CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consist of two parts. They are findings and discussion. The first part is the finding of this research which is divided into two sections. Afterwards, the second part is discussion. The researcher would like to present and discuss the finding in detail.

4.1 Findings

The finding of this research is divided into two sections based on the statement of the problem. The first section is types of representative illocutionary acts used by governor's candidates utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 period which is used Searle's theory. The second section is the functions of representative illocutionary acts used by governor's candidate utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 period.

4.1.1 The Types of Representative Illocutionary Acts

According to the data analysis in the transcripts of governor's debate DKI Jakarta period that consist of 1.196 utterances of 3 videos. Each video has different theme. The first video talks about *"Pembangunan sosial ekonomi untuk Jakarta"*. The second video shows debates with the theme of *"Reformasi birokasi, pelayanan publik, dan penataan kawasan perkotaan"*. The third video is about *"Kependudukan dan peningkatan kualitas hidup masyarakat Jakarta dengan sub tema pemberdayaan perempuan, perlindungan pada anak,*

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pemberantasan narkoba, dan kebijakan terkait penyandang disabilitas". In the first video, the researcher found 387 data. The data of representative illocutionary acts are shown in the following chart :

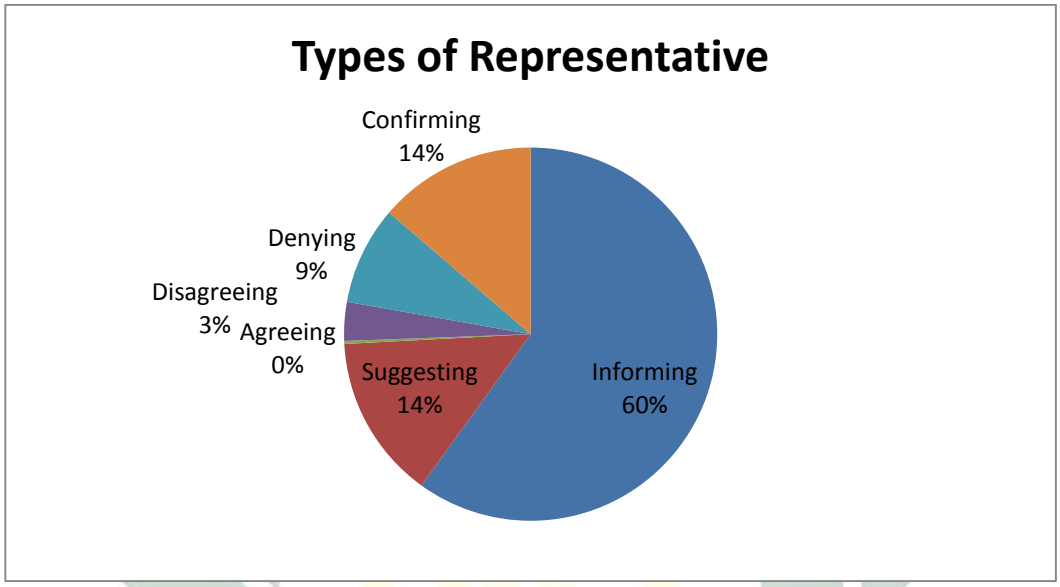

Figure 1. Types of representative illocutionary acts in video 1.

Based on the chart above, there are six types of representative illocutionary acts that the researcher found in video 1 about *"Pembangunan sosial ekonomi untuk Jakarta."* They are informing, confirming, suggesting, denying, disagreeing, and agreeing. The most dominant of representative illocutionary acts is informing with 60% (232 data), followed by confirming 14% (53 data), then suggesting 14% (55 data), afterward denying 9% (33 data), next is disagreeing 3% (13 data) and the lowest frequency is agreeing with 0% (1 data) of all data.

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In the second video, the researcher found 426 data. The data are shown in the following chart :

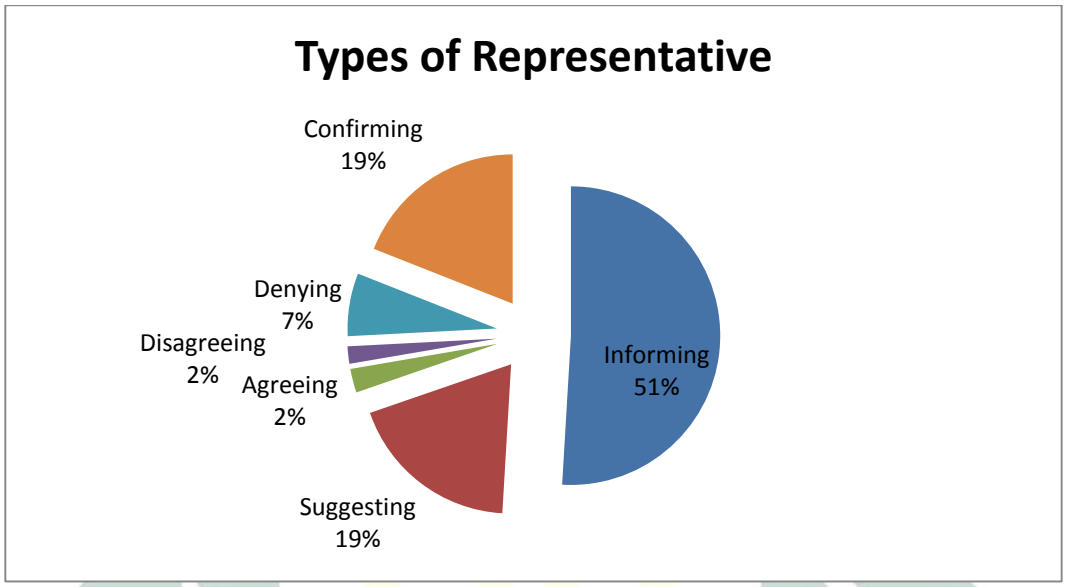

Figure 2. Types of representative illocutionary acts in video 2.

According to the chart above shows data found in video 2 with the theme "*"Reformasi birokasi, pelayanan publik, dan penataan kawasan perkotaan"*. The researcher found there are six types of representative illocutionary acts. They are informing, confirming, suggesting, denying, agreeing, and disagreeing. The most dominant of representative illocutionary acts is informing with 51% (217 data), followed by confirming 19% (81 data), then suggesting 19% (80 data), afterward denying 7% (29 data), next is agreeing 2% (11 data) and the last is disagreeing 2% (8 data) with the same position of all data.

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In the last video, the researcher found 383 data. The data are shown in the following chart :

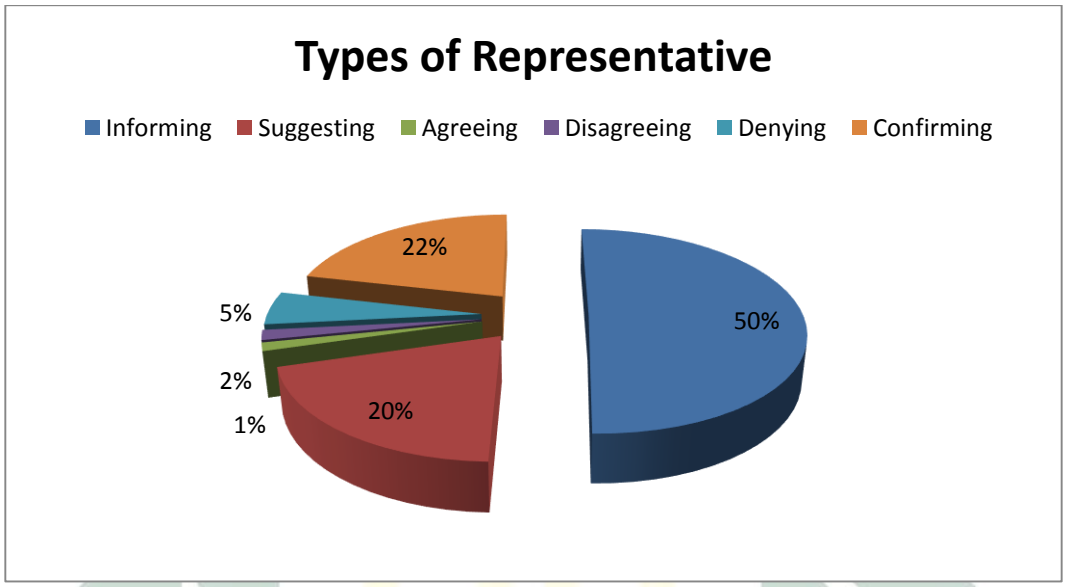

Figure 3. Types of representative illocutionary acts in video 3.

