

**THE STUDY ON LOCUTIONARY AND ILLOCUTIONARY  
ACTS PRODUCED IN LETTERS BETWEEN NAZARUDDIN  
AND THE PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**THESIS**

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**Presented to  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This thesis is a study of speech act focusing on Locutionary and Illocutionary acts. This chapter presents the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a communication tool in the form of an utterance produced by the human beings. All social creatures, ranging ants, whales and monkeys also communicate with each other, but only human beings are able to create a language that is not just a sound or signals. Through language humans can work together and interact with each other. They speak and behave in certain ways when they send their messages and the other side will do something as the response to the message. That is how communication occurs. Thus, they need to understand communication theory or how to carry out the message as well as the interpretation of signal are important in order to maintain the smoothness of communication. People should have knowledge which enables them to produce and understand utterances in relation to specific communicative purposes and specific speech contexts. They have to know what kinds of communicative function they perform and how they are rule-governed to get the right response



Based on the previous explanation above, the study of speech act is important. According to Searle (1975) speech acts are the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication that occur in all linguistic communication. The unit of linguistic symbol, word, and sentence, but rather the production or issuance of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance of speech acts. More precisely, the production or issuance of a sentence taken under certain conditions is a speech act. Austin (1978) says that in speech act there are three different kinds of act which are performed when a language user produces an utterance, that are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Locutionary act is an act in saying something. Illocutionary act is the act performed in saying the locution; such that was said had the force of that illocution. The act of causing a certain effect on the hearer is called perlocutionary act. The writer is interested in analyzing speech act because people sometimes do not get the point of the speaker's intended meaning when the speaker is saying an utterance. People can avoid being trapped in a miscommunication or conflict if they understand what the hearer thinks.

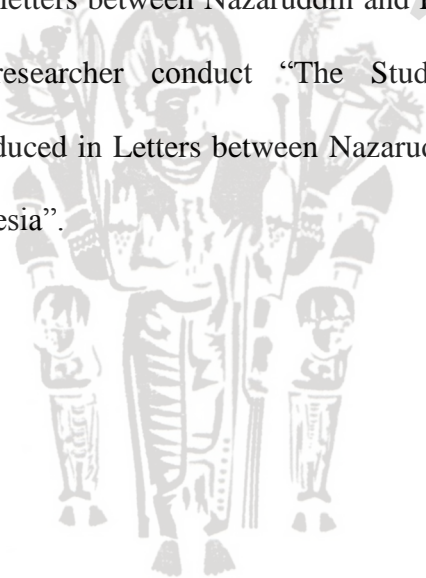
In the political issue, miscommunication always happens. Every human being usually manipulates himself and others when he is pressured with his interests and goals to be achieved. Language is very effective to influence society. Therefore, language is often used as a political tool. No doubt if any change of the ruling elite always implies change of political communication language (Artha, 2002).

Recently, Indonesia was hit by very complicated political issues. Media in Indonesia were busy preaching the various political problems in this country.



Currently, media in Indonesia discuss the corruption scandal involving members of the House of Representative named Mohammed Nazaruddin. They reported about a letter addressed from Nazaruddin to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. The letter contains a request for the protection of his family members. What makes it interesting is the Indonesian President wrote back, thus making people are more interested in following the political path. It must have any meaning behind the letter itself.

Based on that previous explanation, the writer is interested in examining speech act used in the letters between Nazaruddin and President of The Republic of Indonesia. The researcher conduct "The Study on Locutionary and Illocutionary Acts Produced in Letters between Nazaruddin and The President of The Republic of Indonesia".



## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

In this study, the writer analyzes the letters between Nazaruddin and the President of The Republic of Indonesia in the point of Locutionary and Illocutionary acts. Based on background of the study in the preceding discussion, the following research problems are formulated:

1. What are the locutionary acts used in the letters between Nazaruddin and President of The Republic of Indonesia?
2. What are the illocutionary acts used in the letters between Nazaruddin and President of The Republic of Indonesia?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

In accordance with the problems of the study mentioned previously, the objectives of the study can be stated as follows:

1. To mention the locutionary act used in the letters between Nazaruddin and President of The Republic of Indonesia.
2. To describe the illocutionary act used in the letters between Nazaruddin and President of The Republic of Indonesia.



## 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid the ambiguity and misunderstanding about the terms which are used in this study and also to make this study clear for the readers, the writer would like to define the key terms used in this study. The terms are explained as follows:

1. **Pragmatics** is one of the branches of linguistics which studies about language in use (Brown and Yule, 1983: 27)
2. **Speech Acts** is an action performed by the use of an utterance to communicate (Yule, 1996: 47)
3. **Locutionary Act** is a term used in theory of speech acts to refer and act of making meaningful utterance. (Yule, 1996: 48)
4. **Illocutionary Act** is the name of statement, offer, promise, etc with a conventional force (Austin, 1962: 109)
5. **Perlocutionary Act** is the production of an effect through locution and illocution (Rankema, 1993: 22).

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher explains the related literature of the topics being chosen in this study. The review covers the discussion about Pragmatics, Speech Act, Types of Speech Act, and Previous Studies.

#### 2.1 Pragmatics

People communicate with others to convey the fact and to reveal their intension directly or indirectly. Through conversation they can establish relationship with others. "Pragmatics is about explaining how we produce and understand such everyday but apparently rather peculiar uses of language" (Grundy, 2000: 3).

According to George Yule (1996: 3) he defines pragmatics into several definitions. The first definition is of pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It concerns with the study of meaning as communication by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. It follows that this has more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterance might mean by themselves. Secondly, it studies about contextual meaning which involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context influence what is said. It deals with who they are talking to, where, when, under what circumstances. The third one is that pragmatics studies about the invisible or intended meaning. This study explores how a hearer as part of what is



communicated recognizes a great deal of what is unsaid. The fourth definition of pragmatics is this study explores about the expression of the relative distance. The definition raises about the expression of the relative distance. The definition raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid and it is a matter of the notion or distance. Closeness, whether physical, social, or conceptual implies shared experience. Based on this assumption of how close or distant the hearer is the speaker determines how much it needs to be said. The last is the pragmatics studies about the relationship between linguistic form and the users of those forms.

Rankema states that pragmatics is an approach that deals with question of how discourse is produced and interpreted in a specific situation (1993: 21). In addition, Levinson (1994: 8) concludes pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. To him, pragmatics has nothing or little to do with the linguistic structure. While, Leech (1996: 11) says that pragmatics is the study of linguistic communication based on conversational principles. In general, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies about the use of language and its relation to context. In this study, pragmatics is used to help understand the communication including its context, knowledge of to whom, when, why, and where the communication takes place.

