**PRAGMATICS STUDY OF INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS IN GOVERNOR**

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**Abstract**

This research is a type of qualitative description research. The source of the data in this study is the utterance spoken by Ridwan Kamil. The data analysis technique in this study uses the pragmatic equivalent method. Based on the data analysis, two conclusions can be drawn. First, the form of illocutionary speech acts found as declarative, imperative, and interrogative. Second, the type of illocutionary speech acts found are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. Based on the focus of the study as a whole the results of the study shows the froms and types illocutionary speech acts seen in depth the speech was spoken by Ridwan Kamil. That way it can be said that in a sentence, speech acts can see the shape and can be understood by the listener or partner he said.

The purpose of this paper is to obtain a whole understanding of the act of indirect speech. This research uses descriptive qualitative method for get a deep understanding of speech acts indirectly found in several speeches. Data obtained from Ridwan Kamil's speech in several of his speeches the utterance is that activity express indirect actions. Based on data analysis, that is found that the Governor wanted to convey it through indirectly. Moreover, the context is conveyed in a formal situation, so it will look less ethical if he uses indirect actions more than direct ones.

**Keywords**: *Pragmatics, Indirect Speech Act, Governor*

**INTRODUCTION**

Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication, especially the relationship between sentences and the context and situation of the sentence used. As fortified by Richards et al in the Dictionary of Lingusistics (Richards, Jack C, 1985) that Pragmatics is the study of the use of the language in communication, particularly the relationship between sentences and the context and situations in which they are used. From this quote, it can be said that when talking about pragmatics means talking about how speakers choose forms of language to conclude the purpose of speaking (Revita, 2014)

In pragmatics we will also learn about the concept of speech acts. There are 2 things contained in the concept of speech act (speech act), namely action (speech) and speech or action (act). In practice, these two things can form the same meaning as proposed by the speaker, but can also be different or even totally opposite. This of course gives rise to a variety of speech acts that are influenced by various factors, including the context and purpose of the speaker. So, this blog post will discuss what is meant by speech acts and their types.

Understanding Speech Acts, When communicating, a speaker not only utters speech, but also acts. According to Verharr , the speech act in the utterance of a sentence contains the principle of the possibility to incorrectly state what is meant by the speaker. This relates to the strategy or strategy to make the speech partner do or not do something in accordance with the contents of the utterance delivered by the speaker. The speech act theory was put forward by two philosophers of language named John Austin and John Searle in the 1960s. According to the theory, every time the speaker says a sentence, he is trying to do something with the words (in the sentence). According to Austin terms (1965: 94), "by saying something, we do something". Austin in (Sagita et al., 2019) defines speech acts as a piece of speech produced as part of social interaction. Saying something is doing something, and language or speech can be used to make events. Austin asserted that speech acts are related to speech analysis in relation to the behavior of speakers of a language with the speaker. This speech act is a communication activity (act of locution) which contains the intention to be conveyed while speaking (the illocutionary power of an utterance) and the effect desired by the speaker (perlokusi from the utterance)

Meanwhile according to Chaer and Agustina (in Subandowo, 2014: 25), speech acts are individual phenomena that are psychological in nature and their survival is determined by the ability of the speaker's language to deal with certain situations by paying attention to the meanings and meanings of the speech. This speech act emphasizes the meaning or meaning of the action in a speech. Therefore, in every speech event there is a series of speech acts that are organized to achieve a certain goal. Speech acts can take the form of statements, orders, and statements. As for the Speech act (speech act) is an action carried out or delivered through speech acts in English in generalare labeled more specifically in minutes: apologies, complaints, promises or request. The situation around the speech speaker is called the action event. Speeh ations come from the interpretation of a speech in this action event. A speech may be delivered more then one speech act.

Types of speech acts Analytically the type, Austin (Subandowo, 2014) distinguishes speech acts into three types, namely acts of locution, acts of illocution, and acts of perlocution.

a. Locus Acts

Locus speech act is the act of saying something with words and sentences in accordance with the meaning in the dictionary and according to syntactic rules. Locus acts are speech acts that are relatively easiest to identify, because identification can be done without including the context of the speech that is covered in the speech situation. According to (Rahardi, 2003), locomotive acts are speech acts with words, phrases and sentences in accordance with the meanings contained in those words, phrases and sentences. In localizing acts there is no question about the purpose and function of the speech delivered by the speaker. For example, a speech that says "my hand is itchy", is intended to be a statement that describes the physical condition of the speaker who is feeling itchiness on his hand.

