HALAMAN PENGESAHAN THESIS

COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACT IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DEBATE OF R.I 2024

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Dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat dengan hasil A dan dengan ini pula yang bersangkutan memperoleh gelar SARJANA PENDIDIKAN (S.Pd)

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Debate is an activity in which two individuals or two groups argue about something. A debate is a structured conversation about a certain topic that takes place in a legislative assembly or public forum. It often involves the presenting of competing viewpoints and concludes with a vote. A debate is an argument, particularly one conducted formally, on a topic.

Indonesia held a presidential and vice presidential debate once every five years, that was when the president changed. Therefore, this year Indonesia was holding a massive democracy party. The general election was held on February 14, 2024. All Indonesian people were obliged to participate in choosing presidential and vice presidential candidates. The presidential and vice presidential candidates took part in the debate held by the General Election Commission (KPU) via electronic media directly. Each candidate must convey their vision and mission to the public through the media, both electronic media, print media, and social media so that the public knows their vision and mission. Presidential candidates are public figures or figures who are widely recognized by the general public so that people will focus on them. What is seen from them is the use of subtypes of commissive speech acts.

Speech acts are divided into several parts, one of which is commissive acts. The action taken in saying something is a speech act according to Austin in Pipit (2023). In speech act, people are not only producing the utterances

that contain grammatical structure and words, but also they are performing the actions by the utterances. This means that the speaker not only conveys the message but also establishes a social relationship with the listener. According to Yule (1996) and Syafryadin (2022) state that several types of speech acts that must be noticed by the speaker that is locution, illocution, and perlocution.

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985) there are five types of illocutions, that is assertive, commissive, directive, declarative and expressive. Then Searle and Vanderveken (1985) divides commissive into nine subtypes, that is, promise, guarantee, threaten, commit, accept, pledge, vow, consent, and covenant. A promise is an announcement to the audience that the speaker will do something specific later on. A speaker says that you will do something or that they are responsible for something is called a guarantee. Threaten is speech that contains a warning to the listener. Commit means the speaker is committed to doing something. The speaker accepts to take action in the future is called accept. Pledge is a pledge that does not necessarily have to be an effort to support or challenge the listener. The speaker swears to do something is called a vow. Agreeing to do something means receiving directions to do it, which is called consent. Then, the mutual agreement between the speaker and the listener is called a covenant.

Commissive is a statement that contains future action. The public can see the vision and mission of the candidates in the debate and see how often the candidates make statements that mean that the speaker will do something in

the future. That way, the public will know the plans they will achieve when elected as leader so that it meets the voters' criteria.

This study focuses on presidential candidates' use of commissive speech acts during debates. The first debate, third debate and fifth debate are used as the topics of this research, because the first debate discussed government, law, human rights, eradicating corruption, promoting democracy, improving public services and citizen harmony. Then, the third debate discussed Defense, Security, International Relations and Geopolitics. Then the fifth debate discussed Social Welfare, Culture, Education, Information Technology, Health, Employment, Human Resources and Inclusion. From these three debates, the public knows how they think about each candidate. They argue with each other using their words which are influenced by their ideology. Therefore, this research is interesting to carry out.

In the presidential candidate debate, there was some data that contains commissive speech acts. There were various forms of commissive speech that researcher need to research, the researcher needs to research more deeply about what commissive speech acts are that occur in the 2024 presidential candidate debates.

In conveying Anis Baswedan's vision and mission, there were utterances which included commissive speech acts and these utterances were:

Context:

The speaker in this situation is Anies Baswedan as presidential candidate number 1. Delivering his speech to the entire community in a debate held at the General Election Commission (KPU) via electronic media directly. The speaker conveys a speech of

commitment addressed to the Indonesian people that Anis is committed to upholding just laws. The background to this speech is that the law in Indonesia is currently still weak, so the speaker's aim is to convey one of his visions and missions so that the Indonesian people know that he is committed to upholding laws that are just for all Indonesian people.

Data 1:

*"Karena itu kami mendedikasikan diri kami, mendedikasikan diri hadir untuk memberikan **komitmen** bahwa dari puncak sampai ke bawah kami akan tegakkan hukum pada siapa saja"- Anis*

("That's why we dedicate ourselves, we dedicate ourselves to giving a **commitment** that from the top to the bottom we will enforce the law on everyone." – Anis)

Based on data 1, it's found that the utterance contained in utterance it contains commissive act. This data is a commissive subtype of commit because it contains the word "commitment". The word "commitment" is sign of commit. Commit means an utterance in which the speaker commits to doing something in the future. The data above shows that if Anis is elected president, he is committed to changing the laws in Indonesia into laws that provide equal justice.