## 2.2 Speech Act

Speech act is one of the aspects covered in pragmatics. Speech act is the concept that language refers not only to the form but also to its function. The function here means the action that the speakers are doing with their utterances.

According to Rankema, speech act focuses on the question of what people are doing when they use a language (1993: 22).

Two or more persons communicate with each other in speech. Every utterance that is produced by the person actually performs act and has the function as intended meaning, such as stating, questioning, requesting, or exclaiming that is called as speech act. Wardhaugh (1986: 283) says that the essence of any utterances is making proposition, either it is uttered in the form of statement or question. He also adds that propositions that can be said either true or false is called constative utterances.

“Language in speech act theory is seen as a form of acting” (Rankema, 1993:21). When we communicate with others, we produce an utterance as the type of action. We can do many things with the language or word, such as questioning, ordering, requesting and so on. Furthermore, one utterance may perform several simultaneous acts. For instance: “Hey, Hasan, you’ve passed the exam”. This utterance means “he may be doing several things at once, he may be simultaneously asserting, congratulating, apologizing for his doubts and so on”.

Austin cited in Brown and Yule (1983:231) states “while sentence can often be used to report states of affairs, the utterance of some sentence must be treated as the performance of an act. For example: (1) “I bet you sixpence it will



rain tomorrow”, and (2) “I name this ship Queen Elizabeth”. Those utterances are the example of explicit performatives which are not just specialized group of ritual sentence forms, but are a subset of the utterances in the language which can be used to perform acts. Another subset is utterances which can be described as implicit performatives, for example “Out!”. The utterance of “Out!” can be used by cricket umpire to perform an act of dismissal. In general, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act is performed.

### 2.3 Types of Speech Act

Austin (1962: 109) classifies three basic senses where in saying is doing something. The first type is locutionary act that is dealing with the meaning of the sentence or utterance itself. The second type is illocutionary act that is defined as performing an act in saying something. The third type is perlocutionary act that is defined as the bringing about an effect on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstance of utterance. Look at the following example.

A: ‘Shoot her!’

In terms of locutionary act, A used imperative form of asking a hearer to shoot her. In terms of illocutionary act, A ordered the hearer to shoot the intended woman by saying, ‘Shoot her!’. The last, in terms of perlocutionary act, A had hearer do the intended action to shoot the mentioned woman.

### **2.3.1 Locutionary Act**

Austin says that a locutionary act or utterance act is a spoken word or string of spoken words (1962). A locutionary act including both an utterance act and a propositional act: a locutionary act is the recognizable grammatical utterance. Austin says that the interpretation of locutionary act is concerned with meaning. In other words, a locutionary act is an act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. In a simple way, locutionary act is the meaning of what a speaker say, for example in utterance "I'd like to order a cup of coffee", the locutionary act is the speaker wants to order a cup of coffee.

Moreover, according to Levinson (1983: 236) explained that locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference it focuses on the aspect of the meaning which utters a sentence. Levinson (1983: 242) divides locutionary act into three types of function language. They are declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, and imperative sentence. The declarative sentence is used as a statement to give information or tell someone; for example: "I will never tell her". The interrogative sentence is used to ask question; for example: "Will you tell her?". Then, the imperative is used to give an order or make a request; for example: "Do not tell her!"

### **2.3.2 Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary acts are acts that are performed in saying something. According to Austin, Illocutionary act is known as Illocutionary force. The important point of illocutionary act is force. Illocutionary act carried out by a



speaker meaning an utterance is the act viewed in terms of the utterance's significance within a conventional system of social interaction. Illocutions are defined by social conventions, for example expressing angry, showing bored, admitting, commanding, asserting, giving permission, refusing, swearing and thanking.

Austin (1962) calls "illocutionary" those sorts of speech acts that can (but need not) be performed by means of the performative formula. The illocutionary act is but one level of the total speech act that one performs in uttering a sentence.

Consider that in general when one acts intentionally, one has a set of nested intentions. To make the Illocutionary act easier to understand, here the writer gives the example. In the utterance "I'm very grateful to you for all you have done for me", it performs the illocutionary of thanking.

Moreover, illocutionary acts can be classified into several types. In this study, the types of illocutionary acts can be seen from the theories proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle cited in May (2001: 120).

Austin (1962: 151) classifies the illocutionary acts into five types. They are verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives.

#### 1. Verdictives

Verdictives are typified by the giving of a verdict, as the name implies, by a jury, arbitrator, or umpire. It is essentially giving a finding as to something fact or value which is for different reasons hard to be certain about. For examples, estimating, reckoning, claiming, stating, and complaining.

## 2. Exercitives

Exercitives are exercising of powers, rights, or influence. The examples are appointing, voting, ordering, urging, requesting, advising, and warning.

## 3. Commisives

Commisives are typified by promising or otherwise undertaking; they commit you to doing something, but include also declaration or announcements of intentions, which are not only promising, but also there are siding with, refusing, offering, guarantying, and pledging.

## 4. Behabitives

Behabitives are a very miscellaneous group, and have to do with attitudes and social behavior. For examples: apologizing, commending, condoling, congratulating, and challenging.

## 5. Expositives

Expositives are difficult to define. It makes plain how the utterances fit into the course of an argument or conversation, how the utterance is used to expository or words generally. It is one of type's illocutionary that change the reality in accord with proposition of the declaration. In this case, the speaker has an authority in saying something. For example: illustrating, conceding, christening, assuming, postulating, dismissing, and declaring.

Furthermore, this study also needs Searle's theory to describe the illocutionary act. Searle (as cited in May, 2001: 120) asserts that illocutionary act can be divided into five types. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives.



### 1. Declarative

Declarative is the speech act, which changes the state of affairs in the world.

In declarative, what is being said is more global and everybody knows it. The speaker him or herself is in the higher position and has an authority in saying it. Wedding, christening, declaring, ship naming, resigning, dismissing are some of the type of declarations.

Example: "I declare you to be husband and wife,..."

### 2. Representative

Representative is the speech act, which describe states or events in the world.

The speaker expresses belief that proposition is true. Assertion, claim, report, description, and complaint are some of the type of representatives.

Example: "It was a warm sunny day"

### 3. Expressive

Expressive is the speech act in which the speaker expresses feeling and attitude. It expresses only the speaker's psychology attitude toward some state of affair. Congratulation, joy, apology, welcome, condolence, blame, thank, likes are some parts of expressive.

Example: "I am really sorry!"

### 4. Directives

Directives is the speech act that has the function to get the listener to do something. They express what the speaker wants. The speaker intends to produce some effects through actions by the hearer. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and also it can be positive or negative.

Example: "Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black."

## 5. Commissives

Commissives is the speech act that commits your self into doing something in the future. The speakers do the activity. It is more likely to commit themselves to what they say. Those are promise, threat, swear, offer, and so on.