In video 3 about *"Kependudukan dan peningkatan kualitas hidup masyarakat Jakarta dengan sub tema pemberdayaan perempuan, perlindungan pada anak, pemberantasan narkoba, dan kebijakan terkait penyandang disabilitas."* There are six types of representative illocutionary acts. They are informing, confirming, suggesting, denying, disagreeing, and agreeing. The highest frequency is informing 50% (193 data), followed by confirming 22% (82 data), after that suggesting 20% (77 data), next denying 5% (20 data), then disagreeing 2% (6 data), and the last agreeing 1% (5 data) of all data.

The following part discusses all types of representative illocutionary acts found in three videos of the governor's debate DKI Jakarta 2017.

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4.1.1.1 Informing

Informing is the most frequent type of representative illocutionary acts used by the governor's candidates to deliver their messages. These utterances are used by the governor's candidates to give information, tell the facts, or the important things to the audiences. According to the Dictionary.com, informing is to give the knowledge of a fact or circumstance. The researcher found 232 data or 60% of informing type of representative illocutionary acts in video 1, 217 data or 51% in video 2, 193 data or 50% in video 3. The following are examples of informing type of representative illocutionary acts.

Data 1 (Video 1, Segmen 1)

> Moderator Ira Koesno : " ..... Pertanyaan pertama dalam waktu dua menit jelaskan visi anda dan misi yang paling utama terkait tema malam ini ....."
>
> **Agus : Visi saya lima tahun ke depan adalah menjadikan Jakarta semakin maju, aman, adil, dan sejahtera.** Untuk dapat mewujudkan itu semua, komitmen saya dan tentunya **misi saya adalah untuk mengatasi semua permasalahan di Jakarta, meningkatkan pembangunan sehingga Jakarta semakin maju ke depan.**

Those sentences above are informing. The candidate number 1, Agus, informs his vision and mission to become governor of DKI Jakarta. Agus says an important thing about his commitment. He supplys with knowledge to overcome a problem in Jakarta. He tells the information that he wants to develop Jakarta city by saying *"Untuk dapat mewujudkan itu semua, komitmen saya dan tentunya misi saya adalah untuk mengatasi semua permasalahan di Jakarta, meningkatkan pembangunan sehingga Jakarta semakin maju ke depan."* The sentence above is used by Agus to inform a significant thing to improve Jakarta to citizens.

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Next is the second sample of "informing" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 1 showing data from the second candidate.

Data 2 (Video 1, Segmen 1)

> Moderator Ira Koesno : ..... "Jelaskan program kerja unggulan terkait visi misi yang telah dipaparkan tadi dan yakinkan para calon pemilih mengapa hal itu penting dilakukan bagi rakyat Jakarta....."
>
> Djarot : Terima kasih. **Prioritas kami adalah reformasi birokasi. Birokasi adalah motto pembangunan, birokasi itu harus bersih, transparan, dan professional.** Dengan cara seperti itu kita akan mampu mencapai sasaran kita untuk membangun manusia Jakarta.

The utterance above is informing type of representative illocutionary acts. Djarot as the candidate number 2 gives the information about "birocracy" which is one of his program. Birocracy reformatic is the priority to improve Jakarta city. He thinks that birocracy has to be pure, transparant, and professional in order to develop Jakarta city.

The following is the last sample of "informing" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 3 showing data from the first candidate.

Data 3 (Video 3, Segmen 2)

> Moderator Alfito Deannova : ..... "Menurut anda apa yang salah dari kondisi itu dan apa langkah-langkah strategies untuk memperbaiki program rehabilitasi sebagai upaya menuntaskan pemberantasan narkoba?....."
>
> Sylvi : **Terima kasih. Berbicara narkoba, saya sengaja menulis ini karena saya lihat bahwa ada per hari 500 ribu penyalahgunaan narkoba bahkan yang terkena dampak narkoba ini bisa mencapai 2 juta atau 20% dan Jakarta ini sudah menjadi Jakarta darurat narkoba.**

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The utterance above is informing because Sylvi supplies the facts about narcotic abuse. She tells the detailed data of narcotic abuse. She presents the information regarding narcotic in Jakarta. Jakarta in emergency of narcotic.

4.1.1.2 Confirming

Confirming is the second highest type of representative illocutionary acts used by the governor's candidates to prove something. These utterance establishes the truth, accuracy, validity, or genuineness (Dictionary.com). The candidates usually firm or stress what they have said. Here, the researcher found 53 data or 14% of confirming type of representative illocutionary acts in video 1, confirming 81 data or 19% in video 2, confirming 82 data or 22%. The following are examples of confirming type of representative illocutionary acts.

Data 4 (Video 1, Segmen 1)

> Moderator Ira Koesno : ..... "Jelaskan apa yang akan anda jadikan program kerja unggulan terkait visi misi yang telah dipaparkan tadi."
>
> Djarot : **"Masyarakat Jakarta kalau otaknya penuh berarti dia cerdas, berkarakter, dan dia mempunyai daya beli yang tinggi, ini hanya bisa dilalui kalau birokasinya betul-betul bersih dan melayani dengan professional."**

The utterance above is confirming. Djarot says .....*"ini hanya bisa dilalui kalau birokasinya betul-betul bersih dan melayani dengan professional."* means that he establishes the validity. The word *"betul-betul bersih"* shows that the speaker affirm the statement.

Next is the second sample of "confirming" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 2 showing data from the last candidate.

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Data 5 (Video 2, Segmen 6)

> Moderator prof Eko : ..... "Bagaimana penjelasan paslon tiga untuk mengubah dari sekedar menahan air melalui resapan menjadi pemanenan air agar air dapat dipakai ulang?"
>
> Anies : Ya sebelum saya menjawab, saya mengkoreksi dulu yang dikatakan oleh pak Basuki bahwa kemdikbud ranking 22. Tadi sebenarnya gak mau mengangkat ini tapi karena beliau mengatakan data yang keliru saya koreksi bahwa itu angka sebelum saya bertugas sesudah saya bertugas meningkat menjadi 9 ranking diantara semuanya. **Jadi itu maaf jadi kesannya menyombongkan pak tapi insya allah di Jakarta nanti kita akan bereskan sehingga kinerjanya pun lebih baik sebagaimana kita membereskan ketika di kemdikbud kemarin.**

Anies's statement above is confirming. Anies says to another candidates that he makes firm and clarify Ahok's statement. The utterance "*Jadi itu maaf jadi kesannya menyombongkan pak tapi insya allah di Jakarta nanti kita akan bereskan sehingga kinerjanya pun lebih baik sebagaimana kita membereskan ketika di kemdikbud kemarin."* is used by the speaker to confirm his statement.

The following is the sample of "confirming" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 3 showing data from the first candidate.

Data 6 (Video 3, Segmen 2) :

> Moderator Alfito Deannova : ..... "Maka langkah selanjutnya adalah memberikan kesempatan kepada pasangan calon untuk menanggapi jawaban dari masing-masing pasangan calon lainnya."
>
> Agus : **Kita ingin meyakinkan masyarakat kita keluarga-keluarga termasuk anak-anaknya memahami bahaya narkoba secara keseluruhan itu penting tetapi bagi saya, saya punya background militer *jadi saya akan tegas* sekali lagi meyakinkan memberantas narkoba dari Jakarta.**

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The utterance above is confirming. Agus tries to convince Jakarta's citizens that he can remove problems of narcotic. He also has military background to decrease narcotic in Jakarta. It means that he tells the truth about his background. The utterance "*jadi saya akan tegas.....*" is used by the speaker to strengthen his statement.

4.1.1.3 Suggesting

This is the third highest number of representative illocutionary acts used by the governor's candidates to deliver their messages. According to the Dictionary.com suggesting is mentioning or introducing an idea, proposition, plan, for consideration or possible action. These utterances are used by the candidates to suggest, give solution, a plan and idea to develop Jakarta city. The researcher found suggesting in each video. The researcher found 55 data or 14% of suggesting type of representative illocutionary acts in video 1, 80 data or 19% in video 2, and 77 data or 20% in video 3. The following are examples of suggesting type of representative illocutionary acts.