Furthermore, in conveying Prabowo's vision and mission there are utterances which include commissive speech acts and these utterances are:

Context:

Prabowo Subianto, who is presidential candidate number 2, told the audience that the speaker promised to uphold the law and was determined to eradicate all corruption in Indonesia. The background of this speech is told because the law in Indonesia is currently still weak

and there are still many acts of corruption, so the speaker's aim is to tell his vision and mission so that the public knows the speaker's work program, that is the speaker promises to solve problems that occurred previously, enforce the law and stop corruption crimes in Indonesia.

Data 2:

*"Saudara-saudara sekalian Prabowo Gibran kita **akan** perbaiki yang harus diperbaiki, kita **akan** tegakkan apa yang perlu ditegakkan dan kita **bertekat** memberantas korupsi sampai ke akar-akarnya".*

–

Prabowo

(Brothers and sisters, Prabowo Gibran, we **will** fix what needs to be fixed, we **will** enforce what needs to be enforced and we are **determined** to eradicate corruption from its roots – Prabowo).

Based on data 2, it's found that the utterance contained in utterance it contains commissive act. The data is a commissive subtype of promise because it contains the words "will" and "determined". The words 'will' and "determined" are signs of promise. Promise is a statement that contains future action. The data above shows that Prabowo promised that if Prabowo was elected president of Indonesia, Prabowo and Gibran would fix what was lacking in the Indonesian state and uphold what needed to be upheld. Prabowo Gibran also promised to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

These were two of the many commissive speech acts that occur in presidential candidate debates and that is why researcher are interested in conducting further research to see the use of commissive speech acts in presidential candidate debates.

Based on the phenomenon above, researcher was interested in conducting a researchs entitled "COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACT IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DEBATE OF R.I 2024".

1.2 The Problems of Study

As a result of this study, the researcher formulates three questions as follows:

1. What are subtype of commissive speech act is used by the presidential candidate?

2. What is the dominant subtype of commissive speech act that used the presidential candidate?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

According to the research problem above, the researcher covered the research objective as coined:

1. To find out the subtype of commissive speech act used by the presidential candidate

2. To find out the dominant subtypes of commissive speech act that used by the presidential candidate

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Researcher focus on illocutionary act, the type is commissive. Then this study focuses on the subtypes of commissive in presidential candidate debate. The first debate was held on December 24 2023 with the theme "government, law, human rights, eradicating corruption, promoting democracy, improving public services and citizen harmony", the third debate was held on January 07 2024 with the

theme "Defense, Security, International Relations and Geopolitics, and the fifth debate was held on February 4 2024 with the theme "Social Welfare, Culture, Education, Information Technology, Health, Employment, Human Resources and Inclusion" which was published on the Kompas TV channel on YouTube. This research only focuses on the first session of the vision and mission and work program of each presidential candidate in each debate. This study used the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985).

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The following are the theoretical and practical benefits expected in this research.

1. Theoretically, the findings of this research can provide progress in the field of pragmatics.

2. Practically, the findings of this research are useful for:

    a. For readers, the findings of this research can provide benefits as insight into speech acts, especially commissive speech acts.

    b. For politicians or public figures, the findings of this research can be a guide in addressing the importance of studying great debates and can be a reference for knowing how to produce meaningful debates.

    c. For future researchers. the results of this study may serve as a guide for   future   researchers   studying   different   thing

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Pragmatics

According to Yule in (Wicaksono, 2018) state that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. The study of pragmatics is the expression of relative distance, the study of contextual meaning, and the study of how more is conveyed than is said. Furthermore, according to Crysta in (Fa'adillah Mustakim & Weda, 2022) the study of pragmatics focuses on the variables that influence our language choices in social situations and how those choices affect other people.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics. According to (Fitria, 2019) states that the field of pragmatics studies how both the speaker and the listener make understandable statements. Meanwhile, (Wicaksono, 2018) states that the study of pragmatics examines how language is employed in communication. Thus, the speaker's meaning or how meaning is expressed depending on its context is what pragmatics studies. In line with Nurul's (2021) opinion, pragmatics is the study of the link between language and the current cultural setting. It implies that without context, it will be challenging for the audience to grasp what the speaker is saying.

Based on those definitions, The study of pragmatics examines how language is used in communication and how a sentence's meaning is related to the situation it is used in. In this study, pragmatics is employed to identify the commissive utterances utilized in the debate of presidential candidates.

2.2 Speech Act

Speech acts are first introduced by Austin and then developed further by his student Searle. According to Austin in (Attamimy et al., 2020), A speech that incorporates action in communication while taking the speech's circumstances and context into account is called a speech act. When someone talks, there are a lot of things to consider, such the person speaking (the speaker), the person speaking about (the speech partner), the speech's purpose (the speaker's aim), and the speech's impact (its effect).

