A Speech Act Analysis of Nadiem Anwar Makarim's Speech

Lia Rosdiana[1]* (iD)

[1] English Language Education Department, Ganesha University of Education, Singaraja, Indonesia

A B S T R A K

Pidato adalah kemampuan berbicara di depan umum untuk menyampaikan pendapat atau memberikan gagasan tentang suatu hal yang penting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis macam-macam fungsi komunikasi dalam tindak ilokusi dalam pidato Nadiem Anwar Makarim selaku Menteri Pendidikan serta mengidentifikasi dampak yang terkandung dalam pidato Nadiem Anwar Makarim. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini untuk memeriksa kebenaran data dari berbagai sudut pandang, peneliti menggunakan triangulasi. Analisis data yang digunakan peneliti terdiri dari 3 cara dalam analisis data, yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) Semua jenis tindak ilokusi dari Searle terjadi dimana tindak perwakilan merupakan tindak yang paling banyak digunakan dalam pidato Nadiem Anwar Makarim yaitu sebesar 43,66%. Kemudian pada pidato Nadiem Anwar Makarim terdapat indikasi deklarasi (14,08%), direktif (19,71%), ekspresif (15,49%) dan komisif (4,23%). 2) Tuturan Nadiem Makarim sebagian besar berbentuk kalimat langsung dan aktif (70%). Alasannya karena Nadiem Makarim menyampaikan pidatonya langsung oleh dirinya sendiri, tidak ada orang atau perusahaan lain yang ia maksud dan ia lebih banyak menggunakan awalan "me" dan akhiran "kan" untuk menyatakan pidatonya secara langsung. Ada pula yang berbentuk kalimat pasif, kalimat imperatif, dan kalimat tidak langsung.

A B S T R A C T

Speech is the ability to speak in front of the public to tell their opinion or give an idea about something important. This research aimed to analyze the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act in a speech made by Nadiem Anwar Makarim as Ministry of Education as well as identifying the effects contained in the speech made by Nadiem Anwar Makarim. The research used qualitative approach. The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. In this research to check the correctness of the data from different perspectives, researchers used triangulation. Data analyses used by researchers are consisted of 3 ways in data analysis, namely data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing. The result showed that: 1) All kinds of illocutionary act from Searle were occurred in whichrepresentatives act was the act which was mostly usedin a speech made by Nadiem Anwar Makarim which was 43.66%. Then, in a speech made by Nadiem Anwar Makarim, there was an indication of declaration (14.08%), directives (19.71%), expressives (15.49%) and commissive (4.23%). 2) The speech from Nadiem Makarim was mostly in the form of direct and active sentence (70%). The reason is because Nadiem Makarim state his speech directly by himself, there is no other people or company whom he referred and he mostly used prefix "me" and suffix "kan" to state his speech directly. There is also the form of passive voice, imperative sentence and indirect sentence.

1. INTRODUCTION

As a social being, people must communicatee in their life. Communication is very important in our life, because the human be able to do communication to establish a relationship with other people. Human communication can also convey a message or information that is very useful for others (Alawamleh et al., 2022; Yu et al., 2021). There are several ways to convey the message and information such as newspapers, televisions, magazines, and news. When people want to convey information or idea that they have, sometimes they do a speech to convey the idea. Speech is the ability to speak in front of the public to tell their opinion or give an idea about something important (Ha et al., 2021; Rahman et al., 2019). Previous study stated that speech is expressing thoughts in the form of words addressed to the crowd or discourse prepared to say in front of the audience (Della & Sembiring, 2018). When expressing our speech does not only provide information but also time to take action. Action inherent when we are revealing something that is called a speech act. Speech act is a kind of verbal communications. The words "speech acts" are from two words that are"speech" and "act". Speech is the utterance that occurs and act means action (Moses et al., 2019; Tri Budiasih, 2018). Previous study stated that there are three kinds of speech acts in practice the use of language (Ziashahabi et al., 2020). These are three kinds of speech acts

that are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Furthermore, previous study states the illocutionary speech acts in five kinds of utterances each have a communicative function which are assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarations (Burns, 2019).