Data 7 (Video 1, Segmen 1)

> Moderator Ira Koesno : "Jelaskan apa yang akan anda jadikan program kerja unggulan terkait visi misi yang telah dipaparkan....."
>
> Sandiaga : **"**Kami mempunyai program OKE OCE. OKE OCE One kecamatan one center for entrepreneurship dimana diubah pola pikirnya bahwa kedepan kita akan permudah tata usaha dengan garasi inovasi. **Kita akan permudah juga kredit sampai 300 juta rupiah dan kita akan beri pendampingan melalui mentorship. Di bidang pendidikan kami juga akan menghadirkan KCP plus dimana ini adalah jawaban ditunggu oleh para keluarga yang kurang mampu. Terakhir untuk biaya hidup program kami adalah harga OKE. Harga OKE ini akan memastikan bahwa biaya hidup**

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terjangkau bagi khususnya warga menengah ke bawah untuk maju kotanya dan bahagia warganya."

The utterance above is suggesting. The speaker proposes a plan and introduce an idea. Sandiaga delivers a plan about "OKE OCE" which is one of his program. He tells that program "OKE OCE" will give the solution to Jakarta citizens. OKE OCE covers credit for home, education, and OKE price.

Next is the second sample of "suggesting" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 2 showing data from the first candidate.

Data 8 (Video 2, Segmen 6)

Moderator prof Eko : ..... "Bagaimana strategi paslon nomor satu meningkatkan ruang terbuka hijau yang sangat deficient pada saat ini?"

Agus : **Dan ini menjadi komitmen saya dan mpok Sylvi jika terpilih menjadi gubernur maka pertama-tama kita akan merevitalisasi ruang-ruang terbuka hijau yang sudah ada saat ini sambil kita terus mengembangkan dan membuka lahan-lahan baru walaupun tidak banyak pilihan tetapi kita lihat ada potensi-potensi yang ada di Jakarta ini dengan target tidak usah terlalu muluk-muluk dalam lima tahun ke depan kita bisa meningkatkan sampai dengan 15% dari total lahan.**

The utterance above is suggesting. Agus says a plan and commitment if he becomes a governor. He and mpok Sylvi wants to develop new area and increase green area up to 15%. He shows to the hearer about a plan, program, and commitment, by saying *"Dan ini menjadi komitmen saya dan mpok Sylvi jika terpilih menjadi gubernur maka pertama-tama kita akan merevitalisasi...."*

The following is the last sample of "suggesting" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 3 showing data from the second candidate.

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Data 9 (Video 3, Segmen 3)

> Moderator Alfito Deannova : ..... "Saat ini sebagian besar penyandang disabilitas harus berkompetisi secara tidak seimbang dalam mendapatkan pekerjaan layak dan berusaha..... Apa program anda untuk mengatasi tantangan ini jika terpilih kelak? ...."
>
> Ahok : **Ya secara prinsip kami akan menjadi provinsi pertama yang menjadi pelopor mengimplementasikan undang-undang tentang penyandang disabilitas tahun 2016 nomor 8, kenapa? Misalnya untuk pemerintah instansi minimal menerima 2%, swasta 1% dari penyandang disabilitas ini yang pertama. Yang kedua, kami pun mulai menempatkan, kita mulai memperkenalkan 112 untuk ya kalau di luar negeri kita kenal dengan 911.**

The utterance above is suggesting. The speaker introduces his plan, proposition, and idea. Ahok wants to Jakarta become the first province that prioritises "services to person". It means that he proposes a thing regarding the problem in Jakarta. The utterance "Ya secara prinsip kami akan menjadi provinsi pertama yang menjadi pelopor....." is used by the speaker to convey his plan.

4.1.1.4. Denying

Denying is the fourth highest type of representative illocutionary acts used by the speaker to refuse a statement from another speaker. Based on Dictionary.com denying is refusing to agree and refusing to acknowledge. The researcher found denying in those videos. The researcher found 33 data or 9% of denying type of representative illocutionary acts in video 1, 29 data or 7% in video 2, 20 data or 5% in video 3. The following are examples of denying type of representative illocutionary acts.

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Data 10 Data 31 : (Video 1, segmen 3)

> Moderator Ira Koesno : ..... "silahkan menanggapi apa yang disampaikan paslon satu dan paslon tiga tadi."
>
> Ahok : **"Saya harus jelaskan kadang-kadang kami ini memang suka ketawa juga seolah-olah kami ini tidak suka orang miskin, benci orang miskin. Tadi pasangan nomor satu mengatakan mau ngasih 400ribu per bulan itu terlalu kecil bapak, karena kami berikan anak SMA saja 600ribu jadi kalau orang yang miskin punya tiga anak yang SMA 1,8 juta tiap bulan dia dapat."**

This utterance above is denying. Ahok denies that he is not hate poor people. The utterance *"Saya harus jelaskan kadang-kadang kami ini memang suka ketawa juga seolah-olah kami ini tidak suka orang miskin, benci orang miskin."* shows that he opposes what another candidate's say. He presents the evidence with account of numbering to another candidate especially Agus.

Next is the second sample of "denying" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 2 showing data from the last candidate.

Data 11, (Video 2, Segmen 5)

> Moderator prof Eko : Baik silahkan kepada paslon tiga untuk memberikan tanggapan balik kepada paslon dua....."
>
> Anies : **Ini Jakarta, ini Jakarta 60% lebih perekonomian Indonesia di Jakarta dan bicara APM tadi ya diatas nasional gak perlu bangga wong ibukota tapi masalahnya angkanya di bawah Biak.** Di bawah Biak angka Jakarta Utara itu.

The utterance above is denying. The speaker refuses to agree with Ahok's statement. The speaker disputes that *"Pure Participation Rate"* in the Jakarta is high because he thinks Jakarta is the capital of Indonesia which is *"Pure*

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Participation Rate" automatically high. The speaker has difference in opinion toward the statement from Ahok.

The following is the last sample of "denying" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 3 showing data from the second candidate.

Data 12, (Video 3, Segmen 5)

> Moderator Alfito Deannova : ..... "Saya berikan kembali kesempatan kepada paslon dua untuk menanggapi jawaban dari paslon satu....."
>
> Djarot : **Terima kasih. Tadi salah di dalam menjawab yang kami tanyakan adalah perumahan yang layak huni yang berada di pinggir-pinggir sungai karena di geser tidak bisa."**

From the utterance above is denying. Djarot rejects to accept candidate number one's answer. On other hand, the speaker feels unsatisfied regarding candidate number one's answer. We can see in the utterance *"Tadi salah di dalam menjawab yang kami tanyakan adalah....."*

4.1.1.5. Disagreeing

Disagreeing is the fifth highest type of illocutionary acts used by the speaker to reject a statement. According to the Dictionary.com disagreeing means having difference in opinion from another person. These utterances are used by the speaker to disapprove something on opinion of the hearer. Here, the researcher found disagreeing in those videos. The researcher found 13 data or 3% of disagreeing type of representative illocutionary acts in video 1, 8 data or 2% in video 2, 6 data or 2% in video 3. The following are examples of disagreeing type of representative illocutionary acts.

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Data 13 (Video 1, Segmen 2)

> Moderator Ira Koesno : ..... "jelaskan langkah yang akan anda ambil untuk solusi masalah ketimpangan sosial dan kemiskinan terutama dalam menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan dan mengurangi dominasi penguasaan aset agar hal tersebut secara konkret bisa dikurangi?"
>
> Ahok : .....**"Jadi kami tidak setuju melakukan bantuan langsung tunai karena itu tidak mendidik.** Kami seperti orang tua yang mendidik anak yang rajin harus kerja, yang tidak rajin tidak boleh dapat."

In the utterance above, Ahok says clearly that he has different argument to another candidate especially number one. He said *"Jadi kami tidak setuju...."*, shows that the speaker disagrees with candidate number one's statement. The candidate number one has the program gives *"Cash Transfers"* to Jakarta citizens in the field Neighbourhood/Hamlet but Ahok thinks that their program is not educate.

Next is the second sample of "disagreeing" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 2 showing data from the first candidate.