Hughes in (Situmorang & Handayani, 2020) state that the act of conveying something with related intent is the speech act. It is the speaker's action conveyed via the use of more precise language, such as requests, invitations, praises, complaints, apologies, and promises. When people communicate through speech actions, they aim for the message to be received and for the listener to take action. In line with the opinion of Yule in (Anggraini & Ambalegin, 2020) that speech acts are the actions done by the hearer that are purposed by the interlocutor. Actions like "requesting," "commanding," "questioning," or "informing" are referred to as speech acts.

According to (Wijana, 2021) that every action a speaker may do to convey a statement is considered a speech act. So based on Austin in (Fitriani & Pujiati, 2018), Speech acts are divided into three categories according to speech act theory: 1) locutionary act (performing an act of saying something); 2) illocutionary act (performing an act in saying something); and 3) perlocutionary act (performing an act by saying something).

2.3   Types of Speech Act

Austin (2018) identified three categories of speech acts: perlocutionary, illocutionary, and locutionary. The kinds of speech acts are as follows:

2.3.1   Locutionary Act

According to Austin, state that a phrase with a specific meaning in the conventional sense is the same as engaging in a locutionary act.

Therefore, a locutionary act is the conventional definition of stating anything. In line with the opinion of (Ajeng & Intan, 2018), state that the fundamental meaning of a speech is the locutionary act. In this instance, some conclusions can be drawn:

a.   Sentence's utterance defines its meaning and reference.
b.   The act of producing speech through movement.
c.   Use language strategically to convey a clear and relevant message.

An elocutionary act is a statement made or an act of speaking. For instance, "Be careful! An automobile is present. The statement serves as a caution to someone to cross the street more cautiously since a car is approaching quickly. So, it refers to the act of locution.

2.3.2 Perlocutionary Act

A speech act known as a perlocutionary act occurs when the speaker's words have an impact on the addressee whether or not that impact is intended. Persuading, convincing, scorching, insulting, and pressuring the recipient to do action are a few instances of perlocutionary communication. The same as (Rahmi Putri, 2021), opinion that a perlocutionary act is a speech act that has the

potential to cause or a perlocutionary act is the hearer's response to the repercussions of their words. The outcomes or impacts that arise from speaking are known as perlocutionary acts. For instance, when the speaker declares, "I have a lot of money," the listeners respond by requesting cash or a treat for dinner, such as, "Treat me at the Korean restaurant tonight." The perlocutionary act is the hearer's effect.

It is clear from the preceding definition that a speaker engages in at least three different types of speech acts when performing a speech acts. These three categories of acts are perlocutionary, illocutionary, and locutionary. Speech actions mostly talk about illocutionary acts, which are acts in which the speaker wants the listener to perform something for them. In conclusion, Austin (1962) expressed the opinion that examining words or phrases (elocutionary actions) apart from their social environment might provide some information about the nature of communication (illocutionary acts) or the audience it is intended for (perlocutionary acts).

2.3.3 Illocutionary Act

According to (Rosyidi, 2019), state that Illocutionary speech acts are defined as speech acts that have purposes and utterances, serve to inform and do something. Illocutionary acts include giving instructions, warnings, undertakings, and informing. It speaks with a certain (traditional) vigor. According to Searle, the simplest complete unit of human language communication is the illocutionary act. Every time two people converse, they are engaging in illocutionary behavior. The following are the points:

a. Using a sentence to accomplish a task.

b. The utterance of a sentence that, because of the conversational energy attached to it, makes a declaration, an offer, a promise, etc.

However, Austin concentrated on illocutionary acts, arguing that one may discover the "force" of a speech and illustrate its performative character in this context. Saying "Don't run with scissors," for instance, bears the same weight as a warning in some situations. The auditor is cautioned by hearing the statement and taking it to be a warning; this does not imply that the auditor has to or will behave in a certain manner in response to the warning.

2.4 The Classification of Illocutionary Acts

There are several theories about how to categorize speech acts. Searle has updated the categorization of the speech act following Austin's first classification. He believes that Austin's taxonomy has several flaws. To summarize, the Austin taxonomy is similar to an English illocutionary verb rather than an Illocutionary act categorization. Secondly, there isn't a well-defined theory or principles around which the taxonomy is built. Third, as he previously said, Austin's lack of a clear principle causes readers to become confused between an illocutionary deed and an illocutionary verb, which indicates that there is overlap across categories. Fourth, there are distinctly different types of verbs within some of the categories. The fifth challenge is that not every verb is on the list in the classes and doesn't provide a definition. Before discussing Austin's categorization of speech acts, let's examine how Searle categorizes illocutionary acts into simply five categories:

2.4.1   Assertive

An assertive speech act is one in which the speaker is held accountable for the truth they convey, giving it truth value. According to Searle in (Studi et al., 2019), state that when a speaker's words accurately reflect the reality of their surroundings, they are engaging in representative speech. act. For example:

1. It's raining out
2. The sun is shining

2.4.2   Commissive

According to (Tastier & Rohmah, 2023), state that commissive act is the speaker promises to do something in the future. The speaker's resolve to take action is the commissive e.g. promise, threaten, guarantee, commit, accept, pledge, vow, consent and covenant in a certain future. For example:

1. I will come to your party
2. I promise to love you for the rest of my life

2.4.3 Directive

According to (Pratiwi & Laila, 2020), state that A directive utterance is one in which the speaker requests that the hearer take certain actions. A directive is a statement that makes or forces another person to do something. Examples of directive sentences include asking or ordering. For example:

1. Do not touch it!
2. Do not be noisy!

2.4.4   Declarative

Declarative speech is using words to alter the outside world's circumstances. In line with the opinion of (Sartika et al., 2019), which states that declaratives are illocutionary, and their effective performances result in the correspondence between the content of the proposition and actuality. The example:

1. I pronounce you husband and wife
2. Today's meeting is over

2.4.5 Expressive

These comments, which are used to communicate attitudes and sentiments to another person, are considered expressive. like apologies and compassion. In line with the opinion of (Tamam et al., 2020), which states that expressive refers to how speakers convey their joy, sorrow, etc. The example:

1. Good morning
2. I am sorry

2.5 The Classification of Commissive Speech Act

This research uses theory (Searle, John R & Vanderveken, n.d, 1985) there are nine subtypes of commissive speech acts, that is promise, guarantee, threaten, commit, accept, pledge, vow, consent, and covenant.

1.   Promise

A promise is an assertion made to someone about what the speaker will do in the future. It is intended to be advantageous to the reader. In line with the opinion

of (Farwati & Sofeny, 2023), who states that a promise is something that will be done, indicating that the aim is to eliminate the listener's doubts. For example:

1. God willing, we will uphold the law

2. I promise to pick you up at the airport

2. Guarantee

A guarantee is made when someone agrees to be legally accountable for something, guarantees that something will happen, or makes a commitment to do something. The speaker's emphasis on something's constative nature gives guarantee its force. A useful method for differentiating between a promise and a guarantee is an affirmation level. A guarantee is typically more solid than a simple promise. The speaker persuades the reader of something under promise. The example:

1. The president guarantees that the public will receive free medical expenses

2. I guarantee that the PDI party will eradicate crime.

3. Threaten

Speech acts of this type differ from promises. Threaten is a commissive action in which the speaker tells the hearer that the speaker will cause harm or trouble if the hearer does not do as the speaker wants. For example:

1. If there is a corrupt official, I will fire him

2. I'll tell the police!

4. Commit

Commit means an utterance in which the speaker commits to doing something in the future. For example:

1. He committed himself to fight corruption

2. The government is committed to advancing the city of Medan

5. Accept

   Accept is a speech act in which the speaker accepts in order to take action in the future. Accept is used to handle the acceptance of an offer, invitation, or proposal made by the speaker. For example:

   1. He accepted her offering

   2. I accepted the invitation

6. Pledge

   A pledge is a speech act where the pledge does not have to be an attempt to support or challenge the listener. For example:

   1. I pledge allegiance to Pancasila

   2. I give to the Indonesia my solemn pledge

7. Vow

   Vow is a speech act in which the speaker swears to do something. For example:

   1. The president has vowed to help the hungry people of Papua

   2. The government vowed to distribute aid to victims of natural disasters

8. Consent

   Agreeing to do something means receiving directions to do it, which is called consent. For example:

   1. The government will not consent to extend the position of village head

   2. The mayor of Solo will not consent of Indonesia as the host for the football match.

9. Covenant

Utterance that means mutual agreement between the speaker and the listener is called a covenant. For example:

1. If the PSI party wins, I promise to treat you and in return if PSI loses, you promise to treat me.

2. If you choose presidential candidate number 2, I promise I will also choose number 2.

2.6   Context

Context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by the speaker and the hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what the speaker means by a given utterance. Context cannot be separated from pragmatics, because pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context which is the basis for explaining language understanding. Pragmatics is the study of language users' ability to pair sentences with appropriate contexts. It can be concluded that context is really needed by pragmatics, without context pragmatic analysis will not be successful.

Utterance will not be meaningful if there is no context of the situation. The context of the situation is for understanding utterance. Situational context relates to the situation in which utterance interaction occurs, whether the speaker knows about what can be seen around him.

