

ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS IN THE SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ON THE REPEAL OF PPKM: IN THE STUDY OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE J. L. AUSTIN

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Abstract

This study's goal is to figure out what kinds of illocutionary speech acts President Joko Widodo used when he talked about firing PPKM in Indonesia. After studying the philosophy of language, J.L. Austin's theory on the speaking acts of language is used as a theoretical foundation. Qualitative or linguistic research methods are used in this method of study. In this research, the way information is gathered is by listening and taking notes. In this study, President Joko Widodo's speech about firing PPKM in Indonesia, which includes illocutionary speech acts, is used as a source of data. This study is based on an address that Joko Widodo posted on Instagram about the end of PPKM in Indonesia. According to the research that has been done, President Joko Widodo talked about the firing of PPKM in Indonesia 22 times in his speech. With 9 utterances, illocutionary expositives made up most of the study's findings. Exercitives came in second with 7 utterances, followed by commissive with 4 and behabilitives with 2.

Keywords: Language philosophy J.L. Austin, illocutionary, dismissal of PPKM

Introduction

Linguistics is a scientific discipline about language. There are several areas of linguistics such as phonology, syntax, semantics, morphology, and pragmatics. One important area of linguistics is pragmatics. Pragmatics studies the use of language by humans which is determined by the conditions of a society (Oktadistio et al., 2018). Pragmatic studies include context, deictic, presuppositions, implicatures, and speech acts. Speech acts are the central point of pragmatics in this research. Speech acts can be categorized as part of language science or linguistic studies. A speech act is when people utter an utterance, not always to represent something; on the contrary, by uttering an utterance, they actually do something (Austin et al., 1963). An understanding of John Langshaw Austin's theory states that sometimes, when someone says something, it is not always to describe something. On the contrary, by uttering an utterance or statement, they actually do something. Speech acts are acts of making statements, giving orders, praising, apologizing, refusing, etc. This is one of the functions of language in the study of linguistics. Language functions can be divided or classified into several functions, namely directive function, expressive function, informational function, contextual function, poetic function, metalingual function and interactional function (Fadilah, 2019). Speech acts certainly involve several aspects such as the speaker and the listener. Involving the speaker, listener, and speech

by the speaker are forms or types of speech acts. There are many types of actions associated with a speaker's speech. Speakers have carried out actions in the classroom which include making statements, asking questions, issuing orders, giving reports, greetings, and warnings (Chakim, 2019). This research will link speech acts with the philosophy of language.

Philosophy of language can be defined as a form of interpreting conceptual knowledge through understanding language to get a concept of how language works, namely how language should be and how language can be said to be good (Poedjosoedarmo in Setyowati & Nurwahidin, 2022). Philosophy of language can be classified into 2 words (Kaelan in Salliyanti, 2004), namely:

1. Philosophers' attention to language in analyzing, solving and explaining philosophical problems and concepts.
2. Philosophers' attention to language as a material object that they discuss and the search for the nature of language, which will later become a model for theoretical development among many language theories.

The philosophy of language and speech acts is one of the objects of pragmatic study which in its development cannot be separated between the two. Philosophy of language is a scientific field that integrates philosophy and linguistics. This discipline investigates the nature and location of language as a human activity, with contextual and theoretical roots in linguistics. (Izhar & Seftika, 2020). The philosophy of language seeks and discovers the nature of science or the nature of knowledge conceptually.

In the study of the philosophy of science, we know that there are three important aspects in the philosophy of science, namely ontology (the essence of the existence of a thing or knowledge), epistemology (the process or method of achieving a thing or knowledge, and the third is axiology (the usefulness or role of a thing or knowledge). (Mubin, 2020). In this research, we will examine the study of the philosophy of language in ontology and relate it to speech acts which are part of the science of language. In various communities, the term "ontology" has various interpretations. The most significant difference is between philosophical concepts, which is a long-standing tradition, and the concept of processing, which has emerged in recent years in the knowledge engineering community, starting with the informal definition of (computational) ontology as "the study of knowledge." "explicit specifications of conceptualization" (Guarino et al., 2009).

Examining speech acts ontologically is the study of speech acts in terms of the concept of essence, especially the concept of speech and activity in language. (Izhar & Seftika, 2020). John Langshaw Austin was the person who came up with this. According to him, language can be used to carry out actions through studying the differences between performative speech acts and constative speech acts. The theory used to analyze this research is John Langshaw Austin's thoughts on the philosophy of language including his theory of illocutionary speech acts. Austin is one of the people known as a philosopher of ordinary language. He was also one of the people who started modern speech act theory. Austin was known to talk a lot about new ideas that analytic philosophers had never or rarely discussed before. This is especially true when it comes to types of speech/speech and language/speech acts in everyday language. He says that it is better to hide the various types and differences of everyday language so that the true source of philosophical confusion can be discovered or established. (Khoyin in Astuti & Sauri, 2021). This research is based on the theory expressed by John Langshaw Austin regarding the study of philosophy and speech acts, where speech acts themselves were initially born from the study of the philosophy of language.