Data 14, (Video 2, Segmen 2)

> Moderator Tina Talisa : ..... "kini kesempatan bagi paslon satu untuk menanggapi jawaban paslon dua dan tiga....."
>
> Agus : Terima kasih tadi kita dengar klaim dari bapak Basuki bahwa Jakarta semuanya bersih karena birokasinya sudah baik. **Tentu kita akui ada beberapa yang sudah bersih tetapi pengalaman saya dan mpok Sylvi bergerilya ke lapangan 3 bulan terakhir ini membuktikan bahwa banyak hal yang tidak terungkap selama ini kepada publik.**

The utterance above is disagreeing. Agus conveys lack of agreement toward Ahok's statement. On the other hand, he has different an opinion with

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Ahok. We can see in the utterance *"tetapi pengalaman saya dan mpok Sylvi bergerilya ke lapangan 3 bulan terakhir ini membuktikan bahwa banyak hal....."*. Besides that, the speaker has own argument.

The following is the last sample of "disagreeing" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 3 showing data from the last candidate.

Data 15, (Video 3, Segmen 5)

> Moderator Alfito Deannova : ..... "Kami berikan kesempatan kepada pasangan nomor tiga untuk menanggapi."
>
> Anies : Kekerasan itu ada dua, ada verbal dan ada fisik. Fisik ada 8 jenis kekerasan. **Pak Basuki mengeluarkan anak dari sekolah sama seperti kalau anak kita nakal kita berhentikan dari anak, ndak bisa, mereka tetap anak kita, tidak dikeluarkan dari sekolah justru mereka harus lebih banyak di didik dan yang tadi diceritakan bukan penanggulangan.**

The utterance above is disagreeing. Anies says fact of disagreeing from Ahok's statement. We can see in the utterance *"..... justru mereka harus lebih banyak di didik dan yang tadi diceritakan bukan penanggulangan."* The speaker gets a quarrel from another candidate. The speaker did not agree because he has his own opinion.

4.1.1.6. Agreeing

Agreeing is the lowest frequency number of representative illocutionary acts used by the speaker that has the same view, emotion, and the same thought. These utterances are used by the speaker to approve the opinion of the hearer. The researcher found agreeing only in video 2 and video 3. The researcher found 11 data or 2% of agreeing type of representative illocutionary acts in video 2, 5 data

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or 1% in video 3. The following are examples of agreeing type of representative illocutionary acts.

Data 16 (Video 2, Segmen 5) :

> Moderator Tina Talisa : Selanjutnya paslon satu silahkan menjawab waktu anda dua menit dimulai ketika berbicara silahkan.
>
> Agus : **Benar pak Djarot bahwa kami meyakini semua bisa ditata kita semua bisa menata Jakarta membangun Jakarta tanpa harus menggusur warganya pun itu saja, semena-mena.** Itu adalah komitmen dan itu lah yang akan kami perjuangkan untuk seluruh warga Jakarta. On site upgrading adalah pradigma yang akan kami gunakan.

The utterance above is agreeing. Agus agrees with Djarot's statement. He has the same mind of another candidate. It means that he shows the same view and emotion with Djarot's statement. The speaker believes that Jakarta city can be applied without moving to other area.

Next is the second sample of "agreeing" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 2 showing data from the first candidate.

Data 17 (Video 2, Segmen 2) :

> Moderator prof : ..... "Bagaimana pendapat paslon satu tentang intervensi politik dalam birokasi dan bagaimana strategi untuk mengurangi intervensi kekuasaan politik dalam birokasi sekaligus menciptakan professionalisme dalam melayani masyarakat?
>
> Agus : **"Untuk bisa menyelesaikan permasalahan di Jakarta yang begitu kompleks, *memang harus diawali* dengan sebuah birokasi yang berintegritas menggunakan prinsip-prinsip good governed, accountable, transparan, responsif, dan juga tentunya capable."**

The utterance above is agreeing. Agus says that birocracy have to principle of accountable, transparant, responsive, dan capable. He gives consent

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by saying *"memang harus diawali....."* which refers to the same opinion. The speaker has the same thought with another candidate.

The following is the last sample of "agreeing" type of representative illocutionary acts taken from video 3 showing data from the first candidate.

Data 18, (Video 3, Segmen 4)

> Moderator Alfito Deannova : Waktu anda bu untuk menjawab kalau benar ibu waktunya dua menit silahkan.
>
> Sylvi : **Pak anies, pas betul pak Anies menyampaikan bahwa saya memang pernah menjadi PLT kepala satpol PP pada saat itu pak Joko Widodo yang mengangkat saya sebagai PLT.** Jadi memang satpol PP ini bisa kok dikelola secara humanis sebagai bukti bahwa ketika PKL ini mestinya digusur tapi saya mengatakan jangan digusur ini di tata.

The utterance above is agreeing. As we know that agreeing is the opposite of disagreeing, so the speaker has the same thought and view. The speaker consents with the statement from another candidate. Based on the utterance above, Sylvi agrees toward Anies's statement. Anies says that Sylvi has been ever the chief of *"The Municipal Police of Indonesia"*. It is show in the utterance *"Pak anies, pas betul pak Anies menyampaikan bahwa saya....."*

4.2 The Functions of Representative illocutionary acts

In this part, the researcher deals with the function of representative illocutionary acts which are used in the debates of governor candidates of DKI Jakarta 2017. The researcher discusses the function based on the types of representative illocutionary acts found in the debates.

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Each type of representative illocutionary acts has function in influency the hearer in order to believe what the speaker said, in terms of the truth, argument, and feeling. The researcher presents the function one by one based on types of representative illocutionary acts found in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 period with give example.

Types of Representative illocutionary acts	The Functions of Representative illocutionary acts	Video 1		Video 2		Video 3	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Informing	Announce	163	42%	158	37%	118	31%
	Assert	30	8%	26	6%	33	9%
	Instruct	-	-	-	-	2	1%
	Report	39	10%	33	8%	40	10%
Suggesting	Announce	40	10%	55	13%	55	14%
	Assert	7	2%	14	3%	15	4%
	Instruct	8	2%	10	2%	7	2%
	Report	-	-	1	0%	-	-
Confirming	Announce	22	6%	17	4%	16	4%
	Assert	26	7%	57	13%	65	17%
	Report	5	1%	7	2%	1	0%
Agreeing	Announce	1	0%	10	2%	5	1%
	Assert	-	-	1	0%	-	-

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Disagreeing	Announce	9	2%	3	1%	3	1%
	Assert	4	1%	4	1%	1	0%
	Report	-	-	1	1%	2	1%
Denying	Announce	21	5%	21	5%	12	3%
	Assert	10	3%	7	2%	7	2%
	Report	2	1%	1	0%	1	0%
Total		387	100%	426	100%	383	100%

Table 1, The functions of type representative illocutionary acts percentage

Based on the table above, the researcher found 1.196 data from three videos that contain functions of representative illocutionary acts. The table above presents the data of functions of representative illocutionary acts. It shows the total number and frequency of each fumction.

From the first video the function of representative illocutionary acts that most frequently number is informing to announce 42% with 163 data, informing to assert 8% with 30 data, informing to report 10% with 39 data. Then, suggesting to announce 10% with 40 data, suggesting to assert 2% with 7 data, suggesting to instruct 2% with 8 data. After that, confirming to announce 6% with 22 data, confirming to assert 7% with 26 data, confirming to report 1% with 5 data. Then followed by agreeing to announce 0% with 1 data. Next is disagreeing to announce 2% with 9 data, disagreeing to assert 1% with 4 data. The last is denying to announce 5% with 21 data, denying to assert 3% with 10 data, denying to report 1% with 2 data.

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In the second video, the highest number of the function of representative illocutionary acts is informing to announce 37% with 158 data, informing to assert 6% with 26 data, informing to report 8% with 33 data. Then, confirming to announce 4% with 17 data, confirming to assert 13% with 57 data, confirming to report 2% with 7 data. Next is suggesting to announce 13% with 55 data, suggesting to assert 3% with 14 data, suggesting to instruct 2% with 10 data, suggesting to report 0% with 1 data. After that, agreeing to announce 2% with 10 data, agreeing to assert 0% with 1 data. Then, followed by disagreeing to announce 1% with 3 data, disagreeing to assert 1% with 4 data, disagreeing to report 1% with 1 data. The last is denying to announce 5% with 21 data, denying to assert 2% with 7 data, denying to report 0% with 1 data.