According to Holmes in Gede Mahar Ditriwan (2023), Holmes also separated the four social factors—participants, setting, topic, and function—that are important in characterizing and evaluating all types of interactions.

a. The participant

The person participating in the conversation is referred to as the participant. Either the speaker or the hearer are the two individuals involved in the conversation.

b. The setting

The location of the conversation exchanges is referred to as the setting. Additionally, the time and place of the talk would have an impact.

c. The topic

The subject of discussion is referred to as the topic. It relates to the conversational subjects that are being exchanged between the hearer and the speaker.

d. The function

The purpose of the discussion is referred to as the function of the speaker. It has to do with why they are having this talk.

2.7 Debate

Debate is an activity in which two individuals or two groups argue about something. According to (Kurniati, 2017), state that debate is a combative activity in which disagreements between people or groups try to defend the conclusions of ideas and the goal of winning. A debate is an organized discussion on a particular subject held in a public forum or legislative assembly. It usually consists of the presentation of opposing views and is usually ended with a vote. A debate is an argument, particularly one conducted formally, on a topic. Debate is a form of political discussion in conveying a statement to the public. One of the important debates in a government is the presidential election debate. According to (Nguyen et al., 2020), state that the goal of political debate, a subset of political discourse,

is to spread opinions regarding a party's path, its intended audience, or a candidate running for public office. Political discussions provide viewers with a broad understanding of modern social phenomena, such as power dynamics, social and functional disputes, societal roles, the state of the economy, and other pressing concerns.

2.7.1. Presidential Candidate Debate

Presidential candidate debates are events where presidential candidates meet and debate various topics relevant to the presidential election. The presidential candidates are Anies Baswedan, Prabowo Subianto, and Ganjar Pranowo. The debate event was conducted by the General Election Commission (KPU) via electronic media directly. Each candidate must convey their vision and mission to the public through the media, both electronic media, print media, and social media so that the public knows their vision and mission. The aim of the debate is so that voters can see the character of the presidential candidate, and measure his ability to analyze, and formulate ideas and strategies in solving big problems. The presidential candidate debate also provides momentum for the voting public to assess the right candidate to lead Indonesia for the next five years.

Anies Baswedan is an Indonesian academic, activist, and politician who served as the governor of DKI Jakarta for the period 2017-2022 and is now one of Indonesia's presidential candidates in the 2024 general election. Prabowo Subianto is an Indonesian politician, entrepreneur, and high-ranking military officer who is one of Indonesia's presidential candidates. He served as Minister of Defense from 2019-2024. Ganjar Pranowo is a former two-term Governor of Central Java from

August 23, 2013 - September 5, 2023. Previously, he was a member of the House of Representatives from the PDI-P faction for the 2004-2009 and 2009-2013 periods and is now one of the 2024 presidential candidates.

2.8 Previous Related to the Study

In this section, researcher only use three previous studies:

The first research is research by (Mahar Ditriwan et al., 2023) entitled "Commissive Illocutionary Act Used in Turning Red Movie". This study's objectives are to categorize the many commissive illocutionary acts that the characters in the film Turning Red employ, as well as to elucidate the circumstances that underlie the character utterances that fall under this category. The data source is the film Turning Red. The data in this investigation were analyzed using the descriptive qualitative approach. The theories of the situation's context from Holmes (2013) and the commissive illocutionary act from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) were both employed in this study. The study's findings demonstrate that all data sources contained all five of the commissive illocutionary behavior types identified by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). They were promise, offer, refuse, threaten, and accept. Promise is the most common kind of commissive illocutionary behavior that has been discovered. In this film, the act of promise was employed to indicate if the speech act's action promised to be carried out at a later date. The situation's context is then employed to reinforce the comprehension of the manner in which the speech transpired and its intended purpose.

Two things that differentiate previous research from this research are the subject and data analysis techniques. The previous research focuses on commissive utterances of movie, while this research focuses on commissive utterances of debate presidential candidates. Then, for data analysis techniques, previous research used informal methods, while this research uses Mile and Huberman (2014) theory.

The second research is research by (Samosir & Afriana, 2023), entitled "Commissive Speech Act in Movie 'Army of the Dead' 2021". The purpose of this study is to identify the types commissive speech acts in the film "Army of the Dead." 2021. This study classified the utterances that occurred in the data source into the various forms of commissive speech acts using Searle and Vanderveken's idea of the commissive speech act. Merriam's descriptive qualitative research approach was used in this study since the data were expressed as words and phrases. The data for this study were gathered using Creswell's observational approach. The observational method, according to Creswell (2014), is a technique in which the researcher watches and gathers data on the study object.

The difference previous research between this research is the subject. The previous research focuses on commissive utterances of movie, while this research focuses on commissive utterances of debate presidential candidates.