In relation to the current condition in Indonesia, Indonesia is now in covid-19 pandemic. Covid-19 is a new type of disease that is currently becoming a trending topic in society. Covid-19 is a disease that can also affect anyone, from babies, children, to adults (Lopez et al., 2021; Mu'awanah et al., 2021). Corona virus can attack anyone because it interferes with the respiratory system and event takes lives. It has spread to almost all countries including Indonesia to become a global pandemic. The impact of this pandemic on the economy and education so that disrupt in learning process (Brosnahan, 2020; Ojetunde, 2020). The local government has decided to implement the online learning method from home. Almost all regions carry out online learning activities. Because of that, motivation is needed and National Education Day in 2021 was a perfect chance to motivate the Indonesian people through speech (Ashman & Snow, 2019; Della & Sembiring, 2018). Based on the covid-19 situation in Indonesia, it can be assumed that Indonesia needs public figure who can motivate and encourage the people to learn and improve and Nadiem Makarim is one of the motivators who can motivate the people and give positivity to the people.

Based on the explanation above in this research, the writer will analyze the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and the effect of the perlocutionary act in the speech done by Nadiem Anwar Makarim as Ministry of Education and CEO of GOJEK.

2. METHOD

In terms of the data, the approach used in this study is a qualitative approach because this study concerncs of analyzing the meaning of the speech from Nadiem Makarim. Qualitative approach constitutes research procedures that procedure descriptive data in the form of written as well as spoken words from observed people and behavior. This study includes of qualitative research because this study will analyze language variety and word choice in a speech by Nadiem Anwar Makarim in which the descriptive data is obtained from data that are both text and video. Primary data is the primary data use as a research subject. The data that is the primary data is a speech in commemorate of teacher's day by Nadiem Anwar Makarim as well as welcoming speech for GOJEK birthday party with additional speech when Nadiem is in 51st Ceremony of Media Indonesia and on 19th Dies Natalis in DEL Technology Institute. In this research to check the correctness of the data from different perspectives, researchers used triangulation. Triangulation is one method of validating data or making it reliable, where the results when these data are confirmed, questioned or extended with an alternative point of view (Noble & Heale, 2019; Setia, 2016). There are four types of triangulation, namely method triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and data source triangulation. The researcher used the theory triangulation to examine the findings while executing the resulting data using different theory from Searle and the theories used from the article. Researcher use this triangulation to help cover the weaknesses of previous data collection so that the results can be trusted.

Data analysis used by researchers are consisted of 3 ways in data analysis, namely data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing (Miles et al., 2014). Of the three methods, it can be added with more interactive data collection so that researchers can still move in four streams of data collection, data reduction, data presentation and verification of conclusions.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Based on the finding of this study. All kinds of illocutionary act from Searle were occurred in which representatives act was the act which was mostly used in a speech made by Nadiem Anwar Makarim which show in Table 1.

Table 1. Kinds of Illocutionary Act used by Nadiem Anwar Makarim

Illocutionary act	Percentage
Declaration	14.08%
Directives	19.71%
Expressives	15.49%
Commissive	4.23%
Total	**43.66%**

Base on Table 1 show that total illocutionary act used was 43.66%. Then, in a speech made by Nadiem Anwar Makarim, there was an indication of declaration (14.08%), directives (19.71%), expressives (15.49%) and commissive (4.23%). This study also found that the speech from Nadiem Makarim was mostly in the form of direct and active sentence which is 35 of 50 (70%). The reason is because Nadiem Makarim state his speech directly by himself, there is no other people or company whom he referred and he mostly used prefix "me" and suffix "kan" to state his speech directly which can be seen from this example.

