

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the results of the data analysis that cover an illocutionary acts used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono interview. Firstly the researcher analyzes the data by using Searle's illocutionary act classification (representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaration) to identify each categorization of utterances in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono interview. Secondly, the researcher identifies direct and indirect of performing acts. The analysis as follow:

4.1 Findings

Actually, there are 2 Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono interviews which are analyzed by the researcher, they are:

a. Interview 1

The interview that was done by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Andrew Stevens, CCN International Anchor interview's June 15, 2011 - 06:00

b. Interview 2

The interview that was conducted by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, president Indonesia and CNBC'S Maria Bartiromo interview's on 25/09/2012 06:25

INTERVIEW 1

PART 1

Steven	Mr. President, thank you so much for your time today. I'd like to start by talking about the economy, because it's quite a story at the moment.	
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	<p>Foreign investment is pouring in, now. If you look at the investment grade, it's about to get investment grade rating probably within 12 months or so. A growth rate of 6 1/2 percent, perhaps stronger to come. Is this growth at this level now sustainable?</p>	
SBY	<p>Yes, this is a great challenge for Indonesia. <i>To maintain sustainability of our economic growth. This is why we're working hard to sustain that growth.</i> But growth is not our only economic target. We have other targets as well, such as job creation, poverty reduction, and the protection of the environment.</p> <p>One area we need to improve is Indonesia's investment climate so that we can attract more investors to our country. In this context, we are developing a master plan for the next 15 years on how to speed up and expand our economy. We are establishing six economic corridors or highways that will link various zones or areas of growth. We believe these measures will maximize our ability to sustain our present economic growth.</p>	1
Steven	<p>I've been talking to businesspeople inside and outside of Indonesia. And the one thing they virtually all tell me is that a lack of modern infrastructure is holding back growth in Indonesia. What is your government doing about that?</p>	
SBY	<p>Yes, I realize that infrastructure is a particular challenge for our investment climate. Because of this, in the next five to 10 years, we have plans to prioritize infrastructure development. Be it ports, airports, transport, power plants, and other infrastructure that is needed.</p> <p><i>However, the government budget for infrastructure development is limited, and that is why, to cover the gap, we need to engage in public-private partnership and give the private sector a greater role in our development.</i></p> <p>We have big targets, but I am confident that participation between the government and the private sector will help speed up the process by building more infrastructures and promoting more economic growth</p>	2

	which, in turn, will attract more investors.	
Steven	In 2008, the Western World experienced a global financial crisis. It was centered in the U.S. and in Europe. Indonesia was not badly hit and many emerging markets were not badly hit. But I wonder, what lessons did you draw from that in regards to your own plans for the development of the Indonesian economy?	
SBY	<p><u>Yes, Indonesia is pleased we were able to minimize the impact of the financial crisis in 2008-2009. Growth of 4.5 percent was respectable in view of the world economic situation at the time.</u></p> <p>One lesson that I would like to point out is the importance of togetherness when facing a crisis like that one. Togetherness. Cooperation between government, private sector, and state enterprises. They need to work together so that growth does not drop and unemployment does not rise. And, in 2009, this is what we did. This is how we managed to minimize the impact of the global financial crisis.</p>	3

Analysis

- Representative- informing (1)

The listener wants to talk with the speakers about economy. It's about the investment grade rating 6 ½ percent in 12 months. The speaker informs to the hearer that the government must working hard to sustain that growth not only in economy but also job creation, poverty, reduction, and the protection of the environment to improve investment climate and we can attract more investors in other countries to make our country hold the economic growth. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (Representative used informing something).

- Representative- suggesting (2)

The speaker inform that government budget for infrastructure development is limited, so the speaker suggest that need to engage in public-private partnership and give the private sector a greater role. It will help speed up the process by building infrastructure and promoting economic growth. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (Representative used suggesting something).

- Expressive-congratulating (3)

The speaker pleased that the government have congratulating that Indonesia able to minimize the impact of the financial crisis in 2008-2009. By do work together we can grow in crisis and we can manage the unemployment. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (expressive used congratulating something).