The third research is research by Fanny Virginia (2022), entitled "Commissive Speech Acts Types of Utterances in 'Senior Year' Movie". "Senior Year," a recently released film, served as the data source for this study. All of the data were gathered from the commissive utterances of the characters utilizing the

non-participatory methodology and the observational method. The researcher used the pragmatic competence-in-equalizing approach and the pragmatic identity method for the data analysis. The primary theory utilized to examine the data was the Commissive Acts hypothesis developed by Searle and Vanderveken. Consequently, our study verified that the characters in the film "Senior Year" made 62 commissive statements. The words appeared in five distinct categories of commissive conduct. In particular, 17 data were marked as accept, 9 data were indicated as threaten, 9 data as promise, 16 data were discovered in the offer, and 11 data were indicated as refuse. Since it turned out to contain the most data, the dominant type belonged to accept. The movie characters also made a lot of commitments by taking other characters' offers.

The difference previous research between this research is the subject. The previous research focuses on commissive utterances of movie, while this research focuses on commissive utterances of debate presidential candidates.

2.9 Theoretical Framework

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                    │ PRAGMATICS  │
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                    │ SPEECH ACTS │
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LOCUTIONARY ACT	ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS Searle and Vanderveken (1985)	PERLUCUTIONARY ACTS

Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative

Promise

Guarantee

Threaten

Commit

Accept

Pledge

Vow

Consent

Covenant

COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACT IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DEBATE OF R.I
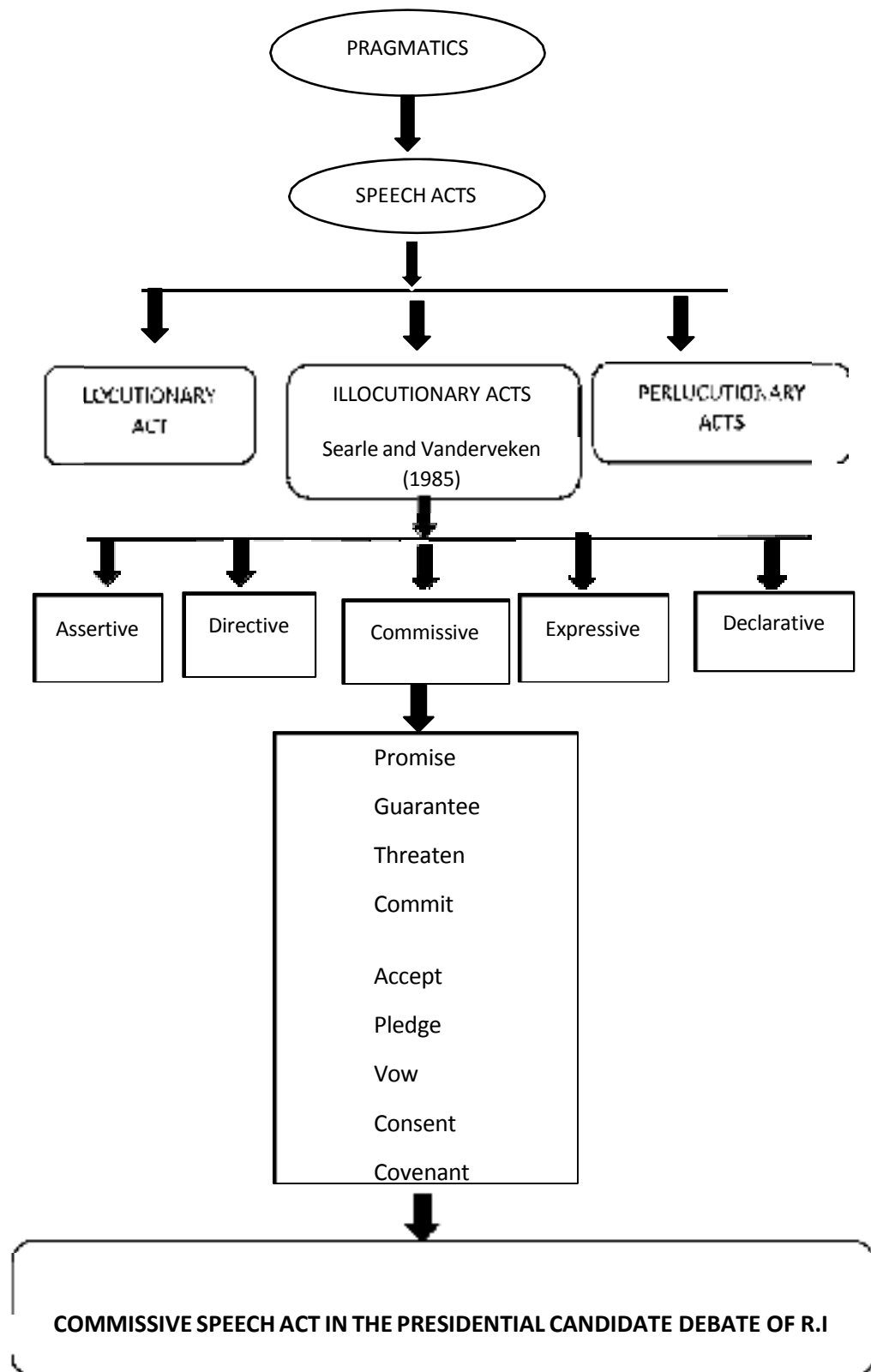
Figure 2.9.1 Conceptual Framework for commissive speech act

