ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the types of speech acts that Jokowi delivered in his selected speeches, Jokowi's reasons for committing illocutionary acts seen from the context of the situation behind the speeches, and the prospective perlocutionary effects of the dominant illocutionary acts found in Jokowi's speeches. This is a descriptive qualitative research. The subjects of this research are President Jokowi's speeches texts which contain cinematic references at the World Economic Forum on ASEAN in Hanoi, Vietnam, September 12, 2018 and at the plenary session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Annual Meetings in Nusa Dua Bali, Indonesia, October 12, 2018.

The primary sources of this research are the videos of President Jokowi' speeches which were taken from the official YouTube channel of The Ministry of State of the Republic of Indonesia and World Bank. The data are the speeches transcripts which were used to ease the analysis of this research. The main instrument in this research is the researcher herself. The second instrument is the data sheets which were utilized as supporting instrument to accomplish the research. Watching, listening, reading, and note taking technique were employed to collect the data. The data analysis was performed by classifying the selected data into the data sheets which contain the speech acts classification proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (2005) then calculated the occurrence frequency of each type of speech acts in order to identify the dominant ones. Each type was carefully observed to find the answer of the second and third research questions according to the concept of context, felicity condition, political discourse, and cinematic reference.

The research findings show that the locutionary acts found in Jokowi's speeches texts is declarative as it has a total percentage 86% while 11% is interrogative and 3% is imperative. Illocutionary acts consist of 55% of assertive which is followed by directive, expressive, and commissive which occurred respectively 26%, 17%, and 2%. Perlocutionary acts consist of 27% of *Hearer is doing something* which is followed by *Hearer is impressed* (24%), *Hearer is convinced* (17%), *Hearer is attracted* (11%), *Hearer feels irritated* (7%), *Hearer feels frightened* (6%) and *Hearer is inspired* (3%). The reasons of presenting illocutionary acts include giving background information why change has to be made since he realized that the world has change, convincing the audiences who are the prior policy makers among developing countries to immediately agree for a global economic cooperation, and showing his optimism of economic equality among nations through the fourth industrial revolution. The prospective perlocutionary effects include providing the inspiration for other countries to boost policies related to human resource development program and technology-based creative economy, agreeing to the idea of building a collective power, and promoting collaboration and partnership among nations.

Keywords: *President Jokowi, Speech Acts, Cinematic Reference, Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Perlocutionary Acts.*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan jenis *speech acts* yang disampaikan Jokowi dalam pidatonya, alasan mengapa melakukan *illocutionary acts* tersebut berdasarkan konteks, dan prospek *perlocutionary effects* dari illocutionary yang dominan pada pidatonya. Ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Subyek penelitian ini adalah teks pidato Jokowi yang terdapat referensi sinematik pada World Economic Forum on ASEAN di Hanoi, Vietnam, 12 September 2018 dan pada sidang paripurna International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Annual Meetings di Nusa Dua Bali, Indonesia, 12 Oktober 2018.

Sumber utama penelitian ini adalah video pidato Presiden Jokowi yang diambil dari kanal YouTube resmi Kementerian Negara Republik Indonesia dan Bank Dunia. Data yang diperoleh berupa transkrip yang digunakan untuk memudahkan analisis. Instrument utama dalam penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri, sedangkan instrument kedua adalah lembar data yang digunakan sebagai pendukung. Teknik menonton, mendengarkan, membaca, dan mencatat digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data. Analisis data dilakukan dengan mengelompokkan data terpilih ke dalam lembar data yang berisi klasifikasi *speech acts* yang dikemukakan oleh Austin (1962) dan Searle (2005), lalu menghitung frekuensi dan persentasenya agar diketahui jenis *speech acts* yang dominan. Masing-masing jenis *speech acts* diamati secara cermat untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian yang kedua dan ketiga sesuai konsep konteks, kondisi sosial, wacana politik, dan referensi sinematik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *locutionary acts* yang terdapat pada pidato Jokowi adalah *declarative* dengan total persentase 86% sedangkan 11% adalah *interrogative* dan 3% adalah *imperative*. *Illocutionary acts* terdiri dari 55% *assertive* yang diikuti oleh *directive, expressive,* dan *commissive* yang bernilai 26%, 17%, dan 2%. *Perlocutionary acts* terdiri dari 27% *Hearer is doing something* lalu diikuti oleh *Hearer is impressed* (24%), *Hearer is convinced* (17%), *Hearer is attracted* (11%), *Hearer feels irritated* (7%), *Hearer feels frightened* (6%), dan *Hearer is inspired* (3%). Alasan Jokowi melakukan *illocutionary acts* tersebut antara lain memberikan informasi yang melatarbelakangi mengapa perubahan harus dilakukan karena ia juga menyadari bahwa dunia telah berubah, meyakinkan para pembuat kebijakan di negara-negara berkembang untuk menyepakati kerjasama ekonomi global, dan menunjukkan optimismenya akan kesetaraan ekonomi melalui revolusi industri 4.0. *Perlocutionary acts* yang prospektif terjadi antara lain menginspirasi negara lain untuk mempromosikan kebijakan terkait pengembangan sumber daya manusia berbasis teknologi dan program ekonomi kreatif, serta mendorong kolaborasi dan kemitraan antar negara.

Kata Kunci*: Presiden Jokowi, Speech Acts, Referensi Sinematik, Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Perlocutionary Acts.*