PART 2

Steven	13 years ago, under President Suharto, big business was seen as virtually part of government. To describe Indonesia's economy and development, the words "crony capitalism" was used. Are you satisfied with how far Indonesia has come since then?	
SBY	<i><u>The truth is, change cannot happen as quickly as turning over your hand and it cannot happen overnight. Change or reformation is a process.</u></i> Sometimes it has to be done gradually, but steadily. Actually, the culture of "crony capitalism" has been corrected with transparency and accountability. The practice of collusion between government officials and business has been rectified. And it is not like	4

	<p>what happened 10 or 20 years ago. I see that we are headed in the right direction. I admit, there are still cases of collusion, but I think the overall spirit or the agenda of embarking on fair, level business practices, from my perspective, is moving forward.</p>	
Steven	<p>But, the corruption watchdog, Transparency International, still rates Indonesia quite poorly on their corruption index. You have another three years in office. What would you like to achieve on this issue by the time you leave? What do you think you can achieve?</p>	
SBY	<p>Corruption is, indeed, our biggest challenge. My biggest challenge. I have to be frank on that. In fact, since I assumed office in 2004, Indonesia has launched the most aggressive anti-corruption campaign in our history. And the results speak for themselves. About 150 senior officials have faced the law and some of them have been convicted and sent to jail. And there is now a big movement in our society against corruption.</p> <p>We actually have achieved certain targets. But, looking at other countries' experiences, Hong Kong eradicated corruption in about 13 years. <i>I expect that Indonesia will need about 15-20 years to implement a system that will spur a stronger culture or a climate of fear of corruption.</i> I think I still have enough time in the next three years, and I will continue to intensify efforts to combat corruption.</p>	5
Steven	<p>Coming up, lessons from the past. President Yudhoyono offers advice to pro-democracy leaders in North Africa and the Middle East.</p> <p>I want to talk about Indonesian democracy. This is a young, but entrenched democracy in a predominantly Muslim country. Do you think Indonesia can be used as a model for the emerging democratic movements we see today in North Africa and the Middle East?</p>	
SBY	<p><i>Yes, Indonesia can be a model where Islam and democracy exist hand and hand with no contradiction between the two.</i> Despite the fact that we are still facing some challenges to becoming a role model, as the world's</p>	6

	<p>largest Muslim Nation that practices a true democracy. <u><i>In general, I'm pleased to say that we can uphold democracy and, at the same time, respect Islamic values that exist in this country.</i></u> If Indonesia can do something like that, then countries in the Middle East and North Africa can also achieve it.</p> <p>Of course, they need to know that Indonesia's experience has not been easy. There have been some difficulties. Some ups and downs - setbacks. But we insist that democracy, Islam, and modernity can exist together. In that sense, I think our experience, perhaps, can be a model for other countries in developing their democracies.</p>	
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Analysis

- Representative- affirming (4)

To tell the truth, speaker want to say that change can't happen quickly but change or reformation is the process step by step not directly to make Indonesia good quality in economy and it is not easy to change without togetherness and work together. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representative used affirming something).

- Representative- forecasting (5)

The speaker says that the biggest challenge in Indonesia is corruption. As we know that Indonesia gets three levels in corruption in the world. So, it is not easy to make change without self- awareness by looking another country Hongkong eradicated corruption in 13 years and the speaker forecast that Indonesia need 15-20 years to eradicated corruption. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the

utterance happens when form and function matches (representative used forecasting something).

- Declaration- appointing (6)

The speaker appoints that Indonesia can be a model for the emerging democratic movements although Indonesia is a predominant Muslim country, but it is not make contradiction between Islam and democracy. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (declaration used appointing something).