Based on grammatical categories, locus speech acts can be unattached into three, namely: 1. Declaration (Declarative) Form The form of statement functions only to tell something to others so that listeners are expected to pay attention. 2. Form of Question (Interrogative) The form of the question is useful for asking something so the listener is expected to provide answers to the questions asked by the speaker. 3. Form of the Command (Imperative) The imperative form has the intention that the contributor makes a response in the form of the action or action requested.

b. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary speech acts Are speech acts that contain intentions, their relationship with sentence forms that embody an expression. According to Rahardi (2008: 35), illocutionary speech acts are acts of doing something with a specific purpose and function. Illocutionary speech acts are usually concerned with granting permits, expressing thanks, ordering, offering, promising, and so on (Chaer in Subandowo, 2014: 29). Different from locus speech acts, illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that contain the purpose and function or power of speech. Illocutionary speech acts are not easy to identify, it is related to who speaks to whom, when, and where the speech acts are carried out, and so on. For example, in the speech "my hand is itchy", it is conveyed by the speaker not merely to describe the condition of his hand that is feeling itchy, but more than that, that the speaker does certain actions related to itching. For example, get itching drugs, and others.

Searle (in Subandowo, 2014: 30) groups illocutionary acts into five types, namely:

1. Assertive (assertives) Speech acts that describe a situation or event, such as reports, demands, and statements. Example: "The Final Semester Exams begin at exactly seven." 2. Directive (directive) The form of speech that the speaker intended to make an influence so that the speech partner takes action such as advice, request, and order. Example: "Please sit!" 3. Expressive (expressive) Speech acts used by the speaker to express feelings and attitudes towards something. Example: "Students are very handsome." 4. Commissive The form of speech that serves to express something in the future, such as promises or threats. Example: "I will propose to you next month." 5. Declarative (declarative) Speech acts that can change circumstances. Example: "I hereby declare your pass." These words change a person's status from a state of not graduating to a state of graduation.

c. Act of Perlocution

Perlokusi's speech acts refer to the effects of the speaker by saying something, such as making sure, happy, and motivated. According to Rahardi (2008: 36), the act of perlocution is an act that fosters influence (effect) on the speech partner. Examples of the words "my hands itch" can be used by the speaker to foster the effects of fear on the speech partner. The fear arises, it could be because the speaker works as a bouncer.

Speech is a form of speech to dissteminate ideas and even instill influence by giving systematic direction of thought, Agustin (2008:1). Based on the background above, this research tries to analyze the used of indirect speech by Ridwan kamil, Ridwan Kamil's name began to be known in the community when in 2013, he was nominated as mayor of Bandung. The results of the West Java Pilkada in 2018 ruled that Ridwan Kamil was elected Governor of West Java. he actually has a lot of achievements in which he as one of the best mayors in Indonesia founded Urbane worked in America and studied architecture at ITB. The use of language reflects the power in speech texts mostly uses declarative, imperative, and interrogative sentences.

Ridwan Kamil is also well known for his polite manner in every formal and informal activity in his speech which often makes jokes in his speech. Articles will discuss indirect speech acts found in some of his speeches, The findings and research show that there are two types of non-speech namely direct and indirect. This research is intended to illustrate the meaning of language speech acts.

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Indirect Speech Acts According to Yule (Fitriani & Pujiati, 2018), one of the most common types of indirect speech acts in English is the form of an interrogative. The speaker is not only expected the answer when saying the utterance, but also an action from the hearer, for example: „could you pass the salt?‟ Furthermore, Black (Fitriani & Pujiati, 2018) argued that when someone chooses one speech act rather than the others, and leaves the hearer to find out the meaning of what he said, then that is when we are dealing with indirect speech acts. When we are talking about speech acts, especially the indirect ones, we cannot ignore the most relevant thing which affects the use of everyday language. And that thing is called context. According to Brown & Yule (1996:35), the context began to be considered important for linguists since the beginning of 1970s. They begin to realize the role of context in interpreting sentences. The context of an utterance really determines its meaning proposed by the speaker. Both speaker and hearer need to consider the context which is included in speech acts, especially the indirect ones. In order to understand the meaning of speaker‟s utterances, he needs to know to whom, where, and in what situation he conveys the message or intention. Conversation is basically an oral spoken activity between two or more participants that generally takes place in a relaxed atmosphere.

Conversation is atool that allows the realization of cooperation and politeness in language activities. Therefore, an understanding of the implicature is necessary so that what the speaker says can be understood by the hearer. According to Yule (1996:35), implicatures are used to explain what the speaker might define, suggest, or mean which is different from what is actually said. The implicature is the delivery of a meaning that is different from the meaning of the utterances literally. So, it can be said that implicature has a contribution to the interpretation of indirect speech acts. So, actually what is the connection between indirect speech acts, context, and implicature? In the implicature, the relationship between the actual utterance and the unspoken intention is not that absolute. It means that there is a context situation which accommodates the emergence of that utterance. The implicature is used to consider what the speaker can suggest or mean as something different from what appears to be literal. Thus, the form of implicature is poured into the action performed by the speaker to the hearer which we refer it as indirect speech act.

