

# PRAGMATICS STUDY OF INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS IN GOVERNOR RIDWAN KAMIL'S VICTORY SPEECH

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## Abstract

The aim of this paper is to get an overall understanding of indirect speech acts found in some utterances that was delivered by the Governor of West Java, Ridwan Kamil. This research used qualitative descriptive method to get a deep and holistic understanding about indirect speech acts found in some State Address of the Governor. This research is a qualitative description research. The source of the data in this study is the utterance spoken by West Java governor, Ridwan Kamil. The data analysis technique in this study used pragmatics as the study of speaker meaning as distinct from word or sentence meaning. Based on the data analysis, it can be considered that there are two forms of illocutionary speech acts that is used. First, the form of illocutionary speech acts found in this speech are categorized as declarative, imperative, and interrogative. Second, the type of illocutionary speech acts found are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. It shows that the speech that was delivered by Ridwan Kamil is very well prepared. In sum, speech act theory is needed in the philosophy of language not only because it has demonstrated a wide variety of meaningful uses of language, but also for generating insights into underlying problems.

**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. Yule (2000) emphasized that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's attending meanings, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak. From this explanation, it can be said that when talking about pragmatics means talking about how speakers choose forms of language to conclude the purpose of speaking (Blutner, 2004)

In pragmatics, the concept of speech acts is also learned in appropriate way. There are two 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 must gives rise to a variety of speech acts that are influenced by various factors, including the context and purpose of the speaker.

When communicating, a speaker not only utters speech, but also acts. According to Grundy (2000), 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 Wilson & Sperber (2004) "by saying something, we do something", 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. Mey (2001) 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 (perlocutionary from the utterance). This is inline with Anggraeni et al. (2020) that emphasized that 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 general are labeled more specifically in minutes: apologies, complaints, promises or request. The situation around the speech speaker is called the action event. Speech acts come from the interpretation of a speech in this action event. A speech may be delivered more than one speech act.

In general, Searle (1969) in Grundy (2004) and Levinson (2004) identifies three basic dimensions that differ from one another, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts (the act of saying something) are speech acts to express something with words, phrases, and sentences according to the meaning contained. An illocutionary act (the act of doing something) is a speech act to do something with a specific purpose. A perlocutionary act (the act of affecting someone) is a speech act intended to influence the interlocutor.

#### a. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary 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. Locutionary 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 Hewstone et al., (2007) locutionary acts are speech acts with words, phrases and sentences in accordance with the meanings contained in those words, phrases and sentences. In locutionary 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.

According to Yule (2000) grammatical categories of locutionary speech acts can be unattached into three, first is declaration (declarative) form. The form of statement functions only to tell something to others so that listeners are expected to pay attention. Second is 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. Third is 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 Grundy (2008) 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 (Moeschler, 2004). Different from locutionary 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.

Furthermore, from these three dimensions, Searle developed a taxonomy of speech acts which consists of five categories: (1) Assertive, intends to convey something that is bound to the truth expressed (statement, description, and prediction), (2) Directive, aims to produce a statement. effects in the form of actions taken by the speaker (orders, requests, and requests), (3) Commissive, intends to bind the speech of the speaker to carry out what he says in the future (promises, oaths, and bets), (4) Expressive, aims to expresses the psychological attitude of the speaker to the implied situation (greetings, praise, and gratitude), and (5) Declaration, intends to change the reality of the situation according to proportions (fires, recruitment, and endorsements).

Yule (2000) groups illocutionary acts into five types, namely: 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 Fitriani & Pujiati (2018), 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 disseminate ideas and even instill influence by giving systematic direction of thought (Moeschler, 2004). 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 are the most common types of indirect speech acts in English is the form of an interrogative (Rahmayani & Dwiyuliana, 2018). 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 Horn & Ward (2004) 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 a tool 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 (2000), 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 research used qualitative descriptive method. According to Creswell (2014) qualitative research is aimed at understanding the phenomena of what is experienced by the subject of research such as behavior, perception, motivation, holistic actions qualitatively using words and language in natural special contexts by using various scientific methods. In this research,

the subject of this study is the speech spoken by the governor, 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 analysis used by the governor, Ridwan Kamil. Finally, the interpretation is taken based on pragmatics and speech act classification.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

As explained earlier, the authors aims to pay attention to speech act that is delivered by governor Ridwan Kamil. From the data which has analyzed, the researchers found three classifications of expressive speech act contained in the speech on Ridwan Kamil on his victory day. There are; declarative, interrogative, and imperative . It is found that 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 authors also tried 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, directive, commissive and expressive. Based on the focus of the study as a whole the results of the study shows 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 ( Rahmayani & Dwiyuliana , 2018). Thus, it is truly right 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. Below , here is the data of the utterances of the governor's speech.

#### Data 001

No	Utterance	Translation
1	Hasil perhitungan suara <b>quick count</b> untuk Pilkada Gubernur Jawa Barat telah dirilis oleh berbagai lembaga survei.	The results of the <b>quick count</b> 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
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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 uuRuzhanulUlum were ahead of the other three pairs.
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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 in question is about the victory. In terms of the speech form 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 terms of content, the speech contains information that is spoken by the speaker to the speech partner that many make that ridwankamil 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**

After analyzing the data, it can be seen and considered that Governor Ridwan Kamil used indirect speech act 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 of the leader, these three characteristics 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 (Sagita & Setiawan, 2019). Since he wants to increase the power of the message in his speech, thus his speech is very well prepared and it shows that he is a very careful person. . This is inline with Rahmayani & Dwiuliana (2018), Fitriani & Pujiati(2018), and Anggraeni et.al (2020) 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. The direction of conformity of speech acts describes how an action relates to the world. A statement has a "word-to-world" suitability which is the speaker's attempt to make his words "fit" with reality. In contrast, the expression of promise has a "world-to-word" suitability because it is an attempt on the part of the speaker to make reality according to his words. Speech act theory is needed in the philosophy of language not only because it has demonstrated a wide variety of meaningful uses

of language, but also for generating insights into underlying problems. For example, the difference between the speaker's meaning directly and indirectly, the intent of a clue and the truth, the division between the semantic and pragmatic aspects of the meaning that is communicated, and knowledge in the field of linguistic.

## CONCLUSION

There are three forms of illocutionary speech acts found in the victory's speech of Governor Ridwan Kamil. Those are declarative form, interrogative form, and imperative form. Apart from that in life everyday, the reader is expected to understand that in every speech almost can be found any other intentions or desired that is delivered by speakers toward their speech partners. The interlocutors is also expected to be more intelligent to catch the meaning of the speech, in order to be able to obtain the specific purposes or illocutionary intentions of the utterances that is spoken by others. To convey intent well, speakers choose words that should be used and can be used properly 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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