PART 3

Steven	Following up on that, Mr. President, what piece of advice would you offer to the democracy leaders in those areas?	
SBY	<p>Actually, there is no single model for democracy to be adopted by countries. There is a saying that "one size does not fit all". The experiences of other countries in developing democracy or achieving reform successfully can also be learned from. In the case of Egypt, for example, the military played a crucial role in its transition.</p> <p>Indonesia, too, had a unique experience in that respect. Previously, the military was very strong, very powerful, and had an influential political role. During our reform process, <u><i>I was also actively involved in implementing internal reforms in the military. Afterwards, the military relinquished its political role.</i></u> The military started respecting democracy and human rights. And, therefore, it was able to become part of the reform process. Perhaps those are the lessons that can be learned by our friends in the Middle East and North Africa.</p>	7
Steven	You were reelected in 2009 in a landslide victory. Your popularity rating around the time was about 90 percent. But, there are those who will say	

	<p>you have not spent your political capital enough. That you have not been bold enough in reforms, in tackling extremism. What would you say to those people? How would you respond to that?</p>	
SBY	<p>During the elections in both 2004 and 2009, I got 60 percent of the vote. But Indonesia is a multi-party democracy and my party, Party Democrat, won only 26 percent of the seats in parliament. It's not even 30 percent - far from half. In order to ensure political stability, <u>I need to engage in give-and-take, build consensus, and engage in negotiations without sacrificing principals. So sustainability and government stability can be preserved.</u></p> <p>That is the difference between the 60 percent I got of the national vote and the real politics in parliament, which is the decision-maker of government policies. So, in terms of the fight against terrorism and radicalism, I think I've been very clear about this. I was a target of three assassination attempts, including a bomb aimed to be exploded at my home. This proves that I've never doubted or feared in fighting terrorism and radicalism.</p> <p>What's important for me is to keep the rule of law, because I don't want to do this by resulting in authoritarian ways. There are people who want to solve the issue promptly, but we need to weigh up whether it's good for democracy, whether it's better for long-term objectives, or whether it's good for the balance in this country and its transformation. Therefore, I will use my political capital correctly in accordance to the system and rules. But my priority is to keep the political stability in this country that enables me to do my job. It's impossible to conduct your duties amid political turbulence.</p>	8
Steven	<p>You, as you've just told us, have been a target of an assassination attempt. How worried are you that religious extremism is going to destabilize Indonesia's political system?</p>	
SBY	<p><u>Religious extremism happens everywhere in the world.</u> After 9-11, we've witnessed more extremism globally, including Indonesia. We continue to</p>	9

	<p>work harder and implement a program of de- radicalization in society. And how we promote this is through an education program and promoting moderation through moderate Islamic leaders. So, by doing all this, radicalism can be kept in check in Indonesia and, in fact, can be reversed.</p> <p>Our hope is to directly combat terrorism and, secondly, facilitate and guide the public. I do hope that radicalism can be controlled and continue to be weakened in the future.</p>	
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Analysis

- Commisive- offering (7)

The speaker offer that the military relinquished its political role and the military started respecting decoration and human rights. It can be able to become a part of the reform process, because he very active involved in implementing internal reforms in the military. So, he commend to Indonesia to do the process. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (commisive used offering something).

- Representative- informing (8)

The speaker inform that to ensure political stability, he need to engage in give and take, build consensus and engage in negotiation without sacrificing principals. And the fight against terrorism and radicalism, he was a target of three assassination attempts, including a bomb aimed to be exploded in his home and the important thing for him is to keep the rule of law. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the

utterance happens when form and function matches (representative used informing something).

- Representative- affirming (9)

The speaker affirms that religious extremism happen in everywhere. He tries to work harder and implement a program of radicalization in society. By educational program and promoting moderation through moderate Islamic leaders, controlled, and continue to e weakened in the future. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representative used affirming something).

