



language to convey the ideas, plans, important things, in order to present their speeches. Hence, this research concerns on two problems that will be analyzed. In addition, this research uses qualitative design.

According Buck and Van Lear (in Francisca and Silitonga, 2012:2), there are two kinds of communication. They are verbal communication and nonverbal communication. The way people communicate the messages by using words is called verbal communication. While, the way people communicate messages by using gestures, body movements, eye contacts, facial expressions, or general appearances, are called nonverbal communication. Thus, political debate is a speech that uses verbal communication because it uses words or utterances.

Speech act is an action performed to say something that contain of utterance as the function of communication. Austin proposed three divisions of speech act theory, they are: locutions, illocutionary and perlocutionary (Coulthard: 1985: 18). Austin affirmed “to say something may be to do something” and concludes that in “issuing an utterance” a speaker can perform three acts simultaneously: a locutionary act which is the act of saying something in the full sense of “say”. Locutionary act is one of the types of speech act that contains the actual words of the message. Illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something. This act is identified by the explicit performative. In other words, illocutionary act is the speaker’s purpose or intention to convey the message. Perlocutionary act is an act performed as the result of saying a message. Perlocutionary act is also called as a consequence of performing the locutionary and illocutionary acts.

This research uses theory of speech acts, especially in representative illocutionary acts. Searle (1975) classified illocutionary act into five classes, they are: assertives or representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. This research is a partial study of illocutionary acts which focusses on representative or assertives. Searle (1969) said that assertive or representative is speech acts that commits a speaker to tell the truth of the expressed proposition. The speaker believes that some proposition is true. It describes state or event in the world. The forms of representative are informing, stating, affirming, announcing, denying, agreeing, disagreeing, predicting, conjecturing, reporting, conveying, and so on. Relating to the subject of the study, governor's candidates usually use representative illocutionary acts to tell the truth of proposition. The governor's candidate are used representative illocutionary acts to transmit their statements and messages. In this case, the governor's candidates have to know the condition of their country. They must have knowledge and experience to create new innovations which make their country's better. It is important to persuade the society to believe in their argumentation and vote them.

This research describes the study of representative utterances which are used by governor's candidates in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017. The purposes of this research are to deal types of representative illocutionary acts and functions of representative illocutionary acts used by the governor's candidates in the political debates. The debate is one of the parts of the campaign. The debates are to examine the candidate's intellectual capacity, capabilities to answer the questions, and their vision and mission to obtain support from society. Obviously,

from the debate, the candidates do not only express their opinions, suggests, critics, viewpoints, argumentation, ideology, maintain power, but also convince to the public to vote them. The debate's candidates are the people who have to follow the debates that arranged by KPU (General Election Commissions). There are three candidates that will be analyzed. The candidate number 1 is Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono (AHY) and Sylviana Murni. The second, candidate number 2 is Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) and Djarot Saiful Hidayat. The last, candidate number 3 is Anies Baswedan (AB) and Sandiaga Uno.

In recent years, there have been several researchers who analyzed illocutionary acts, especially in the field of representative acts. The first, Wulandari (2015) conducts the thesis with the title "Representative Illocutionary acts Hans Christian Andersen's Selected Fairy Tales". In her thesis, she focusses on representative illocutionary acts and the reasons why those representative illocutionary acts are used by Hans Christian Andersen. Besides that, she uses descriptive qualitative method. She applies Searle's illocutionary acts theory and context of situation theory by Hymes. The finding of her research shows that asserting (15 data), explaining (2 data), believing (14 data), convincing (2 data), suggesting (1 data), describing (3 data), affirming (1 data), swearing (1 data), and telling (5 data). The reason for performing representative is to show the speaker's care toward the hearer and to convey information in order to make the hearer understand.

The second researcher is Ilmi (2015), who conducts a research entitled "Assertive Acts Used in The Zoo Story Drama By Edward Albee". Assertive acts

are called Representative acts. He investigates form of assertive acts and the social factor that influence to use it in “The Zoo Story”. The data were taken by the dialogue of Jerry and Peter in the drama “The Zoo Story”. In his thesis, he uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. He uses the theory by Searle (1979) and Hymes (1964). The finding shows that there are five forms of assertive acts found in this study such as: inform, claim, convey, statement and describe. While the social factor that influence the character to use assertive acts is participant, function, topic, and setting.

The next researchers are Praditya, Made, Putra, Nyoman, Artini, and Putu (2014) who conducts the research journal entitled “An Analysis of Speech Acts in the Conversation between Habibie and Ainun In the Film Entitled Habibie and Ainun 2012”. They conduct a research that focusses on types of speech acts and the classification of illocutionary speech acts in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The researchers analyze the data based on theory of speech acts proposed by Yule (1996) and the classification of illocutionary speech acts proposed by Searle (1969). The findings of their research show that there are 196 utterances type of speech acts where the type of direct speech acts 129 utterances (66%) and the type of indirect speech acts 67 utterances (34%). The five classifications of illocutionary speech acts are representatives 90 utterances (51%), commissives 39 utterances (25%), directives 24 utterances (15%), expressives 15 utterances (9%), and there is no declaration (0%).

The last researcher is Putri (2016), who conducts a research entitled “Representative Illocutionary Acts used by Barack Obama in Presidential Election Debate 2008-2012 period”. In her thesis, the researcher discusses types of representative illocutionary acts and the function of representative illocutionary acts which are uttered by Barack Obama. She uses descriptive qualitative method to collect and analyze the data. Besides that, she uses theory of John Searle (1969) and Leech (1983) to reveal the data. The result shows that the types and the functions of representative acts performed by Barack Obama are a) informing to assert (32.16 %); b) informing to report (30.06%); c) denying to assert (11.88%); d) agreeing to announce (9.06%); e) agreeing to assert (6.92%); f) disagreeing to announce (5%); (g) suggesting to instruct (2.79%); h) suggesting to assert (2.09%); i) confirming to assert (1.39%); j) informing to instruct (0.69%). By the end of her research, she suggests for the further researcher to make it more deepen and enhance research on representative speech acts, especially in other political debate speeches.

From those previous studies, it is disclosed that the researchers conduct their studies by using literary works such as the story of fairy tales, drama, and movie as the data sources. The last researcher uses political debates as her subject. Different from those previous researchers mentioned, this study uses political debates in Indonesia that is suggested by Putri (2016). Hence, this research is analyzing representative illocutionary acts performed by the governor’s candidates in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017. In addition, this research also deals with the functions type of representative illocutionary acts used by







