaga was voted the 37th richest man in Indonesia in 2011 by Forbes Indonesia, with a total net worth of US$660 million, and he was selected the 2008 Indonesian Entrepreneur of the Year by non-governmental organization Enterprise Asia. Sandiaga earned a master's degree in business administration from George Washington University in 1992 and a bachelor's degree in business administration from Wichita State University in 1990.

In this sense, his speech is intended to emphasize the spirit of improving the country and giving hope to the entire

union. As a result, speech may be used in any community to establish and maintain social relationships, to develop an image, to express sentiments, and to sell ideas, policies, and programs. In this context, the researcher is particularly interested in examining Mr. Sandiaga Uno's spoken language, particularly his speech acts.

Speech act is a crucial component of communication. This field of study is concerned with the various ways in which words can be utilized to convey information as well as to carry out actions. A speaker does not simply make utterances comprising grammatical structures and words when expressing anything; he or she also conducts actions with those utterances. Speakers use speech acts to try to express the communication's aim and purpose in the hopes that listeners will grasp it.

METHOD

1) Research Method

The method used in this research is qualitative content analysis method, where the writer can quantify and analyze the presence from the selected illocutionary acts which are taken from Mr. Sandiaga Uno's speech and then classifies them according to the types of illocutionary acts. Qualitative content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use. The objective of content analysis is to present the qualitative content in the form of objective and quantitative information.

2) Data Source

The data source of this research is a speech from Mr. Sandiaga Uno as an Indonesian Politician and Businessman. The data are taken from the website www.youtube.com. The primary source of this study is Sandiaga Uno's speech about "*Indonesia's Future Economy*". The data took from the 00:06:57 until 00:33:36. In additional, the transcription of the speech is used to ease the analysis of the speech.

3) Data Collection

The data in this study comes in the form of transcribed words, phrases, and sentences from Sandiaga Uno's speech. The necessary steps of collecting data are as follows:

➢ Watching the video more than once.
➢ Collecting the data by watching the speech and trying to understand it deeply and looking for all of utterances.
➢ Reading and observing the speech from the script.
➢ Make the data to the table classify them into categories of illocutionary act based on Searle's categories.

4) Research Instrumen

The main instrument in this study is the researcher herself. In this case, the researcher reads the transcribed data carefully. Then, the researcher analyzed the types of illocutionary acts found in Sandiaga Uno's speech, and the reasons of performing such illocutionary acts. The second instrument is the data sheets. The data sheet is used to record the types of illocutionary acts in Sandiaga Uno's speech.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are various forms of speech acts. They are locutionary, illocutonary, and perlocutionary, to name a few. The act of stating something that is the form of the words expressed, or "what is spoken," is referred to as locutionary. There are three types of locutionary acts: declarative (telling things), imperative (giving orders), and interrogative (asking questions). Representatives/assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives are all examples of Illocutionary acts. Furthermore, a perlocutionary act is the result of a statement. It is what people hope to

achieve by saying something, such as informing the listener, encouraging them to do something, anticipating something, expressing a pleasant mood, or praising them.

The first objective of this research is to describe the types of illocutionary acts found in Sandiaga Uno's speech. The research has found 45 types of illocutionary acts. In reference to the research data, the different types of illocutionary acts found in Sandiaga Uno's speeches which consist of representative, directive, commisive, expressive, and declarative are elaborated as follows.

1) Representative

Representative have the idea of what the speakers believe to be true. There are six kinds of representative acts found in Sandiaga Uno's speech. They consist of informing, asserting, explaining, convincing, and questioning.

2) Directive

The speaker uses directive to persuade the addressee to take action. The speakers seek to produce some impacts on the listeners by executing this act. Praying and requesting are the directional acts included in the speech.

3) Commissive

Commissive is act which commit the speaker to some future actions. The type of commisive performed by Sandiaga Uno in his speech is hoping.