Example "I'll be back"

### 2.3.3 Perlocutionary act

The third basis of speech act in saying something else is doing something that is called perlocutionary acts. Unlike the previous basis, illocutionary acts which focus on how to convey speaker's intention to the hearer only, perlocutionary acts, on the other hand, focuses on how the uttering of something brings about the effects on the hearer.

Austin (1962) says that, perlocutionary act is bringing about effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence. Perlocutionary act carried out by speaker making an utterance is the act of causing a certain effect on the hearer and others. Austin says that it is the intended or actual effects of a locutionary act, the consequences these acts have on hearers' attitudes, beliefs, or behaviour. The effects of a speech act is not conventional but depend upon the context. For the example. If we say "There is a hornet in your left ear", the illocutionary act is to warn that there is a hornet in your left ear. While the perlocutionary act is the hearer's reaction after hearing our utterance.

Searle (1975:67) says several ways in analyzing the bringing about or



effect by the speaker. In analyzing the perlocutionary act, we have to know what the speaker is saying message. The message has a meaning in the language itself.

We have to make sure that the hearer understands what illocutionary act the speaker wants to perform by uttering message. We also have to make sure that the hearer understands the consequence of the speaker by uttering message. The next step is that we have a guarantee by uttering message. The last is to ensure that the speaker intends to do so because he believes the speaker will understand it.

In conclusion, perlocutionary effect results from hearer's recognition of locutionary act and illocutionary acts. Other effects which are not the result of recognition of locutionary and illocutionary act cannot be called a perlocutionary effect but some kind of gesture effect, such as: a raised voiced, angry looking, and so on.

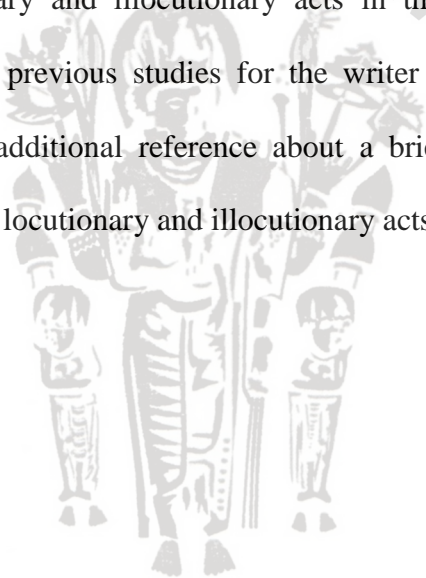
## 2.4 Previous Studies

There have been some studies conducted that concern the use of speech acts. Preliminary research conducted by Wijayati (2012) "A Study of Speech Acts Used by the Main Character on *The Social Network* Movie" found 21 turns from all the main character's turns which contain locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. The mostly used types of locutionary acts is declarative sentence. The mostly used types of illocutionary acts is exercitives and the mostly used types of perlocutionary acts is showing emotion.

Another was done by Ulfa (2010) who analyzed the locutionary and illocutionary used in *Slumdog Millionaire* movie. She focused her study on how

those acts were used in delivering the message in the utterances between Jamal and Salim in *Slumdog Millionaire* movie. From the two previous studies, their research dealt with the speech acts that talk about locutionary and illocutionary acts. In the finding, she found out that conflicts could happen because there was something wrong with speech acts which means that the listener could not catch the message.

In this study, the subject of this study is different from those of the two previous studies. The writer would like to discuss the study of speech act that concern the locutionary and illocutionary acts in the letter. In addition, the benefit of using two previous studies for the writer is that the two previous studies can give an additional reference about a brief picture of analysis on speech acts especially locutionary and illocutionary acts.





### **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

In this chapter, the writer discusses the research methods of the study as a framework to comprehend the object of the research. It is divided into four parts:

Type of Research, Data and Data Source, Data Collection, and Data Analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study uses qualitative approach. It is because this study focuses on utterances in letters between Nazaruddin and the President of The Republic of Indonesia. In analyzing the data, the writer conducts the study of the locutionary and illocutionary acts. Furthermore, the type of research used in this study is a document analysis.

Ary, Jacob, and Razaviech (2002:442) call content analysis or document analysis. Textual analysis is a research method applied to written or visual material for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the materials.

The materials which can be used for textual analysis are textbook, newspaper, advertisement, and so on. By using this method, this study analyses the content of the letters between Nazaruddin and the President of Republic of Indonesia to find locutionary and illocutionary acts.

### 3.2 Data and Data Sources

The data of the study are expected to contain two parts of speech act: locutionary and illocutionary acts. The data are obtained from the written document in the letters between Nazaruddin and the President of Republic of Indonesia. The data sources in this study are taken from the website: <http://kompas.com>. These data are chosen because those letters contain some meaning, so it is interesting to find out the intended meaning of the letters.

### 3.3 Data Collection

After the data sources are available, the next step of this study is data collection. Document analysis is used in this research because the writer uses a document as the source of data; the data were obtained from the written document which is locutionary and illocutionary acts used in the letters between Nazaruddin and the President of Republic of Indonesia. Ary et al (2002) say the most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are observation, interviewing, and document analysis. Therefore, from one of many ways in collecting the data, this study uses document analysis that is taken from the written text of the letters between Nazaruddin and the President of Republic of Indonesia.

In collecting the data, the writer used the following steps:

1. Taking letters between Nazaruddin and the President of Republic of Indonesia from the Internet.



2. Reading letters between Nazaruddin and the President of Republic of Indonesia.

3. Identifying the utterances containing speech acts especially the locutionary and illocutionary act in the utterances.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

Before analyzing the data, the writer used theory triangulation to make data valid and reliable. According to Ary, et al. theory triangulation involves consideration of how the phenomenon under study might be explained by multiple theories (2002:453). The writer used theory triangulation by comparing data based on two understanding theories of Austin and Searle in May (2001).

Moleong (2001:103) states that “data analysis is a process of categorizing; systemizing data into pattern, category, and basic essay unit to find out the theme and formulate the hypothesis as suggested by the data analysis”. From this definition, the writer used the following steps in analyzing the data.

#### 1. Organizing the data

The researcher organized the data about locutionary and illocutionary acts from the letters between Nazaruddin and the President of Republic of Indonesia.

