

EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS TOWARDS AGUS YUDHOYONO'S NEWS IN JAKARTA GLOBE AND THE JAKARTA POTS'S NEWSPAPERS

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Volume 8
No. 1
September 2023
Page 754-764

Abstract:

Understanding the function of socially and culturally aspects play an important role in language learning. People will use a different language in a different context and situation. They will find out with whom, where, when, and in what stages they are talking. Therefore, the context cannot be separated to comprehend an utterance. According to Yule (1996) states that context is the situation surrounding the production of utterance. Furthermore, Leech (1983: 13) in Citraesmana (2015) states that "context is any background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer which contributes to the interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance." Therefore, this present paper is aimed to find out the expressive illocutionary acts in newspapers from Jakarta Globe and the Jakarta Post about the current issue of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's son which is Agus Yudhoyono who decided to take part in Jakarta gubernatorial election. The newspaper from Jakarta Globe entitled "There's Logic behind Sacrificing Agus Yudhoyono's Military Career: Former House Speaker" which published on Saturday, September 24, 2016. Besides, the newspaper from The Jakarta Post entitled "SBY's son's decision to enter politics regretted: TNI" which published on September 29, 2016. The research objectives are to find the types of expressive illocutionary acts that used in the utterance and to find the similarities of expressive illocutionary acts in both newspaper. Further, this research employs a qualitative approach as suggested by Creswell (2014) and find 14 utterances as the data. The finding of the research showed that there were two types of expressive illocutionary acts that found in the article, protesting and praising. Moreover, both types of the illocutionary acts are found in Jakarta Globe and Jakarta Post.



Keyword: Speech Act, Expressive Illocutionary Acts, Newspaper

Cite this as: Maulidia, Humaira Restu., Kusumah, Cita Mustika., Novita, Dien., Sumarni, Teti. (2023). Expressive Illocutionary Acts Towards Agus Yudhoyono's News In Jakarta Globe And The Jakarta Pots's Newspapers. Literacy Utama. <https://doi.org/10.33197/ejlutama.vol8.iss1.2023.2655.4585>

Article History:

Received: 30 July 2023; Revised: 10 September 2023; Accepted: 18 September 2023

INTRODUCTION

An action can be shown through utterances. It is called speech act, the most culture specific. Speech act theory was developed in the middle of twentieth century as sense of dissatisfaction on the part of writers such as J.L. Austin. He defines speech act as a situation and performs a certain kind of action by itself (Austin, 1962 in Citraresmana (2015). Furthermore, he added that speech act could be analyzed through three parts. Those are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

Locutionary act is the act of making a meaningful utterance. It is also known as a locution or an utterance act. Besides, illocutionary act is the way a sentence is used to show an attitude with a certain function. On the other hand, perlocutionary act is an action as a consequence of saying something. It is also known as perlocutionary effect. Illocutionary act is divided into five groups as proposed by Searle (1976) in Citraresmana (2015). Those are *representatives* which commit the speaker to the truth of a particular proposition, such as asserting. *Directives* are utterances which try to get someone to do something such as ordering. Next, *commissives* which describe commit the speaker to a future course of action such as promising. *Expressive* are utterances which show a particular psychological state such as apologizing. The last is *declaratives* which describe an immediate change in a state of affairs such as excommunicating. The activity of the speaker in producing a certain utterance is referred to as an illocutionary act. The illocutionary act defines how the entire statement is to be taken in the discussion, making it essential to learn. People who learn illocutionary act will understand the purpose of utterances, avoid misunderstandings when communication occurs, and comprehend the message that was previously unknown. Because every remark made in conversation by the speaker not only has a literal meaning, but also has a goal for the listener.

Based on the previously mentioned concept researchers examined illocutionary speech acts in "Agus Yudhoyono's News in Jakarta Globe and Jakarta Post Newspapers." This study examines Agus Yudhoyono's illocutionary acts. Almira (2017) conducted a similar investigation. The survey found that representatives are the most commonly used speech acts. Representatives are represented by 113 utterances out of 244. Other research has been conducted by Isnawati, Anam, and Diana (2015), who discovered that directions are the most commonly employed speech acts. The research questions are (1) What are types of expressive illocutionary acts that used in the utterance? and (2) Is there any similarities of expressive illocutionary acts in both newspaper?. Therefore, the research objectives are to find the types of expressive illocutionary acts that used in the utterance and to find the similarities of expressive illocutionary acts in both newspaper.