This study used speech act theory in pragmatics. Speech act consists of three elements, that is locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The researcher decided to use Searle and Vanderveken theory's (1985) where Searle and Vanderveken divide illocutionary act into five types: directive, expressive, declarative, commissive and assertive. However, in this research the researcher only focuses on commissive. Then according to Searle and Vanderveken (1985) there are nine subtypes of commissive, that are promise, guarantee, threaten, commit, accept, pledge, vow, consent and covenant. This research is to analyze subtypes of commissive speech act in the presidential candidate debate of R.I. 2024. This research uses a presidential candidate's debate, that is the first debate, third debate and fifth debate. The first debate was held on December 24 2023 with the theme "government, law, human rights, eradicating corruption, promoting democracy, improving public services and citizen harmony", the third debate was held on January 07 2024 with the theme "Defense, Security, International Relations and Geopolitics, and the fifth debate was held on February 4 2024 with the theme "Social Welfare, Culture, Education, Information Technology, Health, Employment, Human Resources and Inclusion". The researcher will identify commissive utterance in the three debate and then the researcher will classify data based on commissive subtypes.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method to describe the use of commissive speech acts contained in presidential candidate debates on the Kompas TV channel on YouTube. According to Virginia and Ambalegin (2021), "qualitative research is applied to get a specific and complete understanding of the phenomenon in society." Researcher used qualitative descriptive methods because the data in this study are utterances containing commissive speech acts contained in a presidential candidate debate, not in the form of numbers. The same opinion as Melga et al. (2023) states that because the outcomes of the data analysis are in descriptive form, such as words, phrases, and utterances, this research was conducted using a qualitative technique.

In qualitative descriptive research, researcher create accurate explanations to analyze and present what is found.

3.2 Subject and Object of the Study

The subject in this research are the three presidential candidates that were Anis Baswedan, Prabowo Subianto and Ganjar Pranowo. The object in this research is utterances containing commissive speech act in presidential candidate debate.

3.3 The Data and Source of Data

The data in this research consists of utterances containing commissive speech acts produced by presidential candidates. The data source for this research is a video of the presidential candidate's debate, that were the first debate, the third debate, and the fifth debate. The first debate discussed government, law, human rights, eradicating corruption, promoting democracy, improving public services, and civil harmony. Then, the third debate discussed Defense, Security, International Relations, and Geopolitics. Then the fifth debate discussed Social Welfare, Culture, Education, Information Technology, Health, Employment, Human Resources, and Inclusion, which is taken from the Kompas TV channel on YouTube. The presidential candidates are Anies Baswedan, Prabowo Subianto, and Ganjar Pranowo.

In this research, researcher used two data sources. The data sources are:

1. Primary Data Source

    Primary data sources refer to data obtained or collected directly by researcher from the source. In this study, the data taken are the words and sentences used by presidential candidates in debates.

2. Secondary Data Sources

    Secondary data sources mean data obtained from other sources. Secondary data in this research is the manuscript. The debate manuscript is obtained by downloading it on the internet on the website anthiago.com. Apart from that, secondary data sources are also taken from books and journals related to commissive speech acts.

3.4 Instrument of Collecting Data

According to (Saut et al., 2020), state that instruments are the necessary equipment for gathering data. This research used observation and documentation as instruments for collecting the data.

1. Observation.

   One popular way to gather data for qualitative research approaches is observation. In this research, the researcher carry out observations by watching a video of the presidential candidate's debate, which are the first debate, third debate, and fifth debate. The first debate discussed government, law, human rights, eradicating corruption, promoting democracy, improving public services, and civil harmony. Then, the third debate discussed Defense, Security, International Relations, and Geopolitics. Then the fifth debate discussed Social Welfare, Culture, Education, Information Technology, Health, Employment, Human Resources, and Inclusion, to help find and choose commissive speech acts. This method is used to help researcher carry out this research as supporting material and data because the debate manuscript that the researcher has is not complete. Therefore, the researcher decided to support this research by conducting observations to find commissive speech acts in this debate. The observation carried out by the researcher was watching the speech.

2. Documentation

   After making observations by watching the presidential candidate's debate. Researcher also carry out documentation. Researcher carry out documentation by photographing commissive speech acts in debate. If the

researcher finds an utterance that contains commissive speech acts, the
researcher takes a photo of the utterance.