4) Expressive

Speech activities that express a psychological condition are known as expressives. These actions reflect the speaker's inner condition, which has nothing to do with the outside environment. Thanking, expressing delight, welcoming, saluting, and expressing feelings are all acts that fall into this category.
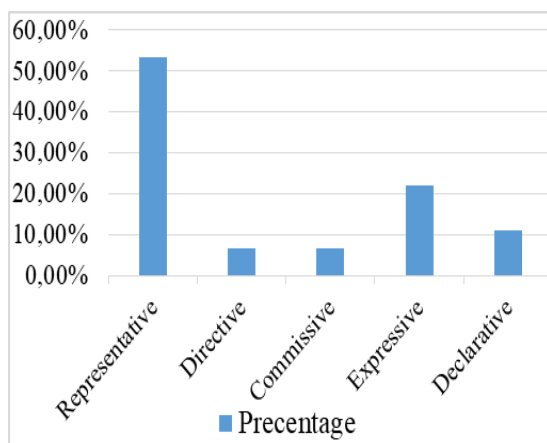
5) Declarative

Declarative is act that change the word via utterance. This is kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker's utterance or statement can change the word. The type of declarative performed by Sandiaga Uno in his speech is naming and declaring.

Table 1. The Frequencies of Illocutionary Act Found in Sandiaga Uno's Speech

No	Illocutionary Act	Act	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Representative	Informing, Asserting, Explaining, Convincing, Questioning	24	53,3%
2	Directive	Praying, Requesting	3	6,7%
3	Commisive	Hoping	3	6,7%
4	Expressive	Thanking, Praising, State of Pleasure, Expression the Feeling	10	22,2%
5	Declarative	Naming, Declaring	5	11,1%
TOTAL			**45**	**100%**

. There are 45 data of illocutionary act found in this research. In relation to the first objective, this research reveals five types of illocutionary act are performed in the speech: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The most often occurring type is representative act with 24 occurrences. In the second rank is expressive act with 10 occurrences. Declarative act is in the third rank 5 occurrences. Meanwhile, the least occurring type is commissive and directive act with only 3 occurrences

Figure 1. The percentages of Illocutionary Acts Found in Sandiaga Uno's Speech

The table 1 and figure 1 above shows that the illocutionary acts found in Sandiaga Uno's speech consist of representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. Representatives have the highest frequency of occurence or 24 (53,3%). It is followed by expressives, declaratives, directives, and commissives which occur 10 (22,2%), 5 (11,1%), 3 (6,7%) and 3 (6,7%) respectively. Furthermore, the types of representative include informing, asserting, explaining, convincing, and questioning. The kinds of directives consist of praying and requesting. Commisive include hoping. The kinds of expressives are thanking, praising, state of pleasure, and expression of feeling. While a declaratives consist of naming and declaring.

In reference to the research findings and discussion, and after analyzing the speech, the researcher found that the dominant types of Illocutionary act that found in Sandiaga Uno's speech about "*Indonesia's Future Economy*" are representatives and expressives. Their frequencies are 53,3% and 22,2% respectively. The representative acts consist of informing, asserting, explaining, convincing, and questioning. Among those types of representatives, "informing" shows the highest frequency. It occurs 10 times. This implies that there is a lot of information presented by Sandiaga Uno through his speech especially about economy in Indonesia.

Another dominant types of Illocutionary act that occur in Sandiaga Uno's speech is expressive acts. The expressive acts consist of thanking, praising, state of pleasure, and expression the feeling. Among those types of expressive acts, "thanking" shows the highest frequency. It occurs 4 times.

CONCLUSION

There are five types illocutionary acts found in Sandiaga Uno's selected speech i.e. representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Furthermore, the types of representative consist of informing, asserting, explaining, convincing, and questioning.The kinds of directive include praying and requesting. Commisive acts consist of hoping. The kinds of expressive acts are thanking, praising, state of pleasure, and expression of feeling. While declarative acts consist of naming and declaring.

The dominant illocutionary acts in Sandiaga Uno's speech consist of representatives and expressives. Their frequencies are 53,3% and 22,2% respectively. The representative acts include informing, asserting, explaining, convincing, questioning, and concluding. Among those types of representative, "informing" shows the highest frequency. This implies that there is a lot of information presented by Sandiaga Uno through his speech especially about the economy in Indonesia.

Instead of representative, Sandiaga Uno's speech were dominated by expressives. Based on the research data, there are four types of expressive, which consist of thanking, praising, state of pleasure, and expression the feeling. Among those types of expressive acts, "thanking" shows the highest frequency.

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