PART 4

Steven	Is this de-radicalization program showing results yet, or is it too early?	
SBY	<p>Actually, there have been a lot of terrorists that we've apprehended and terrorist plots that we've preempted. <u>We've arrested many terrorists and many have been processed through the courts.</u> So, these are examples that radicalism in Indonesia remains in control and weakened.</p> <p>From these examples, it seems not too alarming, but I do feel that it is a challenge and if we don't handle it properly, it could potentially be a problem in this country. Therefore, despite results that we've achieved so far, we continue to do more, but the fight isn't over yet.</p>	10
Steven	<p>Coming up, President Yudhoyono reveals his solutions to the rising tensions in the South China Sea.</p> <p>It was a long-awaited homecoming for U.S. President Barak Obama when he arrived in Indonesia last year. The country where he spent four years of his childhood. Although this trip was brief, less than 24 hours, he used the visit to appeal for better relations between the U.S. and the Muslim world.</p>	

	<p>And he also praised Indonesia for bridging religious and racial divides.</p> <p>The U.S. President, Barak Obama, will again visit Indonesia this year. How are relations between the U.S. and Indonesia?</p>	
SBY	<p><u><i>Bilateral relations between the U.S. and Indonesia are in good condition.</i></u></p> <p>We have a comprehensive partnership, which was signed during President Barak Obama's visit here last year. This process was initiated in 2008. Overall, our relationship is moving on well and there's plenty of opportunities to strengthen our cooperation.</p> <p>Of course, President Obama has a special emotional connection to Indonesia on account of his experiences here in his youth. And this is a good asset for us to develop and foster closer relations between our two nations.</p>	11
Steven	<p>Across Asia, we have seen rising tensions between China and some of its neighbors. A lot of it centers on the South China Sea. Are you concerned for Asia about China's growing assertiveness in this region?</p>	
SBY	<p>We are embracing the Asian spirit and, along with our Asian dialogue partners such as China, Japan, South Korea, and India, we will work toward cooperation and the preservation of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>It must be done peacefully. And, therefore, we try to prevent the use of force, power politics, and military might as a way to resolve conflicts in this region. Regarding the South China Sea, we hope that tension or problems can be resolved diplomatically and a political solution is found in a peaceful way. That is our hope.</p> <p>I know that there are overlapping claims in the South China Sea, which includes several Asian members and China. <u><i>I really hope we can find a peaceful solution.</i></u> China is an emerging power economically, politically, and in its military. I hope that the rise of China could be part of the</p>	12

	solution for Asia and the world. If China could play this role, it wouldn't cause fresh tension and it could strengthen global cooperation.	
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- Declaration- sentencing (10)

The speaker says that the terrorist in Indonesia have been sentencing in the jail, but the speaker does feel that it is a challenge if we don't handle it properly. So we must give education and controlled. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (declaration used sentencing something).

- Representative- affirming (11)

The speaker affirms that bilateral relations between U.S and Indonesia are good condition. President Barak Obama has a special emotional connection to Indonesia on account and good asset for Indonesia to develop and faster closer relations between our two nations. So, it is not necessary to interpretation more. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representative used affirming something).

- Directive- asking (12)

The speaker ask to South China Sea that tension or problems can be resolved diplomatically and political solution is found in peaceful way and the speaker hope that the rise of China could be part of the solution for Asia and the world. If China could play this role it could strengthen global cooperation. In this interview, the speaker performs

direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (directive used asking something).

INTERVIEW II

PART 5

Mariah	Mr. President, thank you for joining us today.	
SBY	You're welcome.	
Mariah	Good to see you. You're having an investor day on Wall Street today. What are you hoping to achieve?	
SBY	Well, by-- having this... <u>I could tell to my partner's abroad on-- Indonesia's-- progress in-- economy. And-- by this gathering I am able also to-- offer them-- opportunities that we may-- that we may take together in the future.</u>	13
Mariah	Of course you've got investors watching right now. Indonesia, the 16th largest economy in the world, GDP of \$850 billion. It's really been one of the bright spots in the emerging markets in this global slowdown. And a new McKinsey report is predicting that the economy gets to the seventh largest-- by 2030. What can you tell us in terms of your expectations for economic growth next year and in the coming years?	
SBY	Well, I am-- pleased to say that even though we are facing-- global economy crisis-- but Indonesia is able to maintain our positive growth. <u>We expect to achieve around 6.5% growth-- next year. And with that-- what we need is-- a sustainable growth in the years to come-- sustainable growth with equity.</u> We are doing our best to maintain that-- growth with-- greater certainty and predictability. And we have to ensure that there are many components to be contributed to the maintenance of positive growth.	14
Mariah	I know you are expecting- the consumer class to really drive some of that growth. Where are the biggest growth areas in Indonesia right now- if investors are looking for growth spots? What will lead this growth?	