LITERATURE REVIEW

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METHOD

Language plays as a significant role in communication. It needs two important parts. Those are linguistic section which describes form accuracy and language structures and pragmatic which shows form accuracy and structure of using context. According to Levinson (1983) in Citraresmana (2015) states that:

1. "Pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding",
2. "Pragmatics is the study of aspects of meaning not covered in semantics".

The underlying topic of pragmatic is about speech act. In linguistics, speech act is defined as an utterance of a speaker's intention and gives an effect on a listener. This view is in line with Austin (1962) in Citraresmana (2015) states that speech act describes a situation and performs a certain kind of action by itself. Furthermore, he added that speech act is divided into three parts. Those are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary act is the act of making a meaningful utterance. It is also known as a locution or an utterance act. Besides, illocutionary acts is the way a sentence that is used to show an attitude with a certain function. On the other hand, perlocutionaryact is an action as a consequence of saying something. It is also known as perlocutionaryeffect. For example, there is someone who asked about Frank in the telephone. “*Is Frank there?*”. Thus, the locution of the utterance before is “*Is Frank there?*”. Meanwhile, the illocution of the utterance before is the intention of the speaker who wants to talk with Frank through interrogative sentence. Furthermore, the perlocutionary act of the utterance before is the act of someone who called Frank to speak in the phone.

Illocutionary acts are divided into five groups as proposed by Searle (1976) in Citraresmana (2015). Those are *representatives* which commit the speaker to the truth of a particular proposition, such as asserting. *Directives* are utterances which try to get someone to do something such as ordering. Next, *commissives* which describe commit the speaker to a future course of action such as promising. *Expressives* are utterances which show a particular psychological state such as apologizing. The last is *declaratives* which describe an immediate change in a state of affairs such as excommunicating.

As mentioned before, *Exppressives illocutionary acts* are utterances which show a particular psychological state such as apologizing. Yule (1996) states that expressive illocutionary acts is speech act that what the speaker feel. It can be pleasure, pain, like, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. Furthermore, Searle (1976) in Cutting (2002) added that expressive illocutionary acts is acts in which the words state what the speaker feels, such as apologizing, praising, congratulating, deploring, and regretting. For example:

- a) “A woman without a man is like a fish without a bicycle.”
- b) “I’ve been poor and I’ve been rich-rich is better.”
- c) “If I’d known I was gonna live this long, I’d have taken better care of myself.”

There are five kinds of expressive illocutionary acts as shown in the following points below.

- a) Protesting

According to Berkowitz, 1972; Gurr; ind and Tyler, 1988 in Citraresmana (2015) states that “*People participate in protest to express their grievances stemming from relative deprivation, frustration, or perceived injustice*”. For example: “*I really don’t enjoy that kind of activity*”.

- b) Pleasing

This kind of expressive is about the interest of something or activities without an instruction from someone. Pleasing related to joy, likes, or enjoyment of someone. For example, “*I’m glad you come*”.

- c) Apologizing

Austin (1975) in Citraresmana (2015) states that “*The illocutionary act of apologizing belongs to the class of behabitives, which includes the notions of reaction to other people’s behavior and fortunes and of attitudes and expressions of attitudes to someone else’s past conduct or imminent conduct*”. For example: “*I’m really sorry*”.

- d) Praising

“*Praise refers to positive evaluations made by a person of another’s products, performances, or attributes, where the evaluator presumes the validity of the standards on which the evaluation is based*” (Kanouse, Gumpert, and Canavan-

Gumpert, in Citraresmana, 2015).For example: *“I’ll see what her family wants. But it’s very kind of you, Sir”*.

e) Thanking

According to Searle (1969) in Citraresmana (2015) states that “speech act of thanking is defined as an expression of gratitude or appreciation in speech act theory”, for example *“I’m grateful to you for all you have done for me”*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first text which will be analyzed is the Jakarta post’s newspaper. The theme of the newspaper that is taken is Politic. It informs about the happening issue of AgusYudhoyono as SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s son who has taken part in Jakarta gubernatorial election. This present newspaper mostly describes the opinion of Indonesian Military (TNI) Commander, General GatotNurmantyo who regrets Major AgusHarimurtiYudhoyono’s decision to retire from Indonesian Military (TNI).