This research will also assess the speech or speech delivered by the President of the Republic of Indonesia Jokowi when the President made the announcement regarding the revocation of PPKM in Indonesia on Friday, December 30 2022. PPKM (Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities) is a policy made by the Indonesian government which has been implemented since 2020 to dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia (Hulu et al., 2022). The importance of conveying this information to the public plus being conveyed directly by the number one person in Indonesia makes conveying this information very vital and important. In addition, the information he conveyed was broadcast by almost all TV stations in Indonesia, and posted by social media and existing platforms. It is felt that the language study aspect needs to examine the effectiveness of conveying information when studied in terms of linguistics and philosophy of language. Previously in 2020 there was research into the President's speech acts in conveying PPKM, only at that time he emphasized the implementation of PPKM in Indonesia. Previous research showed that 10 data were found in the form

of orders, 3 data in the form of requests, 2 data in the form of suggestions, and 4 data in the form of invitations (Rahmawati, 2022). It's just that the research did not classify the findings by type of speech act. This research will reveal whether there are significant differences in the types of speech acts between the implementation and termination of PPKM in Indonesia in the president's speech.

Because this research is related to speech acts, Austin differentiates them into three types, namely; first is the locutionary act, then the illocutionary act, and the last is the perlocutionary act (Austin in Astuti & Sauri, 2021). Based on speech acts, Austin divided illocutionary acts into four types: executive, commissive, behavioral, and expositive. First, Exercitive; A type of speech that has power and consequences because it uses power, rights, or influence. Examples include inviting, encouraging, and suggesting which are used in this narrative. Second, commissive or commissive speech in Indonesian; speech that requires the speaker to act according to what he says, for example a promise, plan, or agreement, which makes this sentence possible. Third, behavior/behabitives; a type of speech that is related to how people act in social situations and how they feel about something, apologizing, congratulating, or thanking are some examples of this type of speech. Lastly, expositives or expositive sentences in the Indonesian translation; sentences that explain something from a certain point of view, make an argument, or use references to explain something such as assertion, explanation inform.

Methods

Qualitative descriptive research is the method in this research. Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena (Hancock, 2006). Qualitative has research procedures and produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and behavior that can be analyzed and observed (Munhall, 2008). The data source for this research is the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Jokowi. The illocutionary utterance contained in the president's speech regarding the delivery of information regarding the termination of PPKM in Indonesia on 30 December 2022 via the Instagram channel of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Jokowi, is the object of this research.

The method used in collecting data in this research is the listening or observing method. The listening method is a data collection model that is carried out by listening/listening to the use of the language being studied (Sudaryanto 1993 in Astuti & Sauri, 2021). So the data was collected by listening/listening to the president's speech and then it was revealed in the form of a transcript regarding the delivery of information regarding the termination of PPKM in Indonesia on 30 December 2022 via the Instagram channel of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Jokowi. Free and competent listening techniques were used to collect data, meaning that the researcher was not involved in the speech being asked, but instead became an observer by listening to it. The speech is then transcribed into text, which is then used as data.

The researcher's data analysis method follows the data analysis component flow model described by Miles and Huberman in (Wijaya, 2018), namely data reduction, data presentation, and producing conclusions or verification as the final step. The selection of data needed for research is in accordance with the definition of the reduction stage. At this point, the researcher selects speech data, illocutionary speech acts, from the collected data. Then, data presentation or data display is the presentation and storage of speech from a data source that cannot be understood. The display of this group of speech data is based on its illocutionary power, in accordance with Austin's ideas or theory explained previously. In the final stage, namely the conclusion drawing, which is drawing conclusions regarding the illocutionary utterance in the president's speech regarding the delivery of information regarding the termination of PPKM in Indonesia on 30 December 2022 via the Instagram channel of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Jokowi?

Result and Discussion

This research was conducted on the content of the president's speech regarding the delivery of information regarding the termination of PPKM in Indonesia on December 30 2022 via the Instagram channel of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Jokowi, as shown in the following picture.