SBY	<p>Well, actually we know that there is problem in our export as also faced by many countries. But we could offset that kind of thing by having- a dramatic increase in our investment. And that is correct that we are able to maintain the consuming of our people.</p> <p><u>So there are- significant increase in our consuming class with higher purchasing power that they can actually contribute to our growth.</u> And you could find in many big cities- inside Java and also outside Java that the people consume more- not only- today but in the years to come so that the manufacture of our –source of- economy growth.</p>	15
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Analysis

- Commisive- offering (13)

This interview is the President of Indonesia Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on CNBC's "Closing Bell with Maria Bartiromo." The speaker has progress in economy and offer to take together in the future I mean have relationship between Indonesia and America in the future. In this part of this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (commisive used to offering something).

- Representative- suggesting (14)

President SBY suggest that to grow the global economy crisis our government need a sustainable growth in the years to come, sustainable growth with equity, doing our best to maintain that growth with the greater certainty and predictability by doing those Indonesia can solve the global economy crisis. In this part of this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representatives used to suggesting something).

- Representative- informing (15)

The speaker give information that Indonesia there is problem in export as also by many countries, but the government or the people can offset a dramatic increase in investment. So, they can maintain economy growth. In this part of this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representatives used to informing something).

PART 6

Mariah	Investors of course want to see stability as well. Let me turn o some of the global issues that we have all been dealing with the U.S. had closed diplomatic missions across Indonesia. Are those missions open now or are they still closed?	
SBY	Well, actually-- we have done our best in protecting all embassies in Indonesia including the U.S. embassies. And I have to see that the decision to close temporarily-- the U.S. embassy is of course...to the-- U.S. But-- we are cooperating well. We are protecting the embassy and so far there is no big demonstration against the U.S. embassy in Jakarta. But <u><i>I have to assure you that we are-- responsible and will continue to do so to ensure that-- all embassies can-- accomplish their missions in Indonesia.</i></u>	16
Mariah	Tell me about this. Our audience wants to know really what-- what's behind this-- demonstration and protesting outside embassies, protestors throwing rocks at the-- certainly the embassy in Jakarta and other large cities. What is being done about it?	
SBY	Well, I think everybody knows that-- that is a problem and I should say-- the relation between civilizations, between-- religions. And it happens not only in Indonesia, but also-- in many worlds. <u><i>So lesson to be learn is-- we have to learn how to live together harmoniously by respecting other faith,</i></u>	17

	<u><i>other values, other-- beliefs. And we could do that if all leaders and the global community work together to build harmony among civilization and to avoid the so-called clash of civilizations.</i></u>	
Mariah	But you make-- really important points. And I know that you'll be talking about this at your speech at the U.N.-- particularly as it relates to that film that we-- that we saw. You said that that film was demeaning to Islam, Indonesia of course the world's largest Muslim population. Here we are at the New York Stock Exchange, probably the epitome of free markets and capitalism. You also said that if such things were allowed to continue to happen there would be conflicts around the world. Do you suggest that the United States should curtail free speech?	
SBY	Well, I would like to say in this way of what there is-- free speech, there is a human right and I-- studied-- thoroughly the universal declarations of human rights. But remember that-- there is a limitation as well in exercising human right for all people, for all nations. <u><i>So what we have to do is to learn to each other the values, the perceptions, the local cultures.</i></u> By doing that I believe it will do all countries, all people are having freedom of speech and human right we could-- live more harmoniously. So that's-- my view in this connections.	18

Analysis

- Commisive- Guaranteeing (16)

The speaker has to assure that he responsible and will continue to do so to ensure that all embassies can accomplish their mission in Indonesia, by doing those we have good relationship and protecting with each other. In this part of this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representatives used to guaranteeing something).