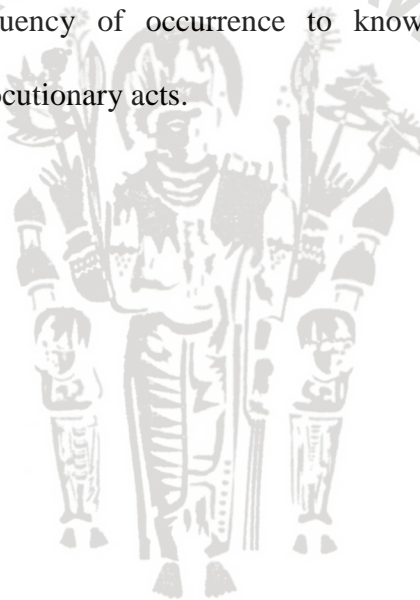
#### 2. Analyzing and Discussing

The data is analyzed and discussed based on the theory of speech acts especially locutionary acts proposed by Austin (1962) supported by Levinson (1983), illocutionary acts proposed by Austin (1962) supported by Searle as

cited in May (2001). The writer wanted to give interpretation about the data which have been analyzed based on those three theories. In this case, the writer determined and analyzed the types of illocutionary act into five types, those are, representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives

### 3. Drawing the Conclusion

The writer drew the conclusion by using classification table, to see the locutionary and illocutionary acts used in the letters between Nazaruddin and the President of Republic of Indonesia. Then, the writer used this table to calculate the frequency of occurrence to know the tendency of using locutionary and illocutionary acts.





## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter exposes findings and discussions arising from the obtained data in relation to the two research problems. In findings sections, it covers the utterances in letters between Nazaruddin and President of The Republic of Indonesia in terms of speech acts theory, locutionary and illocutionary acts theory as described in Chapter II. The discussion part is globally elaborated after presenting the analysis of the data based on the theoretical frameworks and the previous studies.

#### **4.1 Findings**

This study investigated the existence of locutionary and illocutionary acts of the utterances in the letters between Nazaruddin and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the President of The Republic of Indonesia. The theories used to scrutinize their existence are Levinson (1983: 236) for research question (1) and Searle (1975) for research question two (2).

##### **4.1.1 Data Description**

From the data of this study, the writer found 24 utterances from the letters containing locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. These utterances are presented in the following Table 4.1 and Table 4.2.

**Table 4.1 Utterances from Letter from Nazaruddin to President of The Republic of Indonesia**

No.	The Original Utterances	The English Translation
1	<i>Saya mohon kepada Bapak agar segera memberikan hukuman penjara kepada saya tanpa perlu lagi mengikuti proses persidangan untuk membela hak-hak saya.</i>	I appeal to Mr. President to immediately give me a prison sentence without needing to follow the trial to defend my rights.
2	<i>Bagi saya, saya rela dihukum penjara bertahun-tahun asalkan Bapak dapat berjanji Bapak akan memberikan ketenangan lahir dan batin bagi keluarga saya, khususnya bagi istri dan anak-anak saya.</i>	For me, I'm willing to be put in jail for years as long as Mr. President promised you'd be able to give outer and inner tranquility for my family, especially for my wife and my children.
3	<i>Perlu saya jelaskan bahwa istri saya adalah benar-benar seorang ibu rumah tangga yang sama sekali tidak mengetahui apa pun yang berhubungan dengan kepartaian.</i>	I need to explain that my wife is really a housewife who did not know anything related to the party.
4	<i>Saya juga berjanji, saya tidak akan menceritakan apa pun yang dapat merusak citra Partai Demokrat serta KPK demi kelangsungan bangsa ini.</i>	I also promise I will not tell anything that could damage the image of the Democratic Party and the the KPK for the continuation of this nation.
5	<i>Demikian surat ini, mohon bantuan dan perhatian Bapak Presiden.</i>	Thus this letter, please I need your help and attention of Mr. President.

**Table 4.2 Utterance from Reply Letters from President of the Republic of Indonesia to Nazaruddin**

No	The Original Utterances	The English Translation
6	Pada hari Minggu, 21 Agustus, saya telah membaca surat saudara.	On the day Sunday, August 21, I have read your letter.
7	Meskipun, sebelumnya saya juga telah mendengarnya dari pemberitaan berbagai media massa.	Although, previously I also have heard from many news media.
8	Agar rakyat Indonesia menjadi jelas duduk persoalannya, saya putuskan untuk membalasnya melauai surat ini.	In order for the people of Indonesia to become clear how the problem, I decided to respond through this letter.
9	Terkait proses hukum yang sedang saudara hadapi, mari kita semua tunduk pada aturan yang ada di negara hukum ini.	Related to your proceedings that you are dealing with, let's all subject to the rule of law in this country.
10	Dalam setiap kasus hukum, yang melibatkan siapa pun, saya tidak pernah, tidak akan - dan memang tidak boleh - mencampuri proses hukum yang harus independen, bebas dari intervensi siapa pun	In any legal case, involving everyone, I have never, do not be - and indeed should not - interfere in the legal process that should be independent, free from any intervention.
11	Prinsip dasar non intervensi, penegakan hukum yang merdeka tersebut, diatur dan dijamin dengan jelas di dalam UUD 1945 dan peraturan perundangan terkait lainnya.	The basic principle of non intervention, an independent of law enforcement, the clearly arranged and secured in the UUD 1945 and other relevant laws and regulations.
12	Oleh karena itu, saya sarankan, saudara kooperatif menjalani semua proses hukum yang sedang berlangsung.	Therefore, I suggest, you be cooperative through all the ongoing legal process.



13	Saya meyakini, Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK), yang sekarang menangani kasus saudara, akan bekerja secara profesional, independen, dan adil.	I believe, the Corruption Eradication Commission (the KPK), which now handles your cases, will work professionally, independently and fairly.
14	Sampaikanlah seluruh informasi yang saudara ketahui kepada KPK, agar menjadi bernilai di hadapan hukum, agar semua menjadi jelas dan tuntas.	Tell all information that you know to the Commission, to be valued under the law, that all become clear and complete
15	Termasuk informasi tentang siapa saja yang harus bertanggungjawab, tidak peduli dari unsur manapun atau dari partai politik apa pun.	Including information about who should be responsible, regardless of any element or of any political party.
16	Karena, hukum tentu harus kita tegakkan berdasarkan alat bukti semata, tanpa pandang bulu, tanpa tebang pilih.	Because, of course we have to enforce the law based on the evidence only, indiscriminately, without selective.
17	Dengan demikian, kita melaksanakan prinsip dasar persamaan di hadapan hukum (equality before the law), yang juga dijamin dalam konstitusi.	Thus, we implement the basic principle of equality before the law, which is also guaranteed in the constitution.
18	Terkait masalah ketenangan keluarga saudara, dalam semua kasus, tidak hanya kasus saudara, saya selalu memerintahkan agar aparat penegak hukum bekerja profesional, menjamin keselamatan semua pihak yang terkait.	The peace of your family related issues, in all cases, not only civil cases, I always ordered the law enforcement officers working professionally, ensuring the safety of all concerned.
19	Adalah sudah menjadi tanggung jawab aparaturnya untuk menjamin ketenangan, kenyamanan, dan keamanan seluruh warga negara.	It is the responsibility of the state apparatus to ensure peace, comfort, and safety of all citizens.
20	Meskipun, itu bukan berarti juga perlindungan atau kekebalan dari proses hukum jika warga negara yang bersangkutan terjerat suatu perkara.	Although, it does not mean also the protection or immunity from legal process if citizens is involved in a case.
21	Kita harus terus menjamin agar penegakan hukum kita berjalan adil, transparan, dan akuntabel - jauh dari proses tawar menawar atau negosiasi, dalam bentuk apa pun.	We must continue to ensure that our law enforcement runs fair, transparent, and accountable - away bargaining or negotiation process, in any form
22	Demikian tanggapan saya atas surat saudara.	Thus my response to your letter.
23	Semoga dalam suasana Ramadhan kali ini, apa yang saudara alami, dapat menjadi bahan renungan dan introspeksi.	Hopefully this time in an atmosphere of Ramadan, what you experienced, it can be something for thought and introspection.
24	Selamat berpuasa, semoga Allah SWT memberikan rahmat dan hidayah-Nya bagi kita semua.	Happy fasting, may Allah SWT give His blessing and of guidance to all of us.

