A Descriptive Study of Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Twitter Account of Presidential Candidates in Indonesia in the Period of September-April 2019

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Abstract

Language is the most popular topic of research. Speech acts is the one of the study that can be accomplished by the researcher. Speech acts are discovered in everyday life as well as in the movie. In this research, the researcher focuses on identifying the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts in the tweets of presidential candidates in Indonesia, Jokowi & Prabowo, during the campaign period of September – April 2019. The researcher uses descriptive-qualitative design as the methodology of the research. The data collected by documentation following the Twitter accounts of both the presidential candidates and then the researcher screenshotsed their tweets during September – April 2019. It was totally found 238 tweets or 143 tweets of Jokowi and 95 tweets of Prabowo that were performed as the illocutionary speech acts. There are 5 types of illocutionary speech acts occur in both Twitter account of Jokowi and Prabowo namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. The researcher successfully identified that expressive illocutionary speech act and the most-frequently-used by both Jokowi and Prabowo. It performs 46.7 %. And the least types of illocutionary speech act that was used by them are declarative. It performs only 3.8 %. The tweets of Jokowi performed 30 functions and the tweets of Prabowo performed 24 functions. The researcher suggests that this research can be useful as learning source and they can use the tweets as moduls for practice illocutionary speech acts for both teacher and students. For the next researcher, this research needs to be done further by the next researchers for understanding illocutionary speech acts more in Twitter sentences to produce complete information.

Keyword: Speech Acts; Illocutionary speech act; Twitter

A. Introduction

Effective and interactive communication processes basically involve two or more parties, namely speakers and opponents. Speakers strive to convey information to the opponents of speech, while opponents say they receive the information. So when the goals and ideas in the speaker's mind are conveyed, the communication process can be said to be successful.
Communication cannot be separated from communication tools, namely language. According to Ratnasari (2018: 3) language is a tool to make it easier for humans to communicate both in direct interaction or using electronic devices. So that language can help humans to convey an idea or purpose in various fields of activity. There are four factors that need to be considered in starting an effective communication namely: 1) the person speaking, 2) the person being invited to talk, 3) the situation of the discussion whether formal or non-formal, and 4) topic discussed. President who stands in front of an official forum, of course the president will use formal language. And even a teacher, if standing in front of the class when delivering lessons to his students, he will speak using formal language. One of social media used as tool for communication is twitter. The message or information written has its own purpose. It can be in the form of orders, notifications, instructions, prohibitions and others.

Illocutionary speech act research has been carried out by much previous research; such as the research conducted by Listya and Novitasari (2013) entitled The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Joko Widodo’s speech. This study aims to identify illocutionary acts that occur in the Joko Widodo speech’s in the first when presidency inauguration and second in 9th KTT East Asia in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar (2014). Furthermore, this study aims to find out types and functions of illocutionary acts used in President Joko Widodo speech. The data are presented descriptively because it was described and explain illocutionary acts used by President Joko Widodo such as described the types and the functions of the illocutionary acts found in his speech. This research to identify the types of Illocutionary speech acts which are presented in the Twitter Account of Presidential Candidates in Indonesia in Period September-April 2019 and also to identify the functions of Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Twitter Account of Presidential Candidates in Indonesia in Period September-April 2019.

B. Research Method

1. Research Design
This study uses descriptive qualitative method because the data obtained from the research results are qualitative in the form of written words. This study aims to show and explain the types of illocutionary speech acts and its functions from the tweets of two Indonesian Presidential Candidates @jokowi and @prabowo during the campaign activities in period of September-April 2019.

2. The Research Area
The object of this study is tweets from the Twitter accounts of two Indonesia Presidential Candidates @jokowi and @prabowo during the campaign in the period September-April 2019.

3. The Research Respondent
The object of this study is tweets from the Twitter accounts of two Indonesia Presidential Candidates @jokowi and @prabowo during the
campaign in the period September-April 2019. From the tweets on the President's twitter account, the researchers obtained research data in the form of discourses or sentences written in the accounts.

4. Data Collection Method
The data collection method that researchers use is the documentation method. According to Suharsini (2010: 274) the documentation method is to find data related to using books, transcripts, newspapers, magazines, meeting notes, ancient inscriptions, and agendas. This method is applied to collect data related to presidential candidate tweets in the form of illocutionary speech acts, by listening and capturing (screenshots) of each @jokowi and @prabowo tweets during campaign activities.

5. Data Analysis Method
According to Miles and Hubermen (1984), the main components of the analysis process in this study are 1) data reduction, 2) data display, and 3) conclusion or verification. They are: 1) The researcher follows both twitter account of @jokowi and @prabowo to find out their tweets. The campaign activities that they posted during September-April 2019 are being screenshots by the researcher. This is the way that the researcher does to collect the data. After the researcher obtain research data the researcher reduce the data, by sorting out data that includes types of illocutionary speech acts. 2) The data that have been collected according its types of illocutionary speech acts are presented into the data sheets to analyzes the functions of each type of illocutionary speech acts on the tweets of presidential candidates. 3) The last is conclusion/drawing. In this step, the researcher arranges and analyzes all the data that have been collected based on the types and the functions of illocutionary speech act.

C. Conclusion
The researcher has been analyzed the data taken from Twitter account of two presidential candidates in Indonesia in the period of September-April 2019, Jokowi & Prabowo, which is about the performance of the illocutionary speech acts. There are totally 238 tweets from both presidential candidates that occurred in the illocutionary speech acts. According to the result, it can be concluded that:

There are 5 types of illocutionary speech acts occur in both Twitter account of Jokowi and Prabowo. They are expressive, assertive, directive, declarative and commissive. Jokowi used those types of illocutionary speech acts in his 143 tweets and Prabowo used it in his 95 tweets. It shows that Jokowi preferred to use illocutionary speech acts more than Prabowo.

The functions of illocutionary speech act in the Twitter account of presidential candidates in Indonesia in the period of September-April 2019 perform totally in 54 functions. The tweets of Jokowi performed 30 functions and the tweets of Prabowo performed 24 functions. Those are performed according to their types of illocutionary speech acts.
For Jokowi, there are 7 functions in the expressive illocutionary speech acts namely thanking, greeting, boasting, congratulating, praising, condoling, and complimenting. Assertive performed in 5 functions namely informing, stating, reminding, claiming, and assuring. Directive used 13 functions such as advising, daring, telling, asking, requiring, begging, forbidding, ordering, suggesting, commanding, praying, requesting, and warning. Commissive used 3 functions namely promising, swearing and committing. The last, declarative used 2 functions namely naming and declaring.

For Prabowo, there are 7 functions in the expressive illocutionary speech acts namely thanking, greeting, praising, complimenting, condoling, apologizing, congratulating, and boasting. Assertive performed in 5 functions such as assuring, informing, reminding, confessing, and stating. Directive used 6 functions namely praying, advising, demanding, ordering, commanding, and forbidding. Commissive used 3 functions namely committing, vowing and promising. The last, declarative used 3 functions namely blessing, declaring and naming.

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E. Reference


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