There are five utterances in the newspaper which are named as data 1 until data 5. It is aimed to make easy for analyzing the data. As shown in the table below.

The Jakarta Post Newspaper: “SBY’s son’s decision to enter politics regretted: TNP”		
No.	Data	Utterances
1.	Data 1	Indonesian Military (TNI) Commander Gen. Gatot Nurmantyo has said he very much regrets Maj. Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono's decision to retire from the Army to run in the 2017 Jakarta gubernatorial election because he would have had a bright future in the military.
2.	Data 2	Gatot explained that Agus, the eldest son of former President SusiloBambangYudhoyono (SBY), had always been top of his class since he was a student of SMA Taruna Nusantara senior high school and throughout his further studies at the Military Academy (Akmil).
3.	Data 3	Agus, who graduated in 2000, was awarded the prestigious AdhiMakayasa medal for best graduate, he further said.
4.	Data 4	Gatot went on to say that when he served as the Army chief of staff, he gathered the academy’s best graduates to take part in his program, Including Agus, who was in fact one of the cadres he was preparing to take a top Army position.
5.	Data 5	"I regret [Agus' choice] because I have prepared him as a cadre but he has chosen to enter politics. It's hard, but it's his personal right [to retire] and there will be more [cadres] in the future," Gatot said on Friday.

After organize the utterances, the data were classified and analyzed into the functions of expressive illocutionary acts as suggested by Yule (1996) in Citraresmana (2015) as shown in the following table below.

Based on the findings data above, there are two main types of expressive illocutionary acts. First, protesting as shown in the data 1 and 6. The context of the text showed the regrets of Indonesian Military (TNI) Commander Gen. GatotNurmantyo towards Maj. AgusHarimurtiYudhoyono's decision to retire from the Army to run in the 2017 Jakarta gubernatorial election.

The second type of expressive illocutionary acts that is shown in the text above is praising function which found in the data 2, data 3, and data 4. The context of the text is the praising opinion of Indonesian Military (TNI) Commander Gen. GatotNurmantyo for Maj. AgusHarimurtiYudhoyono during his carrier in Indonesian Military (TNI).

The second text which will be analyzed is from Jakarta Globe's newspaper entitled *"There's Logic Behind Sacrificing AgusYudhoyono's Military Career: Former House Speaker"* which shows the opinion of MarzukiAlie as the house of representative former speaker of Democratic party towards the news of AgusYudhoyono as a governor nominee in next year's Jakarta gubernatorial election.

The following table below shows there are eight utterances in the newspaper which are named as data 6 until data 14. It is aimed to make easy for analyzing the data. As shown in the table below.

Jakarta Globe's Newspaper: "There's Logic Behind Sacrificing AgusYudhoyono's Military Career: Former House Speaker"		
No.	Data	Utterances
1.	Data 6	Marzuki said SBY, as Susilo is popularly known, has carefully calculated the political risks of Agus's nomination, especially since this means that his career in the military will have to be sacrificed.
2.	Data 7	"SBY is a strategist. Everyone knows that, including the military," Marzuki said on Friday (23/09).
3.	Data 8	"We've seen more and more anti-Ahok groups, they're massive now and they're everywhere. SBY saw that," he said, adding that some of Ahok's rivals have even resorted to black campaigns against him.
4.	Data 9	
5.	Data 10	"Agus's military career has stalled as he is no longer favored by the current administration," Marzuki said.
	Data 11	He also said that the former president is an expert in public relations, and this latest stunt might be part of his PR game. "Remember, as SBY once said, politics is public relations."
6.	Data 12	
7.	Data 13	Marzuki, who was once the secretary general of the Democratic Party, said that voters in Jakarta are very fickle, very easy to change their mind. "If a candidate disappoints them, they will switch to another candidate very quickly," he said.
8.	Data 14	

	<p>"Sylviana may attract more votes from young, professional and educated women," Marzuki said.</p> <p>"SBY is still a very powerful political figure, close to many ethnic groups and also the conglomerates. Most of these groups have been reluctant to support Ahok," Marzuki said.</p> <p>"Look at it this way, SBY will not sacrifice his son, so to speak. At least not without making very careful calculations beforehand," the senior politician said.</p>
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Moreover, after organize the utterances, the data were categorized and analyzed into the functions of expressive illocutionary acts as proposed by Yule (1996) in Citraresmana (2015) as shown in the following table below.