Table 2. Example of Prefix and Suffix used

Indonesian	English
Untuk menyambut kesempatan ini kita memerlukan sumberdaya manusia yang tanggap teknologi, mampu memecahkan masalah dan berdaya saing.	To welcome this opportunity, we need human resources who are technologically responsive, able to solve problems and are competitive.
Apalagi di dunia pendidikan, dampak pandemi memaksa kita untuk melakukan beberapa hal dengan cara berbeda.	Especially in the world of education, the impact of the pandemic forces us to do things in different ways.

Base on Table 2, the word "menyambut", "memerlukan" , "memaksa", "melakukan", and "memecahkan" have affix "me" and suffix "an" as the direct verb to empower the meaning of direct statement in which in Indonesian terminology it is called as "*MD" (Menerangkan Diterangkan)*. Besides, there is also the form of passive voice, imperative sentence and indirect sentence.

Discussion

Speech act is the study of meaning and function of an utteranc which is used to clarify what the speaker does. Previous study stated that speech acts is an act refers tothe action that is performed in making an utterance (Della & Sembiring, 2018). Similarly, other study defined speech acts as "actions performedvia utterances (Aryani, 2017). Speech act can be divided into two such as direct speech act and indirect speech act. Direct speech actuses the typical association between sentence forms and speech acts (Andewi & Waziana, 2019; Fitriana, 2013). This is in line with previous study who conducted a study that found result of the study showed the writer found the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act (Sudarmawan et al., 2022), they were: 9 assertive (stating), 0 directives (the writer did not find any directives in speech), 2 expressive (thanking), and 6 commisive (offering and promising) and 0 declarations (declarations was not found in this study). Then, this is also in line with other study that conducted study. The results of the study indicate that there are 358 utterances of Illocutionary Acts of Donald Trump's speech on announcement of presidential candidate (Sibarani & Marlina, 2018). It dominantly used assertive, followed by commisive, directives and expressive respectively. Speech acts are individual symptoms that are psychological in nature and continuity is determined by the speaker's ability to deal with certain situations. In speech acts, it is more seen in the meaning or meaning of the actions in the speech which meant speech acts is the theory that analyzes the effect of an utterance in the relationship between the speaker and the listener's behavior (Tri Budiasih, 2018; Ziashahabi et al., 2020).

Locutionary act is the semantic or literal meaning of sentence. The understanding of the function of sentence is very important to understand semantic or literal meaning of sentence. The three types of sentences: First, declaratives sentences which are sentences present a predicate and with or without more phrase adjuncts. The function of declarative sentence is to assert and describe something (Erawati & Sulibra, 2017; Kurdghelashvili, 2015). For example "He ate", it presents a predicate and without more phrase adjuncts. The other examples are "I bought a watch from Harvey for three clam shells" and "Pauline gave Tom digital watch for his birthday" include a predicate and phrase adjuncts. Phrase adjunct means an additional phrase for sentence. Second, imperative sentences which are said over the person who has some voluntary control. They tend to be restricted to sentences with second person subject and active verbs. They are also restricted in tense and are closer to order or request.A locutionary act is particular sense and reference of an utterance (Al-Bantany, 2013; Moses et al., 2019).

Illocutionary act is an act of doing something either for the speaker or for listener. Previous study stated that illocutionary act is performing the act in saying something (Ma'yuuf & Hasan, 2021). An illocutionary act can also called as an implied level. The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative face of an utterance and it is an intended meaning of a speaker (Meyer-Beining et al., 2018; Thordardottir, 2019). In this case, to hint his intentions and to show how the proposition should be taken the speaker uses many indications, ranging from the most obvious ones, such as unambiguous performativity verbs, to the more opaque ones, among which mainly various 3 paralinguistic features (stress, timbre and intonation) and word order should be mentioned. An illocutionary act is the act performed in, or the performance of the illocution (Erawati & Sulibra, 2017; Magomedkhan & Sadovoy, 2021).