- Representative- Suggesting (17)

As we know that Indonesia and America have problem. For example about our religion, they I mean America insult our religion in movie maker that film is “The Innocent Prophet: Life of Muhammad from the point of view of an Ex Muslim” that film was demeaning to Islam, and Indonesia of course the world largest Muslim population. By doing those many people of Muslim hate the people insult our religion because we are live in the earth that have deferent culture and different religion. So, the speaker suggest that we have to learn how to live together harmoniously by respecting other faith, other values, other beliefs and we could do that if all leaders and the global community work together to build harmony. In this part of this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representatives used to suggesting something).

- Representative- suggesting (18)

The speaker suggest that although we live in different culture and different religion we must commend each other and learn to each other the values, the perceptions, the local cultures. By doing that he beliefs it will do all countries, all people are having freedom of speech and human right could live more harmoniously. In this part of this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representatives used to suggesting something).

Mariah	Have you spoken to President Obama about this? What would you like the U.S. to do?	
SBY	Well, I will be delivering my speech-- tomorrow before the General Assembly. And not only I have to-- talk to President Obama and-- other leaders that I appealed global community to-- take this thing seriously-- in a positive-- attitude that we have to work together. <u>On the one hand we have to respect-- human right, freedom of speech, but on the other hand we have to be more sensitive in any-- faith or culture and also belief because we are living in one world.</u> So we have to live-- together-- in a better atmosphere.	19
Mariah	What is the policy of free speech in Indonesia?	
SBY	We respect-- freedom of speech. We have-- freedom of the press, freedom assembly. And Indonesia is-- <u>I could say now is very noisy, it's good for democracy. And I respect all those things to happen. So no problem at all in our democracy.</u> And we will continue to nurture our democracy because democracy should also bring benefit to the people-- to the stability. And with the stability we could build our economy to improve the welfare of the people.	20
Mariah	This is very delicate. Do you feel that these past events have become damaging to the relationship with America?	
SBY	No-- not at all because it happens-- in international relations. One thing-- <u>I do believe that all leaders can take a very good lesson from that happenings and it will not-- disrupts or damage our good relation, I mean, between Indonesia and the United States.</u>	21

Analysis

- Representative- informing (19)

The speaker wants to appeal with President Barak Obama and other leaders that between Indonesia and America have to work together, respect to human right, freedom

of speech, but on the other hand we have to be more sensitive in any faith or culture and also belief because we are living in one world. So, the President SBY want to informing that live together in a better atmosphere. In this part of this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representatives used to informing something).

- Representative- affirming (20)

The President SBY affirms that democracy in Indonesia is very noisy. But president receive this problem because democracy should also bring benefit to the people to the stability and with that President can build economy to improve the welfare of the people. In this part of this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representatives used to affirming something).

- Commisive- promising (21)

As we know that in the past events we have problem with America. They insult our religion in Indonesia. In movie maker that film was demeaning to Islam. This happen makes Muslim population is very disappointed but President SBY promise that our relationship mean between Indonesia and America. It will not disturb or damage our good relationship. In this part of this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (commisive used to promising something)

Mariah	<p>MARIA BARTIROMO: What is your sell if you will to foreign investors? You'd like to see foreign direct investment rise in Indonesia. Why should investors put money to work in your country?</p>	
SBY	<p>Well, I have to convince them that they will have a good...by doing investment in Indonesia because we do our homework. We improve our investment climate, we build in more infrastructures and we offer lot of opportunities in various...of economic cooperation in-- in agriculture, in industry, in... across the country. <u>So those things that I would like to-- convey this to our partners and investors abroad including today and in this place.</u></p>	22
Mariah	<p>One of the positives about your economy are the demographics, young people. You've got-- some 60% of the population younger than 39 years old, 50% of the population younger than 29 years old. This is good news for consumerism-- which is of course one of the areas you're betting on. But how will you manage social unrest, young people getting upset about some of these things as it pertains to religion?</p>	
SBY	<p>Well, I adopt a policy-- that on the one hand we stimulate growth because without growth we cannot create jobs, we cannot reduce poverty. But on the other hand we also develop a pro-poor policy-- program-- to take care of them, to-- have a new deal to protect the poor when the crisis happens.</p> <p><u>So by doing that I believe that we are able to narrow the gap of development between the haves and the have-not.</u> And by doing that I do believe that everybody is included in our progress and development. And with that I believe very strongly that we're able to manage social unrest in-- in our country. It happens as well in many developing countries.</p>	23
Mariah	<p>Well, what about the tensions growing-- in the-- South China Sea? As-- a county with enormous interest in, you know, navigating the freedom of navigation, the sea lanes, the peaceful use of sea lanes, what can be done to resolve these issues even though Indonesia's not directly involved in the tensions-- of the-- South China Sea?</p>	