#### 4.1.2 Analysis

After presenting the data, it was necessary to analyze these utterances based on the theory of speech acts. There were 24 utterances presented in this part and the detailed analysis can be seen in the appendix 1. Hence, the presentation of the finding contains direct result of those three parts of speech acts as illustrated in the table 4.1.2 in the following page.





**Table 4.1.2 The findings of Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary Acts Performed by the Letters between Nazaruddin and President of Republic of Indonesia**

No.	Utterances	Locution or Literal Meaning Levinson (1983)	Illocution (Searle 1977, as cited in Mey)
1	<i>Saya mohon kepada Bapak agar segera memberikan hukuman penjara kepada saya tanpa perlu lagi mengikuti proses persidangan untuk membela hak-hak saya. (I appeal to Mr. President to immediately give me a prison sentence without needing to follow the trial to defend my rights.)</i>	Declarative	Directive - Requesting
2	<i>Bagi saya, saya rela dihukum penjara bertahun-tahun asalkan Bapak dapat berjanji Bapak akan memberikan ketenangan lahir dan batin bagi keluarga saya, khususnya bagi istri dan anak-anak saya. (For me, I am willing to be put in jail for years as long as Mr. President promised you would be able to give outer and inner tranquility for my family, especially for my wife and my children.)</i>	Declarative	Directive - Offering
3	<i>Perlu saya jelaskan bahwa istri saya adalah benar-benar seorang ibu rumah tangga yang sama sekali tidak mengetahui apa pun yang berhubungan dengan kepartaian. (I need to explain that my wife is really a housewife who did not know anything related to the party.)</i>	Declarative	Representative - Describing
4	<i>Saya juga berjanji, saya tidak akan menceritakan apa pun yang dapat merusak citra Partai Demokrat serta KPK demi kelangsungan bangsa ini. (I also promise I will not tell anything that could damage the image of the Democratic Party and the the KPK for the continuation of this nation.)</i>	Declarative	Commissive - Offering
5	<i>Demikian surat ini, mohon bantuan dan perhatian Bapak Presiden. (Thus this letter, please I need your help and attention of Mr. President.)</i>	Imperative	Directive - Requesting
6	<i>Pada hari Minggu, 21 Agustus, saya telah membaca surat saudara. (On the day Sunday, August 21, I have read your letter.)</i>	Declarative	Representative - Reporting
7	<i>Meskipun, sebelumnya saya juga telah mendengarnya dari pemberitaan berbagai media massa. (Although, previously I also have heard from many news media.)</i>	Declarative	Representative - Reporting
8	<i>Agar rakyat Indonesia menjadi jelas duduk persoalannya, saya putuskan untuk membalasnya melaui surat ini. (In order for the people of Indonesia to become clear how the problem, I decided to respond through this letter.)</i>	Declarative	Representative - Reporting
9	<i>Terkait proses hukum yang sedang saudara hadapi, mari kita semua tunduk pada aturan yang ada di negara hukum ini. (Related to your proceedings that you are dealing with, let's all subject to the rule of law in this country.)</i>	Declarative	Directive - Ordering
10	<i>Dalam setiap kasus hukum, yang melibatkan siapa pun, saya tidak pernah, tidak akan - dan memang tidak boleh - mencampuri proses hukum yang harus independen, bebas dari intervensi siapa pun. (In any legal case, involving everyone, I have never, do not be - and indeed should not - interfere in the legal process that should be independent, free from any intervention.)</i>	Declarative	Representative - Stating
11	<i>Prinsip dasar non intervensi, penegakan hukum yang merdeka tersebut, diatur dan dijamin dengan jelas di dalam UUD 1945 dan peraturan perundangan terkait lainnya. (The basic principle of non intervention, an independent of law enforcement, the clearly arranged and secured in the UUD 1945 and other relevant</i>	Declarative	Representative - Describing

	laws and regulations.)		
12	<i>Oleh karena itu, saya sarankan, saudara kooperatif menjalani semua proses hukum yang sedang berlangsung.</i> (Therefore, I suggest, you be cooperative through all the ongoing legal process.)	Declarative	Directive - Suggesting
13	<i>Saya meyakini, Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK), yang sekarang menangani kasus saudara, akan bekerja secara profesional, independen, dan adil.</i> (I believe, the Corruption Eradication Commission (the KPK), which now handles your cases, will work professionally, independently and fairly.)	Declarative	Representative - Statin
14	<i>Sampaikanlah seluruh informasi yang saudara ketahui kepada KPK, agar menjadi bernilai di hadapan hukum, agar semua menjadi jelas dan tuntas.</i> (Tell all information that you know to the Commission, to be valued under the law, that all become clear and complete.)	Imperative	Directive -Suggesting
15	<i>Termasuk informasi tentang siapa saja yang harus bertanggungjawab, tidak peduli dari unsur manapun atau dari partai politik apa pun.</i> (Including information about who should be responsible, regardless of any element or of any political party.)	Declarative	Directive - Ordering
16	<i>Karena, hukum tentu harus kita tegakkan berdasarkan alat bukti semata, tanpa pandang bulu, tanpa tebang pilih.</i> (Because, of course we have to enforce the law based on the evidence only, indiscriminately, without selective.)	Declarative	Directive – Ordering
17	<i>Dengan demikian, kita melasanakan prinsip dasar persamaan di hadapan hukum (equality before the law), yang juga dijamin dalam konstitusi.</i> (Thus, we implement the basic principle of equality before the law, which is also guaranteed in the constitution.)	Declarative	Representative - Describ
18	<i>Terkait masalah ketenangan keluarga saudara, dalam semua kasus, tidak hanya kasus saudara, saya selalu memerintahkan agar aparat penegak hukum bekerja profesional, menjamin keselamatan semua pihak yang terkait.</i> (The peace of your family related issues, in all cases, not only civil cases, I always ordered the law enforcement officers working professionally, ensuring the safety of all concerned.)	Declarative	Representative - Report
19	<i>Adalah sudah menjadi tanggung jawab aparaturnegara untuk menjamin ketenangan, kenyamanan, dan keamanan seluruh warga negara.</i> (It is the responsibility of the state apparatus to ensure peace, comfort, and safety of all citizens.)	Declarative	Representative – Report
20	<i>Meskipun, itu bukan berarti juga perlindungan atau kekebalan dari proses hukum jika warga negara yang bersangkutan terjerat suatu perkara.</i> (Although, it does not mean also the protection or immunity from legal process if a citizen is involved in a case .)	Declarative	Representative –Report
21	<i>Kita harus terus menjamin agar penegakan hukum kita berjalan adil, transparan, dan akuntabel - jauh dari proses tawar-menawar atau negosiasi, dalam bentuk apa pun.</i> (We must continue to ensure that our law enforcement runs fair, transparent, and accountable - a lot of bargaining or negotiation process, in any form)	Declarative	Directive – Ordering
22	<i>Demikian tanggapan saya atas surat saudara.</i> (Thus my response to your letter.)	Declarative	Representative – Report
23	<i>Semoga dalam suasana Ramadhan kali ini, apa yang saudara</i>	Declarative	Directive - Suggesting



