DIRECTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE IN 2024 AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR INDONESIAN LANGUAGE LERANING IN HIGH SCHOOL

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the types of directive speech acts in the first debate of the vice presidential candidate in 2024, describe the types of expressive speech acts in the first debate of the vice presidential candidate in 2024, and describe the implications of the research results for Indonesian language learning in high school. This research uses a qualitative approach. Data acquisition uses basic tapping techniques by applying advanced techniques of free listening and note-taking techniques. Data analysis uses the commensurate method with the technique of sorting the determining elements, and presenting the results of data analysis using informal methods.

Keywords: speech acts, debate, implication.

1   INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures, meaning that humans cannot live independently and will always depend on others for their survival. The real form of being a social being can be seen from the interactions that exist between individuals. The form of interaction referred to here is communication. In social life, communication is needed to express desires, feelings, and responses to a conversation. Of course, to express it all, a tool is needed in order to achieve communication, where the tool must be able to capture the intent of other people's conversations. The communication tool in social interaction is called language, which is a sound symbol system that has arbitrary properties and is used by members of social groups to communicate, recognize identity, and work together (Achmad and Abdullah 2013: 10). Communication can work if the speakers and speech partners understand each other's utterances. However, misunderstandings often occur between the two due to lack of or inattention to the context of speech. Leech (in Kurniawan and Raharjo 2018: 15) defines context as a factor of knowledge that is expected to be agreed upon and owned by both parties, both speakers and speech partners in interpreting what is said, so that they can be understood by each other. There are many types of communication, for example, formal and informal communication. Types of informal communication can be found in daily conversations, such as conversations between coworkers, conversations between traders and buyers, and so on. Meanwhile, we can see one type of formal communication, namely in debate activities.

According to Wimala et al. (2021: 8) debate is defined as an activity of debating opinions by two or more camps, either personally or in groups to discuss or find solutions to a predetermined motion. Recently, there was a debate broadcast on several stations, namely the debate of presidential and vice presidential candidates for the Republic of Indonesia in 2024. The debate was held by the General Election Commission (KPU) with the aim of providing an overview to the Indonesian people regarding the work plans and vision-mission of each candidate in carrying out their obligations and responsibilities for the next five years. The focus of this research is the inaugural debate of the vice presidential candidate in 2024. The inaugural debate featured vice presidential candidate 01 Muhaimin Iskandar, vice presidential candidate 02 Gibran Rakabuming Raka, and vice presidential candidate 03 Mahfud MD.

The object of this research is the first vice presidential debate in 2024. Researchers took the object of study in the form of a debate because in debate activities many things can be discussed and resolved in deliberation, so that it can train students to dare to express ideas and think critically. Researchers utilize this research as a reference for Indonesian language learning materials and media in grade XI high school, especially on argumentation text material identifying fact and opinion sentences. The research subjects are directive and expressive speech acts. The subject of the research is based on the fact that both speech acts are types of speech acts that are often used in daily communication, which can help readers to understand the importance of context in communication.

Some previous studies that also discuss directive and expressive speech acts include "Directive and Expressive Speech Acts in the Novel Surat Kecil untuk Tuhan Karya Agnes Davonar" by (Handayani, Asropah, and Utami 2022). This research has similarities with the research conducted, namely both examining directive and expressive speech acts. However, there are differences in both, where in this study the researcher not only examines the type, but also on how the intention of the speech is conveyed.

2   METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach. Moleong (in Muhammad 2014: 30) defines qualitative method as a research method that produces descriptive data manifested in the form of written words that come from observed research subjects. The data source of this research is the video of the inaugural debate of the 2024 cawapaes downloaded from the iNews Tv youtube channel. The data collected are the utterances of the moderator and vice president that contain directive and expressive speech.