Expressive Illocutionary Acts in Jakarta Globe's Newspaper: "There's Logic Behind Sacrificing AgusYudhoyono's Military Career: Former House Speaker"			
No.	Function	Data	Utterances
	protesting	Data 8	"We've seen more and more anti-Ahok groups, they're massive now and they're everywhere.SBY saw that," he said, adding that some of Ahok's rivals have even resorted to black campaigns against him.
		Data 9	"Agus's military career has stalled as he is no longer favored by the current administration," Marzuki said.
		Data 11	Marzuki, who was once the secretary general of the Democratic Party, said that voters in Jakarta are very fickle, very easy to change their mind. "If a candidate disappoints them, they will switch to another candidate very quickly," he said.
		Data 14	"Look at it this way, SBY will not sacrifice his son, so to speak. At least not without making very careful calculations beforehand," the senior politician said.
	Pleasing		
	Apologizing	-	
	Praising	Data 6	Marzuki said SBY, as Susilo is popularly known, has carefully calculated the political risks of Agus's nomination, especially since

		Data 7	<p>this means that his career in the military will have to be sacrificed.</p> <p>"SBY is a strategist. Everyone knows that, including the military," Marzuki said on Friday (23/09).</p> <p>He also said that the former president is an expert in public relations, and this latest stunt might be part of his PR game. "Remember, as SBY once said, politics is public relations."</p>
		Data 10	<p>"Sylviana may attract more votes from young, professional and educated women," Marzuki said.</p> <p>"SBY is still a very powerful political figure, close to many ethnic groups and also the conglomerates. Most of these groups have been reluctant to support Ahok," Marzuki said.</p>
		Data 12	
		Data 13	
	Thanking	-	

According to the findings above, there are two main types of expressive illocutionary acts. First, protesting function as found in the data 8, data 9, data 11, and data 14. The context in the data 8 described the protest of Marzuki Ali towards Ahok's rivals who have used to black campaigns. The context in the data 9 showed the protest of Marzuki Ali towards the career of Agus's military who has stalled after his decision to enter politics. The context in data 11 explained the voters in Jakarta who are very easy to change their mind to choose the candidate in the 2017 Jakarta gubernatorial election. The last, the context in the data 14 showed that the protest of Marzuki Ali towards Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's decision to choose his son as the nominee in the Jakarta gubernatorial election.

Another type of expressive illocutionary acts that is found in the second newspaper is praising function which shown in the data 6, data 7, data 10, data 12, and data 13. The context in the data 6 showed that the praising opinion from Marzuki who said that SBY is popularly known carefully calculated the political risks. The context in the data 7 showed that the praising from Marzuki Ali who said that SBY is a strategist. Furthermore, the data 10 explained that SBY as an expert in public relations. The data 12 told about Marzuki Ali's opinion about Syilviana who attract votes through young, professional and educated women. The last is the context where Marzuki Ali said that SBY as an expert in public relations.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings above, this paper has described the expressive illocutionary acts which showed the speech act that what the speaker feel. It can be pleasure, pain, like, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. The data of this paper were the newspaper from The Jakarta Post entitled "*SBY's son's decision to enter politics regretted: TNI*" which published on September 29, 2016. And the newspaper from the Jakarta Globe entitled: "*There's Logic Behind Sacrificing Agus Yudhoyono's Military Career: Former House Speaker*" which published on Saturday, September 24, 2016.

According to the finding in the data above showed that the two newspapers consist of protesting function of expressive illocutionary acts in data 1, data 5, data 8, data 9, data 11, and data 14. According to Berkowitz, 1972; Gurr; ind and Tyler, 1988 in Citraresmana (2015) states that "*People participate in protest to express their grievances stemming from relative deprivation, frustration, or perceived injustice*".

Furthermore, the second function of the expressive illocutionary acts is praising as shown in the data 2, data 3, data 4, data 6, data 7, data 10, data 12, and data 13. "*Praise refers to positive evaluations made by a person of another's products, performances, or attributes, where the evaluator presumes the validity of the standards on which the evaluation is based*" as proposed by Kanouse, Gumpert, and Canavan-Gumpert, in Citraresmana, 2015.

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