	alami, dapat menjadi bahan renungan dan introspeksi. (Hopefully this time in the atmosphere of Ramadan, what you experienced, it can be something for thought and introspection.)		
24	Selamat berpuasa, semoga Allah SWT memberikan rahmat dan hidayah-Nya bagi kita semua. (Happy fasting, may Allah SWT give His blessing and guidance for all of us.)	Declarative	Expressive –Congratulatory



As shown in the Table 4.12, the analysis on the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts is explained in the following:

#### **Utterance 1**

*Saya mohon kepada Bapak agar segera memberikan hukuman penjara kepada saya tanpa perlu lagi mengikuti proses persidangan untuk membela hak-hak saya.* (I appeal to Mr. President to immediately give me a prison sentence without needing to follow the trial to defend my rights.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the man, who is Nazaruddin, begging for punishment to the President as soon as possible. This utterance functions as statement in order to quickly get punished with a request to the President of Republic of Indonesia. Because this utterance functions as statement, the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. By this utterance, Nazaruddin appealed to the President of Republic of Indonesia to accelerate the proceedings. Thus, this utterance has the force of requesting. Based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is DIRECTIVE-REQUESTING. It is directive because the creator wants the readers to do something. In this case, Nazaruddin requested to receive jail imprisonment as soon as possible without going through the trial process.

#### **Utterance 2**

*Bagi saya, saya rela dihukum penjara bertahun-tahun asalkan Bapak dapat berjanji Bapak akan memberikan ketenangan lahir dan batin*



*bagi keluarga saya, khususnya bagi istri dan anak-anak saya.* (For me, I'm willing to be put in jail for years as long as Mr. President promised you'd be able to give outer and inner tranquility for my family, especially for my wife and my children.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is he is willing to be punished as long as the family gets protection. This utterance functions as statement sentence containing the request and petition. Because this utterance functions as statement, the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. By this utterance, asked that his family be given protection. Thus, this utterance has force of requesting. Based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is DIRECTIVE-REQUESTING. It is directive because the creator wants the readers to do something. In this case, Nazaruddin requested that he receive jail imprisonment as soon as possible without going through the trial process.

### Utterance 3

*Perlu saya jelaskan bahwa istri saya adalah benar-benar seorang ibu rumah tangga yang sama sekali tidak mengetahui apa pun yang berhubungan dengan kepartaian.* (I need to explain that my wife is really a housewife who did not know anything related to the party.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is he explains that his wife is a housewife and did not know the party's affairs. This utterance functions as describing because it contains an explanation of Nazaruddin about his family. Because this utterance functions as describing, the locutionary type of this

utterance is DECLARATIVE. Based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATIVE-DESCRIBING. It is representative because Nazaruddin gives some explanations and information about his wife and gave a stated that his wife did not know the party's problems.

#### Utterance 4

*Saya juga berjanji, saya tidak akan menceritakan apa pun yang dapat merusak citra Partai Demokrat serta KPK demi kelangsungan bangsa ini.*

(I also promise I will not tell anything that could damage the image of the Democratic Party and the the KPK for the continuation of this nation.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the man, Nazaruddin, promised not to tell anything that could damage the party's image. This utterance functions as an assertion. Because this utterance functions as assertion, the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. . By this utterance, Nazaruddin promised to the President not to report anything about anything that could damage the image of the Democratic Party and the Commission for the continuation of this country.

Thus, this utterance has force of offering. Based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is COMMISIVE. It is commisive because Nazaruddin offers agreement with the President of Republic of Indonesia to do something.



#### Utterance 5

*Demikian surat ini, mohon bantuan dan perhatian Bapak Presiden.* (Thus this letter, please I need your help and attention of Mr. President.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, Nazaruddin requests assistance through the letter. This utterance functions as requesting because the sentence contains a demand on others. Because this utterance functions as an assertion, the locutionary type of this utterance is IMPERATIVE.

By this utterance, Nazaruddin hopes to get help and attention from the President of The Republic of Indonesia. Thus, this utterance has force of requesting. Based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is DIRECTIVES.

#### Utterance 6

*Pada hari Minggu, 21 Agustus, saya telah membaca surat saudara.* (On the day Sunday, August 21, I read your letter.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of the reply letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia Indonesia stated that he had read the letter sent by Nazaruddin on the previous Sunday. In this case, this utterance functions as giving information, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATIVE – REPORTING. It was representative because this utterance has force of reporting. By this utterance,

President of The Republic Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, said that he had read the letter sent by Nazaruddin.

**Utterance 7**

*Meskipun, sebelumnya saya juga telah mendengarnya dari pemberitaan berbagai media massa.* (Although, previously I also have heard from many news media.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of Republic of Indonesia before this letter was sent had been aware of this case. In this case, this utterance functions as giving information, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATIVE – REPORTING. It was representative because this utterance has force of reporting. By this utterance, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the President of The Republic of Indonesia, explained that he had followed the news from various media.

**Utterance 8**

*Agar rakyat Indonesia menjadi jelas duduk persoalannya, saya putuskan untuk membalasnya melalui surat ini.* (In order for the people of Indonesia to become clear about the problem, I decided to respond through this letter.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia decided to reply to a letter sent by Nazaruddin. In this case,



this utterance functions as giving information, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATIVE – STATING. It was representative because this utterance has force of stating. By this utterance, the President gave a statement that he would reply to the letter so that the public become clear with the case being rolled.