The implication of this research is that by better understanding the speech acts in Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speeches, this research can help in analyzing and understanding the influence of these speeches on

public opinion, and how certain messages can influence people's views. However, this research has limitations, one of which is that Nadiem Anwar Makarim's speech may be dynamic and can change over time. Therefore, the results of speech act analysis in one particular speech may not capture future changes in attitudes or context.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of discussion in this study, it can be concluded that: 1) All kinds of illocutionary act from Searle were occurred in whichrepresentatives act was the act which was mostly usedin a speech made by Nadiem Anwar Makarim consist of declaration, directives, expressives, and commissive. The speech from Nadiem Makarim was mostly in the form of direct and active sentence. The reason is because Nadiem Makarim state his speech directly by himself, there is no other people or company whom he referred and he mostly used prefix "me" and suffix "kan" to state his speech directly. There is also the form of passive voice, imperative sentence and indirect sentence.

5. REFERENCES

Al-Bantany, N. F. (2013). The Use of Commissive Speech Acts and Its Politeness Implication: A Case of Banten Gubernatorial Candidate Debate. *Passage*, *1*(Vol 1, No 2 (2013): October Graduation 2013), 21–34. https://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/psg/article/view/534.

Alawamleh, M., Al-Twait, L. M., & Al-Saht, G. R. (2022). The effect of online learning on communication between instructors and students during Covid-19 pandemic. *Asian Education and Development Studies*, *11*(2), 380–400. https://doi.org/10.1108/AEDS-06-2020-0131.

Andewi, W., & Waziana, W. (2019). An Analysis of Teacher's Speech Acts in Teaching and Learning Process. *Teknosastik*, *17*(1), 29. https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v17i1.207.

Aryani, N. S. (2017). The politeness strategies used by the main characters of Twillight movie. In *Unpublished Thesis. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.

Ashman, G., & Snow, P. (2019). Oral Language Competence: How It Relates to Classroom Behavior. *American Educator*, *43*(2), 37–41. https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1218776.

Brosnahan. (2020). Covid-19 and respiratory system disorders current knowledge, future clinical and translational research questions. *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology*, *November*, 2586–2597. https://doi.org/10.1161/Atvbaha.120.314515.

Burns, A. (2019). Concepts for Teaching Speaking in the English Language Classroom1. *LEARN Journal: Language Education and Acquisition Research Network*, *12*(1), 1–11. https://so04.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/Learn/article/view/168564.

Della, F., & Sembiring, B. (2018). an Analysis of Directive Speech Acts By Searle Theory in "Sleeping Beauty" Movie Script. *Journal of English Education and Teaching*, *2*(1), 22–27. https://doi.org/10.33369/jeet.2.1.22-27.

Erawati, N. K. R., & Sulibra, I. K. N. (2017). Speech Act Verb in Old Javanese: Natural Semantics Metalanguage Analysis. *International Journal of Language and Linguistics*, *4*(2), 71–80. https://www.academia.edu/download/99389074/9.pdf.

Fitriana, I. (2013). Translation Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in" Eat Pray Love" Novel and Its Translation into Indonesian. *Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics, 2*(2). https://doi.org/10.20961/prasasti.v2i2.332.

Ha, X. Van, Nguyen, L. T., & Hung, B. P. (2021). Oral corrective feedback in English as a foreign language classrooms: A teaching and learning perspective. *Heliyon*, *7*(7), e07550. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e07550.

Kurdghelashvili, T. (2015). Speech acts and politeness strategies in an EFL classroom in Georgia. *International Journal of Cognitive and Language Sciences*, *9*(1), 306–309. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1338098.

Lopez, M., Francisco, C., Capinig, C., Alayan, J., Manalo, S., & Tus, J. (2021). Amidst COVID-19 pandemic: The self-efficacy and academic motivation of the college students from the private higher education institutions in the Philippines. *International Journal of Advance Research and Innovative Ideas in Education*. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.14795892.v1.