In collecting data, researchers use the basic technique of tapping with the listening method which refers to an approach that collects data through understanding the use of language, both orally and in writing (Azwardi 2018: 103). Furthermore, the advanced techniques are in the form of free listening techniques and note-taking techniques. In data analysis, researchers used the basic technique of the commensurate method with the advanced technique of sorting the determining elements. This technique involves sorting out the determining elements by using the power of choice, where this power of choice is mental used by the author (Sudaryanto, in Muhammad 2014: 239). In this case, the researcher uses pragmatic sorting power, because the data obtained are the utterances of the moderator and vice-presidential candidates in the inaugural debate of vice-presidential candidates in 2024 which contain directive and expressive speech acts. Meanwhile, the presentation of the analysis results is done informally, which involves an explanation using simple words and sentences. Informal techniques are used to describe the utterances of directive and expressive speech acts in the inaugural debate of vice presidential candidates in 2024 and their implications for Indonesian language learning in high school to make it easier for readers to understand the results of the study.

3   RESULT

3.1   Data Description

In this study, the results of the types of directive and expressive speech acts in the first vice presidential debate in 2024 were 55 data. The data include the types of directive speech acts of begging 5 data (9%), directive speech acts of commanding 31 data (56.4%), directive speech acts of suggesting 4 data (7.3%), directive speech acts of advising 1 data (1.9%), expressive speech acts of sorry 2 data (3.7%), expressive speech acts of blaming 5 data (9%), expressive speech acts of congratulating 2 data (3.7%), and expressive speech acts of praising 5 data (9%). The following is the overall data presentation presented in the form of a table:

Classification Table for The use of Directive And Expressive Speech Acts

Type	Amount of Data	Percentage
Begging directive speech acts	5	9 %
Commanding directive speech acts	31	56,4 %
Suggestive directive acts	4	7,3%
Directive acts of advising	1	1,9%
Expressive speech acts of sorry	2	3,7%
Expressive speech acts of congratulating	5	9%
Expressive speech acts of blame	2	3,7%
Expressive speech acts of praise	5	9%
Total	55	100%

Based on the research conducted, the data that often appear and are found in the inaugural vice presidential debate in 2024 are the types of commanding directive speech acts. The data is dominated by the moderator's utterances that utter commanding directive speech in almost every session, because the moderator has a very important role in debate activities, namely leading and organizing the course of the debate. Meanwhile, the smallest data in the inaugural vice presidential debate in 2024 is shown by the type of directive speech act of advising. This happened because the debate prioritized the delivery

of opinions from each vice president on the issues discussed, so they tried to avoid patronizing each other.

3.2 *Types of Directive Speech Acts in The First Debate of The Vice Presidential Candidate in 2024*

Directive speech act is a category of illocutionary acts used by speakers in giving an impact through the actions of speech partners, or in other words, the utterance spoken is a statement of the speaker's wishes (Searle, in Tarigan 2009: 43). The division of directive speech acts used in this study refers to Searle's theory, including begging, ordering, suggesting, advocating, commanding, and advising. Based on the research findings, there are four types of directive speech acts in the first vice presidential debate in 2024, including begging as many as 5 utterances, ordering as many as 31 utterances, suggesting as many as 4 utterances, and advising 1 utterance. The following is the explanation:

1. Begging Directive Speech Acts

    The speech act of begging is a directive speech act of politely and subtly asking speech partners to do something that the speaker wants. The speech act of begging is used to give impact or encouragement in order to produce action. The politeness markers of begging are please, please, and hope. The following are the data of directive speech acts of begging found in the research:

    > Context: In the vision-mission deepening session, GRR received questions from the sub-themes that had been drawn by the panelists.

    > MPi: "Please listen carefully because we only read it once. Question for Mr. Gibran Rakabuming Raka."

    The data above shows the directive speech act of begging. In the utterance "Please listen carefully because we only read once", there is the word "please" used by the speaker to express his request respectfully. The utterance was delivered by MPi (speaker) to GRR (speech partner) with the intention of asking the speech partner to listen carefully to the questions that would be read out. The utterance elicited a reaction from GRR, where he looked ready to listen to questions from the moderator.

2. Commanding Directive Speech Acts

    Commanding speech act is a type of directive speech act that is intended for the speech partner to carry out or fulfill what has been said by the speaker. In commanding speech acts, the position of the speaker can be said to be higher than the position of the speech partner. Commanding directive speech can be recognized from the words please, try, and suffixes -lah, -kan. The following are the data of commanding directive speech acts found in the research:

    > Context: During the vision-mission deepening session, MMD had the opportunity to give his response to GRR's answer to the question that had been drawn.