#### Utterance 9

*Terkait proses hukum yang sedang saudara hadapi, mari kita semua tunduk pada aturan yang ada di negara hukum ini.* (Related to your proceedings that you are dealing with, let's all subject to the rule of law in this country.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono commanded to obey the rules and regulations. In this case, this utterance functions as statement, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is DIRECTIVE - ORDERING. It was directive because this utterance has force of ordering. By this utterance, President gave orders to Nazaruddin in order to obey with the applicable rules in this country.

#### Utterance 10

*Dalam setiap kasus hukum, yang melibatkan siapa pun, saya tidak pernah, tidak akan - dan memang tidak boleh - mencampuri proses hukum yang harus independen, bebas dari intervensi siapa pun.* (In any legal case, involving everyone, I have never, do not be - and indeed should not - interfere in the legal process that should be independent, and free from any interventions.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia gave an explanation and confirmation that he did not allowed to interfere in the legal process faced by Nazaruddin and other legal cases are being rolled and emphasized that the law in this country should be independent and free from intervention from any party. In this case, this utterance functions as describing, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATIVE – STATING. It was representative because this utterance has force of stating. By this utterance, the President gave affirmation to the statement stated that he was not allowed to interfere in the legal process.

#### Utterance 11

*Prinsip dasar non intervensi, penegakan hukum yang merdeka tersebut, diatur dan dijamin dengan jelas di dalam UUD 1945 dan peraturan perundangan terkait lainnya.* (The basic principle of non intervention, an



independent of law enforcement, the clearly arranged and secured in the UUD 1945 and other relevant laws and regulations.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono gave an explanation of the legal basis has been provided for in the basic laws of Indonesia, UUD 1945. In this case, this utterance functions as describing, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATIVE – DESCRIBING. It was representative because this utterance has force of describing. By this utterance, the President gave an explanation of the legal and law enforcement have been arranged and secured in the base state, UUD 1945, and other legislation.

#### **Utterance 12**

*Oleh karena itu, saya sarankan, saudara kooperatif menjalani semua proses hukum yang sedang berlangsung.* (Therefore, I suggest, you be cooperative through all the ongoing legal process.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia gave an advice to Nazaruddin to work together on an ongoing legal process so that the cases could be completed. In this case, this utterance functions as requesting, so the locutionary type of this utterance is IMPERATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is DIRECTIVE-SUGGESTING. It was directive because this

utterance has force of suggesting. By this utterance, Presiden the President advised to undergo Nazaruddin's ongoing legal process.

#### **Utterance 13**

*Saya meyakini, Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK), yang sekarang menangani kasus saudara, akan bekerja secara profesional, independen, dan adil.* (I believe, the Corruption Eradication Commission (the KPK), which now handles your cases, will work in a professionally, independently and fairly.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono made a statement that he had full confidence in the Commission (KPK) that would work in a professional, independent, and fair in dealing with cases of Nazaruddin. In this case, this utterance functions as asserting, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATING-STATING. It was representative because this utterance has force of stating. By this utterance, the President stated that he believes the Commission will handle the case of Nazaruddin professionally.

#### **Utterance 14**

*Sampaikanlah seluruh informasi yang saudara ketahui kepada KPK, agar menjadi bernilai di hadapan hukum, agar semua menjadi jelas dan tuntas.*



(Tell all information that you know to the Commission, to be valued under the law, that all become clear and complete.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono ordered to Nazaruddin that he tell all the information he knew to the Commission so that the case to be clear and be finished soon. In this case, this utterance functions as ordering, so the locutionary type of this utterance is IMPERATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is DIRECTIVE - SUGGESTING. It was directive because this utterance has force of suggesting.

By this utterance, the President gave advice to Nazaruddin to provide all information to the Commission (KPK).

#### Utterance 15

*Termasuk informasi tentang siapa saja yang harus bertanggungjawab, tidak peduli dari unsur manapun atau dari partai politik apa pun.*

(Including information about who should be responsible, regardless of any element or of any political party.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia, to continue the previous sentence, he asked Nazaruddin to supply any information about anyone who should be responsible in such cases was not covered by the individuals involved. In this case, this utterance functions as statement, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is

**DIRECTIVE – ORDERING.** It was directive because this utterance has force of ordering. By this utterance, President again gave orders to Nazaruddin not to cover any information that he knew, including any party related to the case.

#### **Utterance 16**

*Karena, hukum tentu harus kita tegakkan berdasarkan alat bukti semata, tanpa pandang bulu, tanpa tebang pilih.* (Because, of course we have to enforce the law based on the evidence only, indiscriminately, without selective.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, Susilo Bambang Yudono emphasized that the law must have been obeyed by looking at evidence and enforced fairly. In this case, this utterance functions as statement, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is **DIRECTIVE-ORDERING**. It was directive because this utterance has force of ordering. By this utterance, President gave the order to us to comply with applicable law fairly and based on the evidence available.

#### **Utterance 17**

*Dengan demikian, kita melaksanakan prinsip dasar persamaan di hadapan hukum (equality before the law), yang juga dijamin dalam konstitusi.*

(Thus, we implement the basic principle of equality before the law, which is also guaranteed in the constitution.)



The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of Republic of Indonesia explained to us through the legal process based on evidence and impartially, we have carried out a basis of equality before the law. In this case, this utterance functions as describing, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATIVE - DESCRIBING. It was representative because this utterance has force of describing. By this utterance, President gave an explanation related to equality before the law.

#### Utterance 18

*Terkait masalah ketenangan keluarga saudara, dalam semua kasus, tidak hanya kasus saudara, saya selalu memerintahkan agar aparat penegak hukum bekerja profesional, menjamin keselamatan semua pihak yang terkait.* (The peace of your family related issues, in all cases, not only civil cases, I always ordered the law enforcement officers working professionally, ensuring the safety of all concerned.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of a letter, President of Republic of Indonesia explaining that the tranquility of the family suspects which were involved in a legal case is certainly secured by the appropriate authorities, without exception, including protection for Nazaruddin's family. In this case, this utterance functions as describing, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATIVE - DESCRIBING. It was

representative because this utterance has force of describing. By this utterance, President gives an explanation related to protection to Nazaruddin's family.

#### **Utterance 19**

*Adalah sudah menjadi tanggung jawab aparatur negara untuk menjamin ketenangan, kenyamanan, dan keamanan seluruh warga negara.* (It is the responsibility of the state apparatus to ensure peace, comfort, and safety of all citizens.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, gave an explanation that ensure peace, comfort, and security of all citizens is the responsibility of state officials. In this case, this utterance functions as describing, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATIVE – REPORTING. It was representative because this utterance has force of reporting. By this utterance, President gave an explanation that ensure peace, comfort, and security of all citizens is the responsibility of the state officials.