In the last video, the function of representative illocutionary acts that the most frequently number is informing to announce 31% with 118 data, informing to assert 9% with 33 data, informing to instruct 1% with 2 data, informing to report 10% with 40 data. Then, suggesting to announce 14% with 55 data, suggesting to assert 4% with 15 data, suggesting to instruct 2% with 7 data. Next is confirming to announce 4% with 16 data, confirming to assert 17% with 65 data, confirming to report 0% with 1 data. Followed by agreeing to announce 1% with 5 data. After that disagreeing to announce 1% with 3 data, disagreeing to assert 0% with 1 data, disagreeing to report 1% with 2 data. The last is denying to announce 3% with 12 data, denying to assert 2% with 7 data, denying to report 0% with 1 data.

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The following part discusses all functions of representative illocutionary acts found in three videos of the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017.

4.2.1 Informing to Announce

Informing to announce occurs when the speaker gives information with the purpose of announce to the hearer. The speaker conveys the messages in order to declare it to the hearer. There are 439 data of the function of representative illocutionary acts based on three videos debate. The researcher presents example as below.

Data 19 : (Video 2, Segmen 1)

> Moderator Prof Eko : Selanjutnya kami persilahkan paslon tiga untuk menyampaikan visi misi waktu anda dua menit dimulai ketika anda berbicara silahkan.
>
> Anies : **..... "Bapak-bapak, Ibu, hadirin semua dimanapun anda berada, menata kota lebih dari sekedar menata gedungnya karena itu ketika kita berbicara menata kota adalah menata bagaimana warga di kota bisa meraih kesejahteraan bisa meraih keadilan dan mendapatkan kebahagiaan. Penataan kota adalah untuk warganya, dan siapa yang bertanggung jawab itu birokasi."**

The type of representative in this data is informing. This is dialogue between Anies and moderator in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the second debate. In this dialogue, Anies presents his vision and mission if he becomes governor of DKI Jakarta. Anies talks about a birocracy which is applied in Jakarta city. Anies informs to audiences, especially to the Jakarta citizens. The utterance *"Bapak-bapak, Ibu, hadirin semua dimanapun anda berada, menata kota lebih dari sekedar menata gedungnya karena itu ketika kita berbicara*

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menata kota adalah menata bagaimana warga di kota bisa meraih kesejahteraan bisa meraih keadilan dan mendapatkan kebahagiaan." is used by Anies to inform an important thing to Jakarta citizen's future. The function of this data is announcing. From his utterance *"Penataan kota adalah untuk warganya, dan siapa yang bertanggung jawab itu birokasi."* shows that Anies declares his vision and mission. Here, the speaker informs about his vision and mission to develop Jakarta city.

4.2.2 Informing to Assert

Informing to assert happens when the speaker gives information and insists on having speaker's statement strongly. The speaker states with confidence and definite way. On the other hand, the speaker convinces to the hearer of what he said. Here, the researcher shows example as following.

Data 20 : (Video 3, segmen 1)

> Moderator Alfito Deannova : ..... "Sebagai calon pemimpin DKI Jakarta kebijakan apa yang telah anda persiapkan untuk menyambut kehadiran bonus demografi tersebut?....."
>
> Ahok : **..... "Kami adalah provinsi pertama yang menganut penanggungan kesehatan secara universal sehingga semua orang yang sakit asal mau masuk kelas tiga kami tanggung termasuk yang gaji-gaji UMP pun kami berikan naik bus tidak bayar. Dan bagaimana pekerjaan? Kami juga membuat pelatihan-pelatihan termasuk paket ABC untuk orang-orang yang tidak lulus sarjana bahkan tahun lalu kami telah memulai anak-anak yang lulus di perguruan tinggi negeri, kami berikan hadiah 18 juta bahkan kami juga membebaskan PBB, untuk apa? Supaya tidak ada warga Jakarta yang ntar keluar, 1 miliyar ke bawah tidak perlu bayar."**

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This is the Ahok's utterance in the last governor debates of DKI Jakarta 2017. In Ahok's utterance, he explains about what he has done when became governor of DKI Jakarta. He informs about health, job, and education when he became governor. The function of this data is asserting. The utterance "*Dan bagaimana pekerjaan? Kami juga membuat pelatihan-pelatihan termasuk paket ABC untuk orang-orang yang tidak lulus sarjana bahkan tahun lalu kami telah memulai anak-anak yang lulus di perguruan tinggi negeri, kami berikan hadiah 18 juta bahkan kami juga membebaskan PBB, untuk apa? Supaya tidak ada warga Jakarta yang ntar keluar, 1 miliyar ke bawah tidak perlu bayar."* shows that the speaker inform assertively. The speaker stresses his utterance in detail.

4.2.3 Informing to Report

Informing to report is the function of representative illocutionary acts when the speaker informs his/her opinion that contain number and formal account including detail of event and situation. The speaker's utterance is purposed to describe a condition, an event, and situation. Below is the example of informing to report.

Data 21 : (Video 1, segmen 1)

> Moderator Ira Koesno : ..... "Jelaskan apa yang akan anda jadikan program kerja unggulan terkait visi misi yang telah dipaparkan dan yakinkan calon pemilih mengapa hal itu penting dilakukan bagi mereka?"
>
> Sandiaga : Bismillahirrohmanirrohim. Assalammualaikum wr. wb. salam sejahtera untuk kita semua, **saya mendapatkan kehormatan bersama-sama mas Anies dalam kurun waktu 12 bulan terakhir berkeliling menjelajah ke 44 kecamatan 267 kelurahan di wilayah Jakarta. Saya melihat ada tiga tema yang secara konsisten**

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> **diangkat oleh warga sebagai aspirasi mereka. Pertama-tama lapangan pekerjaan semakin sulit di dapat, sekarang mencari kerja sangat susah. Kedua adalah masalah pendidikan. Pendidikan kita diharapkan lebih tuntas berkualitas dan terjangkau biayanya. Yang ketiga adalah bidang yang berkaitan dengan biaya hidup.**

This is Sandiaga's utterance in governor debates of DKI Jakarta 2017 in the first debate. The type of representative in this data is informing. Sandiaga gives the information about his experience surrounding Jakarta region. He meets with Jakarta's citizens and reports about what Jakarta citizens hope. The function of representative utterance is to report the aspiration of society. The utterance *"saya mendapatkan kehormatan bersama-sama mas Anies dalam kurun waktu 12 bulan terakhir berkeliling menjelajah ke 44 kecamatan 267 kelurahan di wilayah Jakarta. Saya melihat ada tiga tema yang secara konsisten diangkat oleh warga sebagai aspirasi mereka."* means that the speaker informs the aspiration of Jakarta's citizen by adding a number account when he meets Jakarta's citizen.

4.2.4 Informing to Instruct

Informing to instruct is the function of representative illocutionary acts when a speaker informs his/her statement to give an instruction as a solution of what he/she will do. The speaker presents a command to do something. The researcher shows an example of informing to instruct as follows.

Data 22 : (Video 3, segmen 4)

> Moderator Alfito Deannova : ..... "Saya berikan kesempatan untuk menanggapi pasangan calon nomor satu, satu setengah menit waktu anda pak.

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> Agus : **Pembangunan di Jakarta harus berkeadilan dan dalam menggunakan birokasi kita termasuk tangan-tangan yang adil dalam pemprov DKI Jakarta termasuk satpol PP itu juga harus menggunakan logika dan hati nurani yang baik.** Memang terkesan crise tetapi inilah esensi dari kepemimpinan.

The kind of the utterance above is informing. This is Agus's utterance in the governor debates of DKI Jakarta 2017 in the last debate. Agus presents the information regarding perspective from other candidate. The function of this data is instructing. From his utterance *"Pembangunan di Jakarta* ***harus berkeadilan*** *dan dalam menggunakan birokasi kita termasuk tangan-tangan yang adil dalam pemprov DKI Jakarta termasuk satpol PP itu juga* ***harus*** *menggunakan logika dan hati nurani yang baik."* is used by Agus to give instruction to build Jakarta that should be justice and logic.

4.2.5 Suggesting to announce

Suggesting to annonce is the function of representative illocutionary acts when the speaker said the plan, an idea, and proposition with purpose to declare it to the hearer. That is when the speaker presents his/her suggestion then announce it to the hearer. The speaker shows his/her argument to the hearer. Here is the example of suggesting to announce as following.

Data 23 : (Video 3, segmen 1)

> Moderator Alfito Deannova : ..... "Jelaskan visi misi anda terkait tema malam ini jika anda terpilih menjadi gubernur dan wakil gubernur DKI Jakarta....."