"Bapak ibu dan saudara-saudara sebangsa se-tanah air Alhamdulillah Indonesia termasuk negara yang berhasil mengendalikan pandemi Covid 19 dengan baik dan sekaligus bisa menjaga stabilitas ekonominya. Kebijakan gas dan rem yang menyeimbangkan penanganan kesehatan dan perekonomian menjadi Kunci keberhasilan kita, kalau kita lihat dalam beberapa bulan terakhir pandemi covid-19 semakin terkendali, per 27 Desember 2022 1,7 kasus per satu juta penduduk, positivity rate mingguan itu 3,35 persen.

Tingkat perawatan rumah sakit atau BOR berada di angka 4,79 persen dan angka kematian di angka 2,39 perse. Ini semuanya berada di bawah standar dari WHO dan seluruh kabupaten kota di Indonesia saat ini berstatus pphm level 1, di mana pembatasan kerumunan dan pergerakan orang di tingkat rendah. Setelah mengkaji dan mempertimbangkan perkembangan tersebut, kita ini mengkaji sudah lebih dari 10 bulan dan lewat pertimbangan-pertimbangan yang berdasarkan angka-angka yang ada. Maka pada hari ini pemerintah memutuskan untuk mencabut PPKM yang tertuang dalam Instruksi Mendagri nomor 50 dan 51 Tahun 2022.

Jadi tidak ada lagi pembatasan kerumunan dan pergerakan masyarakat. Namun demikian, Saya minta kepada seluruh masyarakat dan komponen bangsa untuk tetap hati-hati dan waspada. Pertama, masyarakat harus meningkatkan kesadaran dan kewaspadaan dalam menghadapi dari risiko covid. Pemakaian masker keramaian dan ruang tertutup harus tetap dilanjutkan kesadaran vaksinasi harus terus digalakkan karena ini akan membantu meningkatkan imunitas. Masyarakat harus semakin Mandiri dalam mencegah penularan mendeteksi gejala dan mencari pengobatan kedua aparat dan lembaga pemerintah tetap harus siaga fasilitas kesehatan di semua wilayah harus siap siaga dengan fasilitas dan tenaga kesehatan pastikan mekanisme vaksinasi di lapangan tetap berjalan, utamanya vaksinasi Booster.

Dalam masa transisi ini, Satgas covid 19 pusat dan daerah tetap dipertahankan untuk merespon penyebaran yang cepat. Jadi satgas di daerah tetap ada selama masa transisi Bapak Ibu dan saudara-saudara sebangsa dan tanah air, walaupun PPKM dicabut. Ini juga perlu saya sampaikan jangan sampai ada kekhawatiran, walaupun PPKM dicabut bansos akan tetap dilanjutkan bansos selama PPKM akan dilanjutkan. Di tahun 2023, bantuan vitamin dan obat-obatan akan tetap tersedia di fase yang ditunjuk dan beberapa insentif insentif pajak dan lain-lain juga akan terus dilanjutkan. Saya rasa itu yang ingin saya sampaikan Semoga itu aja Maha Kuasa senantiasa meridhoi segala ikhtiar bangsa Indonesia untuk mencapai Indonesia maju terima kasih.

Dan mungkin perlu sedikit saya tambahkan Indonesia termasuk satu dari 4 negara G20 yang dalam 10-11 bulan berturut turut tidak mengalami gelombang pandemi. Kita ingat saat puncak delta kita berada pada angka 56 000 di Juli 2021, dan Februari 2022 kita alami lagi puncak tren karena Omicron berada diangka 64000 kasus harian. Saya kira data data ini perlu saya sampaikan. Kemudian kondisi pandemi juga semakin terkendali kalau kita lihat kemarin kasus harian per 29 Desember hanya 685, kemudian angka kematian di 2,39 persen, BOR juga berada di 4,79 persen. ICU harian di 297. Kemudian ini yang juga penting, pencabutan PPKM ini juga dilandasi oleh tingginya cakupan imunitas penduduk, jadi dari Sero survei ini kalau kita lihat angkanya di desember 2021 itu berada di 87,8 persen. Di Juli 2022 ini berada di angka 98,5 persen. Artinya kekebalan kita ini secara komunitas berada di angka yang sangat tinggi dan jumlah vaksinasi sampai hari ini berada di angka 448.525.478 dosis, ini juga sebuah angka yang tidak sedikit saya rasa itu tambahannya."

Figure 1. Transcript of the contents of President Jokowi's speech

1. Illocutionary 'Exercitives'

Presiden : *Namun demikian, Saya minta kepada seluruh masyarakat dan komponen bangsa untuk tetap hati-hati dan waspada. Pertama, masyarakat harus meningkatkan kesadaran dan kewaspadaan dalam menghadapi dari risiko covid.*

Figure 2. Illocutionary Transcript of Executives

Analysis: this speech is categorized as illocutionary executives because it is a type of signal/advice/warning. The purpose of this speech is in the form of a warning or advice to the public to remain careful and alert in facing the risk of Covid 19 which still exists even though the implementation of PPKM has been stopped.