    > MMD: "Try to mention for example two or one, which investors have entered there."

    The data above shows a commanding directive speech act. In the utterance "Try if you can mention, for example, two or one, which investors have entered there", there is the word "try" which in this case refers to the meaning of commanding. The speech was delivered by MMD (speaker) to GRR (speech partner) with the intention of ordering speech partners to be able to mention investors who have invested in the IKN development project. This is based on MMD finding information that contradicts what GRR said, which states that there are several investors who have invested in the IKN project. The speech then elicited a reaction from GGR where on the next occasion GRR mentioned investors who had joined the IKN project.

3. Suggestive Directive Acts

    Suggestive speech act is a type of directive speech act conveyed by the speaker to the speech partner so that the speech partner does something that has been suggested. This speech act can be recognized by the lingual marker "should" and can be found during the presentation of arguments. The following are the data of directive speech acts of suggestion found in the research:

Context: In the vision-mission deepening session, MMD got the opportunity to respond to GRR's answer related to the question of the APBN and APBD management sub-theme.

MMD : "Now I agree that in the future, in order to invite investors, IKN must be continued, but the funding must be in accordance with the original purpose."

The data above shows the directive speech act of suggesting. In the utterance "but the funding must be in accordance with the original purpose", there is the word "must" which is a lingual marker for suggesting because it is followed by the speaker's opinion which is constructive as well as complementing the opinion of the speech partner. The speech was delivered by MMD (speaker) to GRR (speech partner) where he gave advice to GRR so that the funding of the IKN project was more considered and adjusted to the original purpose, especially because it involved 20% of the use of the state budget.

4. Directive Acts of Advising

Advising speech act is a type of directive speech act in the form of sentences containing advice with the aim of advising the interlocutor. In general, the directive speech act of advising is uttered because the speaker has more experience or knowledge than the speech partner. The following are the data of directive speech acts of advising found in the research:

Context: In the vision-mission delivery session, GRR got the opportunity to convey his vision-mission.

GRR: "Indonesia is a big country, we must be grateful that in 2020 to 2030 we will get a demographic bonus."

The data above includes the directive speech act of advising. In the utterance "Indonesia is a big country, we must be grateful in 2020 to 2030 we will get a demographic bonus" there is the utterance "we must be grateful", which is included in the sentence advising. In this case, the speaker dares to make the utterance because he has experience in handling the people's economy in the Solo area. The utterance was delivered by GRR (speaker) to the audience and the audience (speech partners) with the intention of advising speech partners to always be grateful to live in the country of Indonesia which in the next few years will benefit in the economic sector due to demographic factors.

3.3 *Types of Expressive Speech Acts in The First Debate of The Vice Presidential Candidate in 2024*

Expressive speech act is a category of illocutionary acts with a specific purpose or intention so that the speech can be interpreted as an assessment of the information given in the speech (Searle in Tarigan 2009: 42). The division of types of expressive speech acts used in this study refers to Searle's theory, including apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, forgiving, and expressing condolences. Based on the research findings, there are four types of expressive speech acts in the inaugural vice presidential debate in 2024, namely expressive speech acts of sorry as many as 2 utterances, expressive speech acts of congratulating as many as 2 utterances, expressive speech acts of blaming as many as 5 utterances, and expressive speech acts of praising as many as 5 utterances. The following is the explanation:

1. Expressive Speech Acts of Sorry

Sorry speech act is a type of expressive speech act used to make a request, express regret, or ask for forgiveness in doing something. The following are the data of expressive speech acts of sorry found in the research:

Context: In the vision-mission deepening session, GRR had the opportunity to respond to MI regarding the APBN APBD sub-theme question.

GRR: "Once again, Gus, I apologize, IKN is not only building government buildings, but also as a symbol of equitable development in Indonesia. As a symbol of development transformation in Indonesia."