> Agus : ..... **"Ini solusi yang saya tawarkan, pertama adalah mengoptimalkan dan memperdayakan pusat pemberdayaan perempuan dan anak khususnya juga kita akan mengembangkan bimbingan dan konseling di 340 puskesmas. Yang kedua kita**

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akan meyakinkan untuk melakukan rehabilitasi terhadap korban narkoba. Kita harus mengembangkan rumah sakit rehabilitasi."

This is Agus's utterance in governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the last debate. The type of representative in this data is suggesting. He explains the idea of his vision and mission regarding the theme in the last debate. The function of this data is announcing. The utterance *"Ini solusi yang saya tawarkan....."*, is used by the speaker to show his plan related with theme in the last debates. the utterance *"pertama adalah mengoptimalkan...."*, *"kedua kita akan meyakinkan....."* is used by Agus to declare his suggestion to Jakarta's citizen.

4.2.6 Suggesting to assert

Suggesting to assert happens when a speaker gives suggestion through stating the statement strongly. Besides that, suggesting of asserting is identic with stressing words from the speaker's utterance. The speaker usually states with assurance, confidence, or force in order to make hearers believe about what the speaker is saying. The data below exemplify the use of suggesting to assert.

Data 24 : (Video 1, segmen 4)

Moderator Ira Koesno : ..... "pasangan calon pertama Pak Agus Bu Sylvi silahkan punya waktu satu setengah menit untuk menjawab pertanyaan tersebut."

Sylvi : ..... **"Dengan demikian maka lingkungan disana bisa membuka kesempatan pekerjaan termasuk dana yang 1M untuk RW, bisa dibayangkan kalau ini dimanfaatkan untuk pemberdayaan masyarakat maka saya hampir yakin bahwa masyarakat Jakarta makin terbuka luas pekerjaannya dan makin inovatif apalagi kalau yang namanya pedagang kaki lima kita**

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manfaatkan ada pasar sabtu minggu maka mereka akan bergerak dan pertumbuhan ekonomi akan terus meningkat." Terima kasih.

From the utterance above, the speaker uses suggesting of the type of representative illocutionary acts. That is Sylvi's utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the first debate. The utterance *"Dengan demikian maka lingkungan disana bisa membuka kesempatan pekerjaan termasuk dana yang 1M untuk RW...."* is used by the speaker to answer the question from Anies regarding the way to optimalize team PORA (Overseas Surveillance Team). Sylvi gives the solution with her programs. The function is to assert. The speaker said assertively with the utterance *".... maka saya hampir yakin bahwa masyarakat Jakarta makin terbuka luas pekerjaannya dan makin inovatif...."*. Here, the speaker convinces Jakarta's citizens that Jakarta can be better with her plan.

4.2.7 Suggesting to instruct

Suggesting to instruct occurs when a speaker mentions the idea, proposition, and plan to the hearer by giving more detail solution and command to do what the speaker said. It means that the speaker wants the hearer to follow his/her instruction. The writer presents an example of suggesting to instruct as following.

Data 25 : (Video 2, segmen 2)

Moderator Tina Talisa : ..... "Bagaimana paslon tiga melihat kondisi professionalisme birokasi di Jakarta dan apakah yang akan dilakukan terhadap PNS yang memiliki kompetensi dan potensi yang sangat rendah?....."

Anies : **Jadi yang dilakukan untuk membereskan persoalan kompetensi itu 1. Libatkan publik 2. Pemimpin yang memberikan**

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> **arah yang memotivasi 3. Adalah siapkan pelatihan terus-menerus sesuai dengan bidangnya bahwa dimanapun juga di profesi apapun juga harus ada pengembangan dan pengembangan ini harus dikaitkan dengan bidang yang dikerjakan, karena itu menghadapi persoalan kompetensi, maka kita bisa lakukan dengan membangun budaya yang sehat partisipasi publik dan memberikan ruang untuk pengembangan diri dengan sebaik-baiknya.** Terima kasih

The type of representative illocutionary acts in this data is suggesting. This is Anies's utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the second debate. The utterance *"Jadi yang dilakukan untuk membereskan persoalan kompetensi itu..."* is used by the speaker to give solution of the problem competence. The speaker presents three specific thing solutions. *"1. Libatkan publik 2. Pemimpin yang memberikan arah yang memotivasi 3. Adalah siapkan pelatihan terus-menerus sesuai dengan bidangnya...."*, and these are including instruct the function of representative speech. Here, the speaker gives the solution by presenting command to what he will do. The speaker shows command with three solutions to accomplish the problem of competence in Government Employees.

4.2.8 Suggesting to report

Suggesting to report is the function of representative illocutionary acts when a speaker said the idea with the purpose to describe an event in detail. On the other hand, the speaker gives an account of the result of an investigation to the hearer. Here, the researcher shows an example of suggesting to report below.

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Data 26 : (Video 2, segmen 2)

> Moderator Tina Talisa : ..... "silahkan paslon tiga menanggapi jawaban paslon satu dan paslon dua waktu anda dua menit 30 detik....."
>
> Sandiaga : ..... "**Saya melihat banyak sekali lapangan kerja bisa dihadirkan jika tokoh-tokoh seperti mas Noval bisa membuka usahanya menciptakan lapangan kerja bagi 10 sampai 15 orang dalam periode 10-20 tahun ke depan mungkin dia menjadi pengusaha yang sukses."**

In the utterance above, the speaker uses suggesting of the type of representative illocutionary acts. This is Sandiaga's utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the second debate. The utterance *"Saya melihat banyak sekali lapangan kerja bisa dihadirkan...",* is used by the speaker to propose an idea regarding the job. He states that the field of job can be presented if *"Mas Noval"* opens his effort to create the job. The function of this data is reporting. *"....jika tokoh-tokoh seperti mas Noval bisa membuka usahanya menciptakan lapangan kerja bagi 10 sampai 15 orang dalam periode 10-20 tahun ke depan....",* is used by the speaker to report in detail numbering about his solution.

4.2.9 Confirming to announce

Confirming to announce occurs when a speaker gives a statement which is true or false. Confirming means the speaker establishes the truth, accuracy, validity, of genuineness of his/her statement. The speaker presents it to announce the hearer. The researcher gives an example confirming to announce as following.

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Data 27 : (Video 1, segmen 3)

> Moderator Ira Koesno : ..... "apakah anda akan menjalankan kebijakan penggusuran guna mengatasi persoalan penertiban daerah kumuh serta banjir? Apakah kebijakan relokasi ke rumah susun juga akan di ambil? ....."
>
> Agus : ..... "Saya bertemu langsung mereka sampai dengan hari ini menangis masih sedih hatinya ketika digusur begitu saja tanpa ada kompensasi, tanpa ganti rugi dan tidak diperhatikan sama sekali. **Untuk itu kami meyakinkan bahwa korban gusuran yang hari ini masih trauma terutama lansia, ibu-ibu, dan anak-anak mereka. Mereka stress semuanya itulah yang perlu kita perhatikan pertama-tama, kita yakinkan mereka mendapatkan perhatian kesehatan, lapangan pekerjaan dan lain sebagainya."**

The type of representative illocutionary acts above is confirming to announce. This is Agus's utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the first debate. Agus affirms his statment by uttering *"Untuk itu kami meyakinkan bahwa korban gusuran yang hari ini masih trauma terutama lansia, ibu-ibu, dan anak-anak mereka. Mereka stress semuanya itulah yang perlu kita perhatikan pertama-tama, kita yakinkan mereka mendapatkan perhatian kesehatan, lapangan pekerjaan dan lain sebagainya."* Here, the speaker convinces Jakarta's citizens about what he said is true. The function of this data is announcing. The speaker wants to declare his statement to Jakarta's citizens.

4.2.10 Confirming to assert

Confirming to assert is the function of representative illocutionary acts when a speaker establishes the truth, accuracy, validity, or genuineness about his/her statement. The speaker conveys the message assertively in order to strengthen a statement. Here is an example of confirming to assert below.