**METHOD**

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach because in this study it produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from the person or behavior observed, Bogdan and Tylor in (Moleong, 2011: 4) The object of this study is the speech spoken by the guest speaker, Ridwan Kamil, who focused on the speech used in this study is data in the form of a governor's speech which contains indirect speech acts. The data source in this case study is the internet or reference material that can provide information related to this research. This research first looks for internet news sources, then classifies and determines the form of speech, then makes an indirect speech analyst used by the governor, Ridwan Kamil. Finally, the interpretation of the purpose of using indirect speech acts in speech.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Results**

In this section, the author will explain some of the remarks made by Governor Ridwan Kamil over the victory of becoming Governor of West Java, and those remarks are those  express indirect actions. The author will also try to define hidden messages

the governor wants to convey through indirectly in some of his speeches.

illocutionary speech acts have three forms namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Second, there are four types of illocutionary speech acts, namely assertive, diretif, commissive and expressive. Based on the focus of the study as a whole the results of the studyshows the forms and types of illocutionary speech acts seen in depth the speech was spoken by Ridwan Kamil. Speech act itself is a sentence of sentence to state that the speech partner can accept the intent of the speaker (Kridalaksana, 2009: 19-192). That way it can be said that in a sentence, speech acts can see the shape and can be understood by the listener or partner he said. Illocutionary Speech Forms

Judging from the form of illocutionary speech acts consist of three forms, namely, declarative, interrogative, and imperative.

**Data 001**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Utterance** | **Translation** |
| 1 | Hasil perhitungan suara **quick count** untuk Pilkada Gubernur Jawa Barat telah dirilis oleh berbagai lembaga survei. | The results of the **quick count** vote for the West Java Governor Election have been released by various survey institutions. |

Speech (1) is classified as declarative speech, because of speech can arrange information to the speech partners. Shaped speech the declarative is included in the type of directive, Emil welcomed and said if the results were not much different from the quick counts alias quick counts that have been carried out by various survey institutions. This means that quick count is scientific because it is indeed an academic tradition in the elections.

**Data 002**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Utterance** | **Translation** |
| 1 | Dari berbagai lembaga survey, banyak di antaranya yang menyatakan pasangan nomor urut satu, Ridwan Kamil dan Uu Ruzhanul Ulum unggul dari tiga pasangan lainnya . | From various survey institution, many of them stated that pair number one, Ridwan kamil and uu Ruzhanul Ulum were ahead of the other three pairs. |

Speech (1) is classified as declarative speech, because of speech can provide information to the speech partners. Shaped speech the declarative is included in the type of directive, from the data above, the information inquestion is about the victory. In terms of the speech from is marked by the tone of tone that tends to be neutral and a dot at the end of the sentence. Meanwhile seen from in termsof content, the speech contains information that is spoken by the speaker to the speech partner that many make that ridwan kamil as the winner to occupy as governor.

**Data 003**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Utterance** | **Translation** |
| 1 | Kemenangan Ini Sudah Takdir Allah, Kita Hanya Menjemput . | This Victory Is God's Fate, We Just Pick Up. |

Speech (3) is classified as imperative speech or instruction because it contains the speaker's order to the reader as the speech partner. From the data above which means that we are grateful for the results we have obtained. This advantage, of course, is the destiny of God, our job is only to pick up with endeavor and accelerate it with alms, which means we are grateful for the results we get. The speech in the form of imperative is included in the type of directive, because the speaker asks the community to keep up the effort and accelerate with alms

**Discussion**

The act of speaking is basically an act of communication. Speech is a form of speech to spread ideas and even instill influence by giving direction to systematic thinking, Agustin (2008: 1). The article will discuss the actions of indirect speech found in some of his speeches. The findings and research show that there are two types of non-speech namely direct and indirect. This study uses a pragmatic approach that focuses on indirect speech.

**CONCLUSION**

After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that Governor Ridwan Kamil used indirect speech in his speech because he wanted to make his speech more polite in formal situations. As many people know that Ridwan Kamil has innovative, creative and inspirational qualities, these three are Ridwan Kamil figures who make many people inspire him. Based on the analysis on  the previous part, it seems that Ridwan Kamil did not use many indirect actions. Ridwan Kamil uses indirect speech acts to show politeness,  to reduce the potential for conflict that can occur. Because he wants to increase the power of the message in his speech.  For further researchers, studies on indirect speech acts can be analyzed  by using pragmatic fields using various sources. This research only analyzes  he meaning of indirect speech acts and also the functions of using them formally  the situation especially in the ceremony. Meanwhile, this research can be widely analyzed by  use diction from using indirect speech actions and also indirect effects  speech acts for the listener.

First, there are three forms of illocutionary speech acts, namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Apart from that in life everyday, the reader is expected to understand that in every speech almost can be found any other intentions desired by speakers of their speech partners. The reader is also expected to be adept to digest well the specific purposes or illocutionary intentions of the utterances spoken by others. To convey intent  well, speakers choose words that should be used and can be used to train students' sensitivity to the environment around. Moreover, it can be used as a reference for teachers in giving lessons on negotiating material.

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