2. Illocutionary 'Commissives'

Presiden : *Dalam masa transisi ini, Satgas covid 19 pusat dan daerah tetap dipertahankan untuk merespon penyebaran yang cepat.*

Figure 3. Commissives Illocution Transcript

Analysis: this utterance is categorized as a commissive illocutionary because it is a type of action/action of a person to provide a guarantee/responsibility with a result or condition. The purpose of this speech is to guarantee the readiness of the central and regional Covid-19 task forces in responding or anticipating the spread of the virus even though the implementation of PPKM has been lifted.

3. Illocutionary Behabitives

Presiden : *Bapak ibu dan saudara-saudara sebangsa se-tanah air Alhamdulillah Indonesia termasuk negara yang berhasil mengendalikan pandemi Covid 19 dengan baik dan sekaligus bisa menjaga stabilitas ekonominya.*

Figure 4. Transcript of Illocutionary Behabitives

Analysis: this utterance is categorized as a behabitive illocutionary because it is a type of action/action of someone to express gratitude for a success. The purpose of this speech is to express gratitude for the State's success in controlling the Covid 19 pandemic well while being able to maintain the country's economic stability as a basis for repealing PPKM in Indonesia.

4. Illocutionary Expositives

Presiden : *Maka pada hari ini pemerintah memutuskan untuk mencabut PPKM yang tertuang dalam Instruksi Mendagri nomor 50 dan 51 Tahun 2022.*

Figure 5. Illocution Expositives Transcript

Analysis: this utterance is categorized as an illocutionary expositive because it is a type of Stating, namely a person's action/action to give a statement or state something clearly and definitely. The purpose of this utterance is to make a statement of certainty after the study and data are presented to make the speaker provide a statement clearly and with certainty.

The overall results of the analysis can be seen from the table below.

Table 1. Illocutionary Analysis

No	Ilokusi	Jumlah tuturan
1	Exercitives	7
2	Commisives	4
3	Behabitivies	2
4	Expositives	9
Total Tuturan		22

The results of speech act research on the content of the president's speech regarding the delivery of information regarding the termination of PPKM in Indonesia on 30 December 2022 via the Instagram channel of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Jokowi, were dominated by illocutionary expositives with a total of 9 utterances. Meanwhile, exercitives were in second place with a total of 7 utterances, commissives with 4 utterances, and behabitives with the number of utterances 2.

From the results of this analysis, it shows that in the president's speech the information regarding the termination of PPKM in Indonesia is more about expositives and exercitives. Expositives which contain statements with certainty, adding, remembering and predicting are the most dominant types of speech acts. While Exercitives containing commands, requests, wishes and warnings only have a slight difference in number with Expositives, they can also be categorized as the dominant part of the president's speech. Behabitives which contain thanks, apologies, congratulations, sympathy and Commissives in the form of promises, guarantees, refusals are the few utterances in the speech delivered by the president in his information announcement regarding the termination of PPKM in Indonesia.

According to the results of research analysis, the philosophical study of speech acts requires examination of speech acts in terms of ontology, epistemology and axiology (Izhar & Seftika, 2020). This is a study of speech acts in terms of the concept of essence, namely the concept of spoken language and acts. Investigating speech acts epistemologically is studying them in terms of the concept of process, procedure, or how they function in language. Apart from examining speech acts axiologically, it is also necessary to study speech acts in terms of the concept of value or linguistic superiority of the speech act.

Conclusion

Illocutionary speech acts in the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Jokowi regarding information on stopping PPKM in Indonesia, there are four types of illocutionary speech acts with 22 speech data from the President from the results of the analysis that has been carried out. The purpose of speech Expositives, stating with certainty, adding, remembering and predicting are the most dominant types of speech acts. The purpose of the Exercitives' speech is to contain commands, requests, wishes and warnings, which only have a slight difference in number with the Expositives, but can be categorized as the dominant part in the president's speech. The purpose of Behabitives' speech contains thanks, apology, congratulations, sympathy. The Commissive's aim in the form of guarantees and denials is that there is a small amount of speech in the speech made by the president in his information announcement regarding the termination of PPKM in Indonesia. In philosophy, especially the study of language philosophy, this research cannot be separated from aspects of ontology, epistemology and axiology.

Research related to the use of language in the content of President RI Jokowi's speech regarding the dismissal of PPKM is very relevant during a pandemic like this, even though currently according to data Indonesia has entered an endemic period. It is hoped that in the future, research on speech acts in the content of speech can continue to be carried out, in order to increase and make diversity in research continue to increase and be useful.

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