SBY	<p>The Indonesian position is quite clear. We will contribute to the making of peace, stability and order in South China Sea. <u>We appeal to China, to other-- membership of ASEAN to pursue a peaceful solution-- to the dispute-- in South China Sea.</u> I chaired the East Asia Summit in Bali last year. And it was attended by President Obama, by the Chinese leaders and other leaders.</p> <p>The spirit is quite clear that-- we have to work together to maintain stability in South China Sea, respecting the international law, the free of navigations. And with that I do believe that-- South China Sea will-- be still peaceful. And with that we could-- grow our economy. This is important thing-- for-- all of us in Asia.</p>	24
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Analysis:

- Representative – informing (22)

The President wants to give information that Indonesia will improve investment climate, build in more infrastructures and we offer lot of opportunities in various, for example in economy, in agriculture, in industry, in across of the country. So, by doing this the partners will do investment in Indonesia. In this part of interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (Representative used to informing something)

- Representative – believing (23)

The speaker says that on the one hand we stimulate growth because without growth we can't reduce poverty but on the other hand Indonesia also develops a pro-poor policy to take care and have new deal to protect the poor when the crisis happens. So, by doing that the speaker beliefs that can develop, protect this country and also can manage

social unrest. In this part of interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (Representative used to believing something)

- Directives – Begging (24)

Indonesia position is quite clear and the President SBY will contribute to make of peace, stability, and order in South China Sea. The President in Indonesia wants to have relationship by work together to maintain stability in South China Sea, respecting the international law, and etc. So, the President SBY appeal or beg to China to be peaceful and work together. In this part of interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (directives used begging something).

PART 9

Mariah	And of course the growth in China has been very helpful in terms of-- boosting the growth in Indonesia, your exports of raw materials, oil and other goods. Have you seen a slowdown in China? What does it feel like today?	
SBY	<i>Well, there is a slowdown of course in China-- I witnessing nowadays. But I do believe that-- China is able to recover. I don't know-- for how long. They have to suffer with the slowdown and its economy growth, but again when we could integrate our economy in East Asia and the US also in...actually we are still able to maintain-- regional economy growth as a one pillars of the global economy.</i>	25
Mariah	I want to make sure we have your real-- industry growth. And I don't know that we touched on it enough earlier, so let me ask you again. What industries are driving the growth today in Indonesia?	
SBY	Well-- we develop many--manufacturing-- sector-- automotive,	26

	electronics-- and of course-- I could say-- chemical products. So we try to- - change from mining--business to mining industry. <u>So-- the goal that we have pursued so far is to have a more added value, so not only rely on resources, but we need to as you have said earlier-- to improve our industrial capability together with the service industry.</u>	
Mariah	It's a real balance because the economic story of Indonesia is very vibrant and yet the social unrest or the implications of what we've just seen in the last couple of weeks do threaten to interrupt that. How worried are you about an interruption to the vibrancy on the economy side of things as a result of upset from the Muslim community?	
SBY	<u>Well, I have to be frank that Indonesia is a large country.</u> There are one or two incidents, social unrest. They-- might be...by, you know, national media or domestic media, but I assure you that actually-- Indonesia relatively peaceful. There are many social unrest, but it will not disturb the ongoing process of economic development. I believe-- it very, very strongly.	27

Analysis:

- Representatives- Forecasting (25)

The speaker says that there is slowdown in China about our exports of raw materials, oil and other goods. But, the speaker forecast that China can be able to recover. In this part of interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (Representative used forecasting something)

- Assertive – concluding (26)

Indonesia develop many factoring sector automotive, electronic, and of course chemical products. This result Indonesia can influence to the other countries to make good relationship or work together. So, the purposes are need pursued so far is to have a

more added value not only rely on resources but we need to improve our industrial capability together with service industry. In this part of interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (Assertives used concluding something).

