

Analysis of Illocutions and Perlocutions in the Declarations of Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates Prabowo and Gibran

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Abstract: This research aims to analyze locution, illocutionary and perlocution in the declarations of presidential and vice-presidential candidates Prabowo and Gibran. Pronunciation refers to the literal meaning of an utterance, pronunciation reflects the intention behind the utterance, and pronunciation refers to the effect of the utterance on the recipient. In the context of presidential and vice-presidential candidates, these statements are an important means of conveying the vision, mission and programs promoted by the candidates. Speech acts include several forms, namely elocutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. Locutionary speech acts are speech acts that express something in the sense of "saying" or speech acts in the form of sentences that are meaningful and understandable. Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that are usually identified with explicit statements. These illocutionary speech acts often involve giving permission, saying thank you, making offers, and making promises. Perlocutionary speech acts are speech acts that involve other people's words about other people's non-linguistic attitudes and behaviour. The researcher intends to examine the elocutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts used in the declarations of presidential and vice-presidential candidates Prabowo and Gibran.

Keywords: Locution, illocution, perlocution, presidential and vice-presidential candidates, speech acts

1. Introduction

The election of Indonesia's president and vice president is a driving force in determining the direction of national policy and development during the next government period. Presidential and vice-presidential candidates convey various statements, including the vision, mission and programs that will be implemented in their campaigns, to influence voters to choose the candidate pair that best meets their expectations. The declaration of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates currently circulating is the presidential and vice-presidential candidates Prabowo and Gibran, which took place on October 25, 2023.

In studying pragmatics, especially elocutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts, it is important to study the understanding of speech acts so that there are no misunderstandings about speech. In ordinary communication, we can assume that the speaker conveys his speech with the intention of conveying something to the person he is speaking to Lelet et al. (2023). The aim of establishing communication is for the interlocutor to understand the content being communicated. The theory of speech acts, which includes locution, illocutionary and perlocution, was put forward by the philosopher Austin, providing useful tools for understanding how policy messages are transmitted and received through expression.

Based on the background, the problem of this research is speech acts, whether elocutionary, illocutionary or perlocutionary, in the declarations of presidential and vice-presidential candidates Prabowo and Gibran. This research aims to find out how the presidential and vice-presidential candidates use language in their statements and how these statements influence voters' understanding and actions. This research will examine aspects such as the locution aspect, in the locution aspect analyzing the sentence structure and words used in the declarations of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates Prabowo and Gibran. Next, illocutionary examines the function and purpose of statements in statements such as explaining the vision and mission, expressing opinions, or audience actions. Perlocution by examining the impact or influence of these statements on voters' understanding, attitudes, and actions.

The advantage of analyzing the locutions, illocutions and perlocutions of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates is that it helps understand the aims and objectives communicated by the presidential and vice-presidential

candidates through statements, thereby providing an overview of their leadership vision, mission and strategy. Examining the political media used by presidential and vice-presidential candidates and how they convey their ideas and invite public support for their agenda. Evaluate the rhetorical strategies used by presidential and vice-presidential candidates to convey aspirations and garner people's support. Expand understanding of pragmatics in a political context, especially regarding speech acts and their influence on public communication.

2. Literature Review

Austin distinguished between three types of speech acts in his 1962 book "How to Do Things with Words" (Izar et al., 2022). Locutionary speech acts (performing activities to say something), illocutionary speech acts (doing actions to say anything), and perlocutionary speech acts are the three categories of speech acts.

Assimakopoulos (2020) asserts that speech acts, or locutionary acts, are connected to whose name generates a meaningful utterance; he also quotes Austin's perspective regarding this locutionary act, stating that according to Austin, locutionary acts are utterances made up of specific words that have a referent and a meaning of their own. The terms "what is said?", "forms of words that are said," and "the act of saying something" are other names for locutionary acts. Additionally, it is stated in Haucsa et al. (2020) that an illocutionary speech act is a type of speech act that has additional meanings that the speaker wishes to convey or concealed meanings.

Next are illocutionary acts that are related to the speaker's intent, which is what the speaker wants to convey or intends to convey through an utterance. This can take the form of specific intentions contained in the speaker's utterances, the purpose of the words spoken, specific goals the speaker has in mind, and so forth (Sholihatin, 2020).

The final speech act is called a perlocutionary speech act, and it deals with the listener's ability to comprehend the speaker's intent when it is expressed or demonstrated by an action. Simply put, perlocutionary speech acts are the results of a speech act on its interlocutor. They can be understood to pertain more to the consequences that follow a speaker's utterance (Chairani et al., 2020).

Thus, direct speech acts include locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts. Anyone who initiates or establishes a dialogue or other form of communication can be classified as engaging in locutionary speech acts, which are actions to do something (the act of saying something) (Kissine, 2008).