Ma'yuuf, H. H., & Hasan, T. A.-R. (2021). A Semantic-Pragmatic Study of Understatement in Trump's and Biden's 2020 Presidential Debate. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology*, *18*(4), 2610–2619. https://archives.palarch.nl/index.php/jae/article/view/6689.

Magomedkhan, M. M., & Sadovoy, A. N. (2021). Ethno-social consequences of the depopulation of mountain regions: Dagestan and North Ossetia. In *History, Archeology and Ethnography of the Caucasus* (Vol. 17, Issue 2). https://doi.org/10.32653/CH172507-522.

Meyer-Beining, J., Vigmo, S., & Mäkitalo, Å. (2018). The Swedish grade conference: A dialogical study of face-to-face delivery of summative assessment in higher education. *Learning, Culture and Social Interaction*,

19(May), 134–145. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lcsi.2018.05.004.

Miles, M. B., A, M. H., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis; A Methode Sourcebook* (Third Edit). Arizona State University.

Moses, D. A., Leonard, M. K., Makin, J. G., & Chang, E. F. (2019). Real-time decoding of question-and-answer speech dialogue using human cortical activity. *Nature Communications*, *10*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-10994-4.

Mu'awanah, N., Sumardi, S., & Suparno, S. (2021). Using Zoom to Support English Learning during Covid-19 Pandemic: Strengths and Challenges. *Jurnal Ilmiah Sekolah Dasar*, *5*(2), 222. https://doi.org/10.23887/jisd.v5i2.35006.

Noble, H., & Heale. (2019). Triangulation in research, with examples. *Evidence-Based Nursing*, *22*(3). https://doi.org/10.1136/ebnurs-2019-103145.

Ojetunde, S. M. (2020). Impact Evaluation of Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on Education and Economy. *International Journal Education Benchmarck*, *16*(2, May/July 2020), 99–108. https://doi.org/2489-4162.

Rahman, R., Sopandi, W., Widya, R. N., & Yugafiati, R. (2019). Literacy in The Context of Communication Skills for The 21st Century Teacher Education in Primary School Students. *International Journal of Science and Applied Science: Conference Series*, *3*(1), 101. https://doi.org/10.20961/ijsascs.v3i1.32462.

Setia, M. S. (2016). Methodology series module 3: Cross-sectional studies. *Indian Journal of Dermatology*, *61*(3), 261. https://doi.org/10.4103/0019-5154.182410.

Sibarani, J. G., & Marlina, L. (2018). Politeness Strategy used in Republican Debate by Donald trump. *E-Journal of English Language & Literatyre*, *7*(4), 531–535. https://doi.org/10.24036/ell.v7i4.102007.

Sudarmawan, I. P. Y., Juliari, I. I. T., & Yuniari, N. M. (2022). An Analysis Of Speech Act And Politeness Strategy Used By English Lecturer of Dwijendra University in Online Classroom Interaction. *Yavana Bhasha: Journal of English Language Education*, *5*(2), 176–185. https://doi.org/10.25078/yb.v5i2.1039.

Thordardottir, E. (2019). Amount trumps timing in bilingual vocabulary acquisition: Effects of input in simultaneous and sequential school-age bilinguals. *International Journal of Bilingualism*, *23*(1), 236–255. https://doi.org/10.1177/1367006917722418.

Tri Budiasih, L. (2018). Illocution on Speech Acts of Foreign Students in Indonesian Learning. *PAROLE: Journal of Linguistics and Education*, *6*(2), 41. https://doi.org/10.14710/parole.v6i2.41-48.

Yu, H., Liu, P., Huang, X., & Cao, Y. (2021). Teacher Online Informal Learning as a Means to Innovative Teaching During Home Quarantine in the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *12*(June), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.596582.

Ziashahabi, S., Jabbari, A. A., & Razmi, M. H. (2020). The effect of interventionist instructions of English conversational implicatures on Iranian EFL intermediate level Learners' pragmatic competence development. *Cogent Education*, *7*(1), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1080/2331186X.2020.1840008.