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Data 28 : (Video 2, segmen 5)

> Moderator Tina Talisa : Baik pertanyaan sudah disampaikan dan berikutnya silahkan paslon dua untuk menjawab dimulai dari sekarang waktu anda dua menit.
>
> Djarot : ..... **"Oleh sebab itu, kami masih terus optimis bahwa APM DKI Jakarta ini akan kita tingkatkan. Oleh karena itu, kami membutuhkan waktu 5 tahun tidak cukup, kita perlu 5 tahun lagi dan kita akan tunjukkan bahwa anak-anak DKI betul-betul unggul sampai dengan perguruan tinggi negeri dengan mereka mendapatkan beasiswa bukan hanya sekedar tingkat SMU, begitu.** Terima kasih

This is Djarot's statement that answer the question by Anies in the governor debate DKI Jakarta 2017 in the second debate. Here, Djarot wants to firm his statement with the utterance *"Oleh sebab itu, kami masih terus optimis bahwa APM DKI Jakarta ini akan kita tingkatkan."* The speaker gives explanation by assertively. It is showed when the speaker said *"Oleh karena itu, kami membutuhkan waktu 5 tahun tidak cukup, kita perlu 5 tahun lagi dan kita akan tunjukkan bahwa anak-anak DKI betul-betul unggul sampai dengan perguruan tinggi negeri...."* In other words, Djarot stresses his statement.

4.2.11 Confirming to report

Confirming to report is the function of representative illocutionary acts when a speaker makes firm his/ her statement in order to reporting to the hearer. The speaker presents the statement firmly with account in detail. The example of confirming to report as following.

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Data 29 : (Video 2, segmen 3)

> Moderator Tina Talisa : ..... "Kini kesempatan yang sama diberikan pada paslon dua untuk menanggapi jawaban paslon satu dan tiga....."
>
> Ahok : ..... **"Tahun lalu kami transjakarta telah menambah 53 trek baru tahun ini akan menambah 77 langsung masuk ke perumahan-perumahan. Kenapa belum kelihatan? Karena kami tidak ingin impor, hampir semua bus kami beli dari lokal karoseri. Lalu apa yang kami lakukan lagi? Kami sudah membangun banyak apartemen di atas terminal-terminal maupun stasiun-stasiun maupun pasar-pasar kami supaya pekerja-pekerja orang Jakarta yang gak mampu beli rumah di Jakarta, kerja di Jakarta kembali tinggal di Jakarta dengan menyewa apartemen harga kos tapi ketika gajinya diatas 10 juta kami akan menjual apartemen itu dengan harga modal hanya 300 juta untuk ukuran 36."**

In this data, Ahok's utterance shows that he strengthen his statement to comment other candidate's speeches. The utterance *"Tahun lalu kami transjakarta telah menambah 53 trek baru tahun ini akan menambah 77 langsung masuk ke perumahan-perumahan."* is used by the speaker to give a prove regarding his statement. The function of this data is confirming to report because the speaker reports his work during become governor of DKI Jakarta. Ahok also describes an account of the results of situation.

4.2.12 Denying to announce

Denying to announce occurs when a speaker dispute a statement by declaring to the hearer. The speaker refuses an acussation then clarify it to the hearer. Here, the researcher presents an example of denying to announce below.

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Data 30 : (Video 2, segmen 5)

> Moderator prof Eko : "Baik silahkan kepada paslon tiga untuk memberikan tanggapan balik kepada paslon dua....."
>
> Anies : "**Ini Jakarta, ini Jakarta 60% lebih perekonomian Indonesia di Jakarta dan bicara APM tadi ya diatas nasional gak perlu bangga wong ibukota tapi masalahnya angkanya di bawah Biak.** Di bawah Biak angka Jakarta Utara itu. Bagaimana kita dan itu tempat tinggalnya bapak gubernur? Karena itu masalah bagi kita adalah memastikan, mengurusi pendidikan ini bukan sekedar soal memberikan KJP dan bapak sudah lakukan itu lima tahun dan masih banyak yang tidak terima KJP."

The type of representative illocutionary acts in this data is denying. Anies opposes a statement from Ahok when giving the comment to another candidates. The speaker shows refusal to acknowledge by uttering *"Ini Jakarta, ini Jakarta 60% lebih perekonomian Indonesia di Jakarta dan bicara APM tadi ya diatas nasional gak perlu bangga wong ibukota tapi masalahnya angkanya di bawah Biak."* This is Anies's utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the second debate. The function of this data is announcing. The speaker denies a statement by announce it to the hearer.

4.2.13 Denying to assert

Denying to assert is the function of representative illocutionary acts when a speaker opposes some opinion by affirming the hearer in strong and definite way. The speaker refuses a statement obviously. The researcher gives an example denying to assert as following.

Data 31 : (Video 1, segmen 3)

> Moderator Ira Koesno : ..... "silahkan menanggapi apa yang disampaikan paslon satu dan paslon tiga tadi."

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Ahok : **"Saya harus jelaskan kadang-kadang kami ini memang suka ketawa juga seolah-olah kami ini tidak suka orang miskin, benci orang miskin. Tadi pasangan nomor satu mengatakan mau ngasih 400ribu per bulan itu terlalu kecil bapak, karena kami berikan anak SMA saja 600ribu jadi kalau orang yang miskin punya tiga anak yang SMA 1,8 juta tiap bulan dia dapat."**

This is Ahok's utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the first debate. The type of representative illocutionary acts in this data is denying. Ahok denies that he is not hate poor people. Ahok utters the sentence *"Saya harus jelaskan kadang-kadang kami ini memang suka ketawa juga seolah-olah kami ini tidak suka orang miskin, benci orang miskin."* shows that he insists what another candidate's say. The utterance *"Tadi pasangan nomor satu mengatakan mau ngasih 400ribu per bulan itu terlalu kecil bapak, karena kami berikan anak SMA saja 600ribu jadi kalau orang yang miskin punya tiga anak yang SMA 1,8 juta tiap bulan dia dapat."* used by Ahok to strengthen his statement. He explains in detail with account of numbering to another candidate especially Agus.

4.2.14 Denying to report

Denying to report occurs when a speaker controverts the statement by reporting a true event. The speaker refuses to acknowledge an accusation. Then, the speaker tells the truth by reporting the detail event. Here, the researcher presents an example of denying to report below.

Data 32 : (Video 2, segmen 2)

Moderator Tina Talisa : ..... "kini kesempatan bagi paslon satu untuk menanggapi jawaban paslon dua dan tiga....."

Agus : ..... "**Angka atau ranking kinerja aparatur sipil negara di DKI Jakarta nomor 16 dari 34 provinsi dibawah NTT mengapa?**

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> **padahal anggarannya begitu besar mengapa? padahal segalanya ada di Jakarta.** Menurut saya ini ada kaitannya bahwa kepemimpinan dan manajemen yang selalu dilakukan dengan cara-cara tidak saja implusif tetapi juga represif maka hanya akan mematikan kreatifitas."

The data above is Agus's utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the second debate. This is denying to report. Agus presents his comment to another candidate. He claimed *"Angka atau ranking kinerja aparatur sipil negara di DKI Jakarta nomor 16 dari 34 provinsi dibawah NTT mengapa? padahal anggarannya begitu besar mengapa? padahal segalanya ada di Jakarta."* which shows speaker's refusal. He disputes a number of *"Performance of state civil apparatus"* which is under NTT. The speaker presents his disown with report an event in detail.

4.2.15 Disagreeing to announce

Disagreeing to announce happens when a speaker disapproves some statement in purposing to announce to the hearer. The speaker declares the differences opinion to the hearer. The example of disagreeing to announce as following.

Data 33 : (Video 1, segmen 2)

> Moderator Ira Koesno : ..... "jelaskan langkah yang akan anda ambil untuk solusi masalah ketimpangan sosial dan kemiskinan terutama dalam menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan dan mengurangi dominasi penguasaan aset agar hal tersebut secara konkret bisa dikurangi?"
>
> Ahok : ..... "**Jadi kami tidak setuju melakukan bantuan langsung tunai karena itu tidak mendidik.** Kami seperti orang tua yang mendidik anak yang rajin harus kerja, yang tidak rajin tidak boleh dapat."

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This is Ahok's utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the first debate. The moderator asks to Ahok regarding the solution to problem imbalance social and poverty. Ahok disapproves with the program by candidate of number one. Ahok thinks that the program of candidate number one can not educate Jakarta's citizen. The function of this data is disagreeing to announce. The speaker shows by uttering *".....Jadi kami tidak setuju melakukan bantuan langsung tunai karena itu tidak mendidik."* This shows that the speaker disagree with program of candidate number one.

4.2.16 Disagreeing to assert

Disagreeing to assert is the function of representative illocutionary acts when a speaker disagrees about statement in purpose of affirm to the hearer. The speaker affirms the diversity of his/her argument. Here is an example of disagreeing to assert as following.