3. Methodology

This research study uses a qualitative descriptive method using literature study. This qualitative descriptive study aims to answer questions about an event or experience (Adlini et al., 2022). This research uses data analysis techniques using data triangulation.

Data triangulation is a technique used in qualitative research to collect data by paying attention to language (Noble & Heale, 2019). The note-taking technique is a data collection technique by recording the data found. Data was collected through documentation in the form of videos on You Tube and analyzing the words included in the elocutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. Triangulation uses a multi-method approach carried out by researchers during data collection and analysis.

4. Results

The declaration of presidential and vice-presidential candidates in Indonesia is an important step in the presidential and vice-presidential election process (Nugroho, 2022). Once a candidate is announced, the party becomes the target of a campaign and public debate to attract people's votes. Announcing presidential and vice-presidential candidates helps create a more open and transparent process. The public can assess and vote on candidates deemed capable of carrying out the duties of head of state. The nomination of presidential and vice-presidential candidates creates healthy competition. Requires candidates to always innovate, develop better programs, and look for ways to establish effective collaboration with various parties (Bariguna et al., 2021).

The nomination of presidential and vice-presidential candidates allows public participation in the leadership selection. They can support candidates considered suitable for the desired vision and mission. The process of determining presidential and vice-presidential candidates is part of the democratic system in Indonesia (Ardiansyah, 2017). The public can express their wishes by electing a president and vice president who can carry out the people's orders. Statements are useful in improving the quality of programs promoted by presidential and vice-presidential candidates. The candidate's ability to collaborate with various parties, including government organizations, the private sector and civil society, and the candidate's integrity and commitment to eradicating corruption and upholding the law (Azis, 2018).

Speech behaviour is a pragmatic analysis, a branch of linguistics that studies language from its practical use. Liu (2020) states that pragmatics studies the meaning of a statement (i.e., why the statement was made), asks someone what they want to say through speaking, and connects meaning with who said whom, where, when, and how. Speech acts are the central entity of pragmatics. They are also the basis for analysis of other topics in this field, such as presuppositions, continuations, conversational implicatures, principles of cooperation, and principles of politeness. Based on this statement, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics studies the meaning of utterances in a speech act, which is the central entity in pragmatics learning.

According to Hidayat (2016), actions carried out through speech are often called speech acts and are often given more specific labels. A descriptive term for various speech acts that carry out the speaker's communicative intent to produce an utterance. Speakers often hope that their listeners can recognize the speech they convey. Speakers and listeners often support each other during the speech process with the surrounding situation when the speech is made. Thus, in a speech act, the speaker's communicative intention produces the utterance or utterance. In the speech process, the speaker and listener support each other to ensure that the utterance's meaning is acceptable.

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Grundlingh (2018) differentiates speech acts into three groups: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. A locutionary speech act is a propositional action that means saying something (an act of saying something). Therefore, what takes priority in a speech act is the content of the speech expressed by the speaker. One form of location speech act is a speech that contains a statement or discussion about something. Rahayu et al. (2018) explains that elocutionary actions refer to the meaning to be conveyed. Positional speech is conveyed with good and orderly speech so that the speaker can accept what is conveyed by the speaker. Locutionary acts are activities intended to convey information without any action. So that from the speech the interlocutor can understand the meaning conveyed. In this case, speaking is "the act of saying something". It means that a speech act is the act of saying something.

5. Discussion

In the declarations of presidential and vice-presidential candidates Prabowo and Gibran, several elocutionary speech acts exist. 1) "Presidential candidate, Mr. Prabowo". Gibran's words are an illocutionary speech act. Gibran informs that Mr. Prabowo is a presidential candidate, 2) "Don't worry, Mr. Prabowo, don't worry, sir, I'm already here." This statement is a locution, where Gibran states that he is already here, 3) "We all believe that the programs that have been running have brought Indonesia to the gate of progress." Gibran's utterance is a locutionary speech act. Gibran stated that he also informed that the already running programs were believed to have brought Indonesia to the gate of progress, 4) "This Islamic boarding school's endowment fund is part of law number 18 of 2019." Gibran's utterance is a locutionary speech act. Gibran stated and informed that Islamic boarding school endowment funds are part of law number 18 of 2019, 5) "Now there is Indonesian Health Card (KIS), there is Smart Indonesia Card, there is Family Hope Program (PKH)." This utterance includes locution. Gibran stated and informed that now there is KIS, Indonesian Card and PKH, 6) "Ladies and gentlemen, I will not make a long speech because we have to go to the General Election Commissions." Mr Prabowo's words include an illocutionary speech act. Pak Prabowo stated and informed that he would not make a long speech because he had to go to the General Election Commissions.

Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that contain the power to carry out certain actions involved in saying something (the act of doing something by saying something). These actions are such as promises, offers, or expressed statements. Taufik et al. (2014) states that linguistic acts contain the meaning of conveying certain meanings. In this case, what is studied is the intent, function or power of speech. Rosyidi et al. (2019) suggests that discourse which does not have the function of announcing something can also be used to do something. If this happens, the speech act is formed as a speech act. An illocutionary act is an action that the speaker wants to do when saying something and can be in the form of stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, or ordering.

There are several illocutionary speech acts in the declaration of presidential candidates Prabowo and Gibran. 1) "For that reason, with Mr. Prabowo's permission, I will reveal several superior programs. Islamic boarding school endowment fund". Gibran's expression is an illocutionary speech act. In his speech, Gibran stated that he would provide a program, one of which was an Islamic boarding school endowment fund, 2) "We will add more, millennial start-up credit" is an illocutionary act. Gibran promised to add a millennial start-up credit program, 3) "Later, I will add KIS elderly". This expression is an illocutionary speech act. Gibran said he would add 1 more, namely KIS elderly. It is a promise given by Gibran to the Indonesian people, 4) "There is one more thing, but this is for my wife to bring because this is related to mothers and children. Healthy Child Card to prevent stunting." Gibran's speech is an illocutionary speech act. Gibran said one more program, namely the Healthy Child card, would be provided. A promise given by Gibran to the Indonesian people, 5) "Then don't forget the down streaming of industry for mining, agriculture and fisheries commodities." Gibran's statement is an illocutionary speech act. Gibran provides an industrial downstream program, 6) "We can rise to a great

Indonesia, an Indonesia free from poverty, an Indonesia free from hunger, an Indonesia free from malnutrition, an Indonesia where children will grow up happy, strong and intelligent, an Indonesia where Indonesia's wealth will be used as much as possible for all Indonesian people. That is our determination, our struggle, our oath to the Indonesian people." Prabowo's words in the speech included an illocutionary speech act. Prabowo made several promises to the Indonesian people.

A perlocutionary speech act is the effect or impact of speech on the speaker, so the speech spell carries out an action based on the speaker. According to Salsabila & Suprijadi (2021), perlocutionary acts are speech acts whose expression is intended to influence the person being said. The perlocutionary act is called "the Act of Affecting Someone". A speech spoken by someone often influences or affects those who hear it. This effect can be intentional or unintentional.

Furthermore, Khodijah (2020) argues that perlocutionary acts refer to the effects produced by speakers by saying something. The effects that arise can include feelings of fear, joy, sadness, joy, emotion, and frustration. Verbs used in repeated speech include persuade, annoy (angry), scare, and invite.

In the declaration of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates Prabowo and Gibran, the perlocutionary speech act includes "Indonesia where Indonesia's wealth will be used as much as possible for all the Indonesian people". When they heard this, the audience stood up and cheered. The audience's response is perlocutionary. The audience acted by standing up and cheering as a result of Prabowo Subiyanto's statement.

6. Conclusion

In studying pragmatics, especially locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts, it is important to learn to understand speech acts so that there are no misunderstandings about speech. In ordinary communication, the speaker conveys his speech to convey something to the person he is speaking to (Hanifah, 2019). The aim of establishing communication is for the interlocutor to understand the content being communicated. The theory of speech acts, which includes locution, illocutionary and perlocution, was put forward by the philosopher Austin providing useful tools for understanding how policy messages are transmitted and received through expression.

Researchers found 6 locations, including 1) "presidential candidate, Mr. Prabowo", 2) "Don't worry, Mr. Prabowo, don't worry, sir, I'm already here", 3) "We all believe that the programs that have been running have brought Indonesia to the gate of progress", 4) "This Islamic boarding school's endowment fund is part of law number 18 of 2019", 5) "Now there is KIS, there is Smart Indonesia Card, there is Family Hope Program (PKH)", 6) "Ladies and gentlemen, I will not make a long speech because we have to go to the General Election Commissions." The 6 perlocutions include 1) "For that, please ask Mr. Prabowo's permission, I will reveal several superior programs. Islamic boarding school endowment fund", 2) "We will add more, millennial start-up credit", 3) "Later, I will add more elderly KIS", 4) "There is one more thing, but this is what my wife will bring because this is related to mothers and children. Healthy Child Card to prevent stunting", 5) "Then don't forget the downstream industry for mining, agriculture and fisheries commodities", 6) "We can rise to a great Indonesia, an Indonesia free from poverty, an Indonesia free from hunger, an Indonesia free from malnutrition, an Indonesia where children will grow up happy, strong and intelligent, an Indonesia where Indonesia's wealth will be used as much as possible for all Indonesian people. That is our determination, our struggle, our oath to the Indonesian people." and 1 perlocution, namely "Indonesia where Indonesia's wealth will be used as much as possible for all the Indonesian people". When they heard this, the audience stood up and cheered.

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