- Representatives- affirming (27)

As we know that Indonesia is large country but many people in Indonesia difficult to protecting and develops. Actually Indonesia is rich country about industry, agriculture, and so on. The speaker wants to affirm that we can develop our country. If we work together and protecting our environment. In this part of interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (Representatives used affirming something)

PART 10

Mariah	Should the U.S. be afraid to send its people back to the missions?	
SBY	I don't think so because actually-- all embassies including U.S. embassy can function well in-- in carrying out their duties. <i>So-- in Indonesia for sure I could guarantee that-- everything will be back in normal.</i>	28
Mariah	Are you going to ask President Obama to change his policy in any way on free speech?	
SBY	I don't-- think-- <i>I'm not in a position to lecture any leader on this matter</i> because one thing that I believe-- all leaders-- can take many lessons from is-- what is happening now worldwide including the last incidents about the incidents of anti-Islam film. So I believe-- in that--situation.	29
Mariah	You're Excellency; would you like to add anything else that I may have missed as it pertains to the investor class, putting money to work in Indonesia?	

SBY	Well-- actually what <u><i>I have to say is-- Indonesia is changing. Indonesia is progressing.</i></u> There are-- many-- lot of opportunities come-- to invest more and join us in our big endeavor.	30
Mariah	Is that what you'll be telling investors today during--	
SBY	Yes	
Mariah	--this investor day?	
SBY	I have done it.	
Mariah	Thank you so much, Mr. President.	
SBY	<u><i>You're welcome, you're welcome. Thank you, thank you.</i></u>	31

Analysis

- Commisive- Guaranteeing (27)

The speaker says to the U.S. not be afraid to send people back to the mission because the speaker guarantee that everything will be back in normal if U.S. embassy can function well in carrying out their duties. In this part of interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (Commisive used guaranteeing something).

- Representative- informing (29)

The speaker informing that he didn't ask to President Obama to change his policy in any way on free speech because the speaker want to take many lessons that is happening in the last incident about the incident of anti- Islam film. By those the speaker suggests to have peaceful in other countries. In this part of interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (Representative used informing something).

- Representative- concluding (30)

The speaker concludes that Indonesia is changing, Indonesia is progressing, there are many opportunities come to invest and join us in our big endeavor. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (Representative used concluding something).

- Expressive- thanking (31)

The speaker says thank you for Mariah Bartimoro because those interview can be give the information about invest in Indonesia. In this interview, the speaker performs direct speech act since the utterance happens when form and function matches (Expressive used thanking something).

4.2 Discussion

After presenting and analyzing the data of utterances produced by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono interview, it is found that speech act, especially Illocutionary act which is used by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono have illocutionary verb of representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive.

Representatives happen when the speaker committed to the truth of proposition. This aspect includes in Politeness (except boasting) and categorized by collaborative, the illocutionary aim ignores the social intention, such as; asserting, instructing, announcing, and another. Representatives or assertives dominates the data. It means that the content of this interview tells us about something truth from the speaker to the listener (public). There are several forms of directives which is called as Illocutionary verbs also can be found in this thesis, they are begging and asking. Illocutionary verb which is often to be

used in this thesis is informing. It means that in this interview, the speaker state firmly or publicity that something is true or that the speaker supports something strongly.

Another types of illocutionary act is directives, the speaker tries to get the hearer to do something. It means that SBY tries to influence a public to do something. There are several forms of directives which is called as illocutionary verb, they are: begging and asking. Commissives, expressive, and declarative are used quite often than other types in this interview. Those type found in the form of offering, guaranteeing, and promising, thanking and congratulating.