Data 34 : (Video 2, segmen 4)

> Moderator prof Eko : ..... "Selanjutnya paslon tiga silahkan menanggapi kembali dalam waktu satu menit 30 detik dimulai sekarang."
>
> Anies : Yang selalu dibanggakan supaya paling tinggi paling tinggi di seluruh dunia IPM ibukota selalu paling tinggi dimana-mana gak ada yang aneh. Yang aneh itu adalah Jakarta pertumbuhannya salah satu yang paling lambat di seluruh Indonesia. **Jadi, gak usah bangga, jangan bangga dengan IPM yang tinggi. Tinggi dimana-mana namanya ibukota IPMnya pasti tinggi, yang penting itu tumbuh atau tidak? Ternyata di Jakarta ini dibandingkan di daerah lain pertumbuhannya paling rendah artinya tingginya itu warisan bukan hasil karya sendiri itu catatan ya.**

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The type of representative illocutionary acts of this data is disagreeing to assert. This is Anies's utterance to give comment regrading Ahok's statement. The utterance *"Jadi, gak usah bangga, jangan bangga dengan IPM yang tinggi. Tinggi dimana-mana namanya ibukota IPMnya pasti tinggi, yang penting itu tumbuh atau tidak?..."* is used by the speaker to show that he does not agree with Ahok's argumentation. The function of this data is asserting. The speaker says disagree assertively by uttering *"Jadi"* and "*itu catatan ya"*.

4.2.17 Disagreeing to report

Disagreeing to report occurs when a speaker disapproves the statement in order to the reporting event in detail to the hearer. The speaker lack of agreement contains number or adding account to prove it. The example of disagreeing to report as below.

Data 35 : (Video 2, segmen 2)

> Moderator Tina Talisa : ..... "kini kesempatan bagi paslon satu untuk menanggapi jawaban paslon dua dan tiga....."
>
> Agus : "Terima kasih tadi kita dengar klaim dari bapak Basuki bahwa Jakarta semuanya bersih karena birokasinya sudah baik. **Tentu kita akui ada beberapa yang sudah bersih tetapi pengalaman saya dan mpok Sylvi bergerilya ke lapangan 3 bulan terakhir ini membuktikan bahwa banyak hal yang tidak terungkap selama ini kepada publik."**

The utterance above is disagreeing to report. The speaker states lack of agreement with Ahok's statement. This is Agus's utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the second debate. Agus shows disapproving by uttering *"Tentu kita akui ada beberapa yang sudah bersih tetapi pengalaman*

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saya dan mpok Sylvi bergerilya...." In other word, Agus and his partner have experience which are both of them surround in Jakarta. The function of this data is reporting. The speaker disagrees to report by saying *".... pengalaman saya dan mpok Sylvi bergerilya ke lapangan 3 bulan terakhir ini membuktikan bahwa banyak hal yang tidak terungkap selama ini kepada publik."* It shows that the speaker gives an evidence by reporting his experience.

4.2.18 Agreeing to announce

Agreeing to announce happens when a speaker has the same thought in purpose of announce to the hearer. The speaker approves with a statement then declare it to the hearer. Here, the researcher presents an example of agreeing to announce as following.

Data 36 : (Video 2, segmen 6)

> Moderator prof Eko : ..... "Bagaimana strategi paslon nomor satu meningkatkan ruang terbuka hijau yang sangat deficient pada saat ini?....."
>
> Agus : **"Betul itu adalah komitmen kami untuk semakin mengembangkan ruang terbuka hijau di Jakarta yang kita tahu masih jauh dari ideal walaupun kita tahu sudah dilakukan beberapa upaya untuk semakin membuka ruang-ruang terbuka hijau selain untuk lingkungan kita sebagai resapan tetapi juga sebagai tempat interaksi yang baik sesama warga."**

The utterance above is agreeing type of representative illocutionary acts. This is Agus's utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the second debate. The speaker said *"Betul itu adalah komitmen kami untuk semakin mengembangkan ruang terbuka hijau di Jakarta...."* shows that the speaker approves about what Moderator says. Moderator professor Eko asks to the

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candidate number one regarding their strategies to increase *"green area"*. Here, Agus answers to announce by developing *"green area in Jakarta"* as *"absorption"* and *"the place for good interaction among citizens."*

4.2.19 Agreeing to assert

Agreeing to assert is the function of representative illocutionary acts when a speaker has same opinion by saying it strongly. It means that the speaker gives consent with make firm to the hearer. The researcher takes an example as following.

Data 37 : (Video 2, segmen 2)

> Moderator Tina Talisa : ..... "kini kesempatan bagi paslon satu untuk menanggapi jawaban paslon dua dan tiga....."
>
> Agus : ..... "Jadi, saya menduga justru karena birokasi yang dibangun selama ini penuh dengan rasa takut, diancam, kamu dicopot, dimutasi, dipindahkan, dipenjarakan, dipamerkan ke depan publik, harga dirinya dihancurkan padahal dia punya keluarga punya teman punya kerabat tetapi tidak dipedulikan itu semua karena alasannya ingin meningkatkan kinerja birokat. **Bagi saya itu bukanlah sesuatu yang konstruktif justru sebaliknya, itu pula yang menurut saya menjelaskan mengapa rapornya merah."**

In the utterance above, Agus shows that he agrees with Anies's opinion. This is Agus's utterance in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 in the second debate. Agus presents his perspective to comment another candidate's speeches. He agrees to assert by uttering *"... Bagi saya itu bukanlah sesuatu yang konstruktif justru sebaliknya, itu pula yang menurut saya menjelaskan mengapa rapornya merah."* According to Agus, Anies's opinion is right that reveal Ahok's work.

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4.3 Discussion

The researcher discusses the finding of data analysis. Representative is the kind of speech act that often used by the speaker to tell the truth of proposition. In other word, the speaker believes to be the case or not. Based on the finding, the reseacher found that governor's candidates performed six types of representatives illocutionary acts. In the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017 period, the candidates have uttered many representatives illocutionary acts in their speeches. The researcher analyzes those by focusing on types and functions of representative illocutionary acts. From the six types of representative illocutionary acts, the most frequently type of representative illocutionary acts is informing. The finding shows the total types of representative illocutionary acts that found in governor's candidates are informing with 60% (232 data) in video 1, then informing with 51% (217 data) in video 2, followed by informing 50% (193 data) in video 3. The total number of informing from the first video until the last video is 642 data.

The most significant function of representative illocutionary acts is informing to announce. The reseacher found informing to announce 42% with 163 data in video 1, informing to announce 37% with 158 data in video 2, and informing to announce 31% with 118 data in video 3. The total number of informing to announce from the first video until the last video is 439 data.

Most of the governor's candidates often use informing type and announcing function of representative illocutionary acts in their speeches. The

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governor’s candidates often use informing to announce type because they want to show information regarding vission and mission, the facts, and important statement to develop Jakarta city.

In addition, based on governor’s candidates speeches it can be concluded that Ahok's answer very convincing when answering questions in the debates. He conveys the statement clearly based on the facts. According Jakarta Kompas.com, it is known based on the results of a survey of Indonesian Political Consultant Institute (LKPI) held on 13-26 January 2017. Ahok is considered has the most convincing answer of 36.2 percent, then Anies Baswedan considered the most convincing by 28.8 percent of respondents, while Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono considered the most convincing by 18.2 percent of respondents. Furthermore, vice governor’s candidates number two, Djarot Saiful Hidayat 1.5 percent, vice governor’s candidates number three, Sandiaga Uno 0.9 percent, vice governor’s candidates number one, Sylviana Murni 0.6 percent, and did not answer 13.8 percent of respondents.

Moreover, survey of Indonesian Political Consultant Institute (LKPI) also examines the respondents assessment of the style of speeches governor’s candidates. The result, Anies's speech style is considered the most interesting by 34.5 percent of respondents, Ahok's speech is considered interesting by 26.3 percent of respondents, and Agus's speech is considered interesting by 23.0 percent of respondents. Then, Sandiaga’s speech is considered interesting by 1.8 percent of respondents, Djarot's speech is considered interesting by 1.5 percent of

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respondents and Sylviana's speech is considered interesting by 1.2 percent of respondents, and 11.8 percent of respondents did not answer.

Thus, from the results of a survey conducted by LKPI shows that the debate does not affect voter choice because half of respondent) who saw the debates said that the debates did not really affect the choice.

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