The instrument used in collecting data for this research is a debate
video taken from the Kompas TV Channel on YouTube. The data
collection process involves using devices such as laptops and mobile
phones to access videos on YouTube channels. Other tools that researcher
used are notebooks and pens to write down the results of commissive
speech acts contained in presidential candidate debates.

3.5 Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data is implemented by doing several steps.

1. Downloading a video of a presidential candidate's debate on the Kompas
   TV channel on YouTube.
2. Then watching the videos
3. Transcribing spoken text to written text
4. Collecting the utterance of commissive speech acts.

3.6 Technique of Analysis Data

In analyzing data, researcher used the theory put forward by (Miles et al.,
2014) that qualitative data analysis consists of three processes. The process
is as follows:

1. Data Condensation

   Data condensation is the first process in data analysis. There are five data
   condensation procedures, that are selecting, focusing, simplifying,
   abstracting, and transforming data that appears from notes written in the

field. Condensation createses strong data. Data condensation is not something separate from analysis. The following procedures in data condensation are:

1. Selecting

   Researcher chose data from presidential candidate debates, that is the first debate, third debate, and fifth debate on the Kompas TV channel on YouTube.

2. Focusing

   In this procedure, the researcher only focuses on commissive speech acts as research data.

3. Simplifying

   The researcher transforms the data to simplify it into clauses in this way. This clause is a commissive speech act produced by presidential candidates in the debate.

4. Abstracting

   In the abstraction, the data is evaluated, especially regarding commissive speech acts.

5. Transforming

   The final procedure is transformation, the researcher analyzes the data by selecting each clause from the utterances produced by the candidates in commissive acts.

2. Data Display

The second process is data display. This process is one way to make data easier to understand. Researcher analyze the classification of

commissive speech acts and display speech data of presidential

candidates using tables and percentage.

The table system is as follows:

No	Subtypes of Commissive	Frequency	Percentage %
	Promise		
	Guarantee		
	Threaten		
	Commit		
	Accept		
	Pledge		
	Vow		
	Consent		
	Covenant		
Total			

Table 3.1 Table of subtypes of commissive speech act

In table 3.1 the researcher made a percentage of the data to

determine the use of the subtypes of commissive speech acts and to

determine the use of the most dominant subtypes of commissive

speech acts in the debate of presidential candidates. The following is

the percentage formula:

$$N = \frac{(x)}{n}x \ 100\%$$

Notes:

P: percentage

F: frequency

N: the frequency count

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

After completing organizing and displaying the data, the next process is

to draw conclusions and check whether they are correct. This means

that the researcher describes all the data in a way that is easy to

understand. The conclusion must be able to answer the problem formulation formulated at the beginning.

The researcher employed the three-step analysis method proposed by (Miles and Huberman 2014) to examine the data : Data condensation, Data Display, and Conclusion or verification drawing. The process of Selecting, Focusing, Simplifying, Abstracting, and Transforming data is referred to as data condensation. For further explanation, the researcher creates an overview of what the researcher must pay attention to when analyzing.
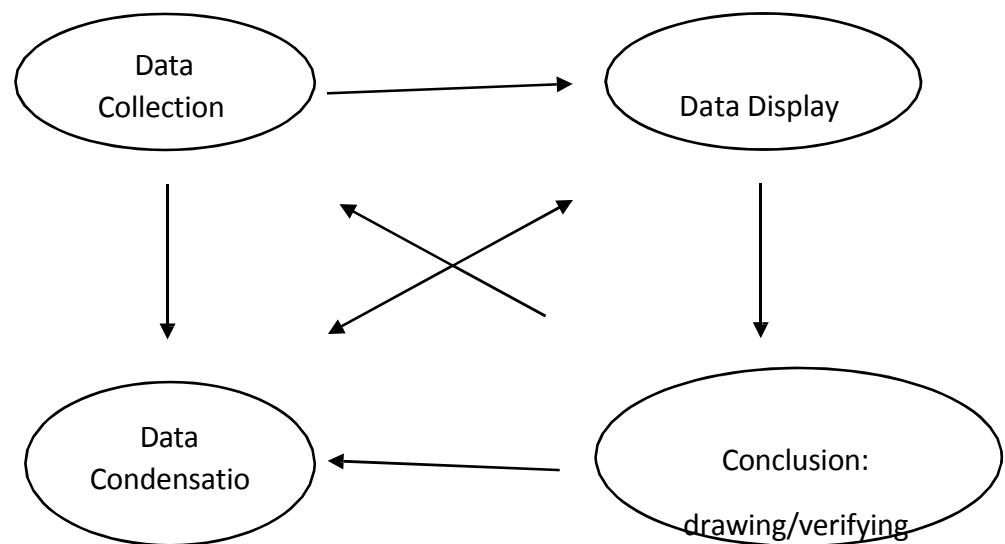

Figure 3.1 Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model, source

(Miles and Huberman 2014)