The data above shows the expressive speech act of apology. In the utterance "Once again, Gus, I'm sorry that IKN is not just building government buildings", there is the word "sorry" which

marks the politeness of apology. The speech was delivered by GRR (speaker) to MI (interlocutor), where GRR expressed his apology first to MI before he gave his answer which was feared to offend the vision-mission of MI who rejected the construction of IKN.

2. Expressive Speech Acts of Congratulating

Congratulatory speech act is a type of expressive speech act used by the speaker to express joy by congratulating the interlocutor about something. The following are the data of expressive speech acts of congratulating found in the research:

Context: In the vision-mission delivery session, GRR got the opportunity to convey his vision-mission.

GRR: "Happy Mother's Day, congratulations to the great women of Indonesia. Thank you."

The data above shows the expressive speech act of congratulating. In the utterance "Happy Mother's Day, congratulations to the great women of Indonesia", there is the word "congratulations" which marks the politeness of congratulating. The speech was delivered by GRR (speaker) to the audience and the audience (interlocutor) with the intention of expressing an expression of happiness as well as a form of appreciation for the services of mothers throughout Indonesia.

3. Expressive Speech Acts of Blame

Blame speech act is a type of expressive speech act used to throw accusations against someone for something. The following are the expressive speech act data of blaming found in the research:

Context: In the question and answer session between vice-presidential candidates, GRR had the opportunity to respond to the responses of the other two vice-presidential candidates regarding their answers to questions on the sub-theme of financial governance, taxes, APBN, and APBD.

GRR: "I remember that Gus Muhaimin once participated in inaugurating and cutting tumpeng at IKN. This is inconsistent. Previously, he supported it, now he does not support it because he is the deputy of Mr. Anies who carries the theme of change."

The data above shows the expressive speech act of blaming. In the utterance "This is inconsistent", it shows that GRR blames MI as the interlocutor for not being consistent between his words and actions related to the construction of IKN. The utterance also illustrates the speaker's disappointment with the speech partner who is felt to have no certainty in behavior and speech.

4. Expressive Speech Acts of Praise

Praising speech act is a type of expressive speech act used to express admiration for something that is considered good, beautiful, and so on. The following are the data of expressive speech acts of praising found in the research:

Context: In the question and answer session between vice presidential candidates, MI got the opportunity to ask GRR.

MI: "Mr. Gibran has succeeded in becoming a mayor as well as a successful businessman, even sharing large projects has been successfully built in Solo."

The data above shows the expressive speech act of praising. The utterance "Mr. Gibran has managed to become a mayor as well as a successful businessman", shows that MI (speaker) praises GRR (interlocutor) as a successful businessman and mayor who has good performance. This can be seen from the many large projects that have been successfully built in Solo, including Solo Safari.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the research objectives, it can be concluded as follows: 1) Types of directive speech acts in the first debate of the vice presidential candidate in 2024 include four types of directive speech acts,

namely begging as many as 5 utterances (9%), commanding as many as 31 utterances (56.4%), suggesting as many as 4 utterances (7.3%), and advising 1 utterance (1.9%), 2) Types of expressive speech acts in the first debate of the vice presidential candidate in 2024 include four types of expressive speech acts, namely, apologizing as many as 2 utterances (3.7%), blaming as many as 5 utterances (9%), congratulating as many as 2 utterances (3.7%), and praising as many as 5 utterances (9%), 3) The implications of the research results in Indonesian language learning in high school can be used in Indonesian language learning in phase F elements of reading and viewing. Directive and expressive speech acts can be implied in Indonesian language learning grade XI Independent Curriculum on argumentation text material with the learning objectives of students being able to identify the characteristics of fact sentences and opinion sentences and find fact and opinion sentences used in argumentation texts. Of course, identifying fact and opinion sentences involves examples of the use of directive and expressive speech acts.

Based on the above conclusions, it is hoped that this research can help readers to know more deeply about the field of pragmatic studies, especially in the context, types of directive and expressive speech acts in communication. For teachers, this research is expected to be applied in Indonesian language learning on materials relevant to directive and expressive speech acts. Meanwhile, for the next researchers, they can make this research as a reference to conduct research with similar fields of study.

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