#### **Utterance 20**

*Meskipun, itu bukan berarti juga perlindungan atau kekebalan dari proses hukum jika warga negara yang bersangkutan terjerat suatu perkara.* (Although, it does not mean also the protection or immunity from legal process if a citizen is involved in a case.)



The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of Republic of Indonesia said that the protection itself was not the protection that could keep people trapping in a legal case would be immune from legal process.

In this case, this utterance functions as describing, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATIVE –REPORTING. It was representative because this utterance has force of reporting. By this utterance, the president said that although there are protection of the suspect's family it does not mean protection or immunity from prosecution in people that are caught in a legal case.

#### Utterance 21

*Kita harus terus menjamin agar penegakan hukum kita berjalan adil, transparan, dan akuntabel - jauh dari proses tawar menawar atau negosiasi, dalam bentuk apa pun.* (We must continue to ensure that our law enforcement runs fair, transparent, and accountable - without bargaining or negotiation process, in any form)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia requested citizen of Indonesia to maintain the fairness of law enforcement in Indonesia. In this case, this utterance functions as statement, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is DIRECTIVE - ORDERING. It was directive because this utterance has force of requesting. By

this utterance, President asked the people of Indonesia to ensure enforcement of fairness and transparency.

#### Utterance 22

*Demikian tanggapan saya atas surat saudara.* (Thus my response to your letter.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono who end a letter from a letter sent by Nazaruddin.. In this case, this utterance functions as giving information, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is REPRESENTATIVE – REPORTING. It was representative because this utterance has force of reporting. By this utterance, President said that he ended his letter.

#### Utterance 23

*Semoga dalam suasana Ramadhan kali ini, apa yang saudara alami, dapat menjadi bahan renungan dan introspeksi.* (Hopefully this time in an atmosphere of Ramadan, what you experienced, it can be something for thought and introspection.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is “Hopefully this time in an atmosphere of Ramadan, what you experienced, it can be something for thought and introspection”. The locutionary meaning of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of The Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono gave



advice to Nazaruddin to look back at his mistakes. In this case, this utterance functions as requesting, so the locutionary type of this utterance is IMPERATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is DIRECTIVE - SUGGESTING. It was directive because this utterance has force of suggesting. By this utterance, President gave advice so that he can rethink of his mistake.

#### Utterance 24

*Selamat berpuasa, semoga Allah SWT memberikan rahmat dan hidayah-Nya bagi kita semua.* (Happy fasting, may Allah SWT give His blessing and guidance for all of us.)

The locutionary act of this utterance is the writer of letter, President of Republic of Indonesia congratulated for all people that fasting. In this case, this utterance functions as description, so the locutionary type of this utterance is DECLARATIVE. Then, based on the force of this utterance, the illocutionary type of this utterance is EXPRESSIVE - CONGRATULATING. It was expressive because this utterance has force congratulating.

#### 4.2 Discussion

After analyzing the, it shows that the utterance in the letters between Nazaruddin and President of Republic of Indonesia were mostly declarative sentence in the locutionary act and representatives in the illocutionary act.

Furthermore, the writer has put the result describing the locutionary and illocutionary acts in in the letters between Nazaruddin and President of The Republic of Indonesia based on the analysis in a table. In this case, the writer uses the table to put the readers in ease when reading the finding. The findings of the analysis of locutionary and illocutionary acts used in the letters between Nazaruddin and President of Republic of Indonesia can be summarized in the Table 4.2.1 and Table 4.2.2

#### 4.2.1 The Finding on Locutionary Acts by the Letters between Nazaruddin And President Of The Republic Of Indonesia

Utterances	Types of Locutionary Acts		
	Declarative	Imperative	Interogative
1	✓		
2	✓		
3	✓		
4	✓		
5		✓	
6	✓		
7	✓		
8	✓		
9	✓		
10	✓		
11	✓		
12		✓	
13	✓		
14		✓	
15	✓		
16	✓		
17	✓		
18	✓		
19	✓		
20	✓		
21	✓		
22			
23	✓		
24	✓		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>



#### 4.2.2 The finding on Illocutionary Acts by the Letters between Nazaruddin and President of the Republic of Indonesia

Utterances	Types of Illocutionary Acts				
	Declarative	Representative	Expressive	Directive	Commissive
1				✓	
2				✓	
3		✓			
4					✓
5				✓	
6		✓			
7		✓			
8		✓			
9				✓	
10		✓			
11		✓			
12				✓	
13		✓			
14				✓	
15				✓	
16				✓	
17		✓			
18		✓			
19		✓			
20		✓			
21				✓	
22		✓			
23				✓	
24			✓		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>

From the table 4.2.1, the writer found just 2 types of locutionary acts used in in the letters between Nazaruddin and President of The Republic of Indonesia based on Levinson (1983: 236). The writer found 21 declarative sentences. The purpose of declarative sentence is giving information to the listener. One of examples show the letter's utterance, locutionary – declarative is "*Perlu saya jelaskan bahwa istri saya adalah benar-benar seorang ibu rumah tangga yang sama sekali tidak mengetahui apa pun yang berhubungan dengan kepartaian.* (I need to explain that my wife is really a housewife who did not know anything related to the party)" which means that the speaker informs something to the listener.

In addition, the writer also found 3 imperative sentences in the illocutionary acts of 24 utterances in the letters. The purpose of imperative sentence is giving an order or making a request to the hearer or audience.

According to Levinson (1983: 236). It tends to be restricted to sentence with second person subject and active verbs and to order or request. One of examples showing the letter's utterance, illocutionary – imperative is *Demikian surat ini, mohon bantuan dan perhatian Bapak Presiden*. (Thus this letter, please I need your help and attention of Mr. President.) which meant that the speaker requested the listener to do something. In this letter, the writer has not found any interrogative sentence. In the case of illocutionary acts, the writer also found four types of five types of illocutionary acts performed in the letters between Nazaruddin and President of The Republic of Indonesia based on Searle's Theory (1975). The writer found 12 representatives, 10 directives, one expressive and one commissive.

From this finding, the types of locutionary act mostly found is declarative sentence because Nazaruddin and the President of The Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono are informing something to the hearer when they communicate to each other. On the other hand, the mostly used types of illocutionary acts used is representative, because the speaker expresses belief that proposition is true.

Related to the previous study, both the writer and the previous studies found all the types of locutionary acts (declarative, imperative and interrogative sentences) in their studies but they used different theories as Levinson (1983: 236)



used by the writer and Searle (1969) used by the previous study. Besides, the writer and the previous study, also found four types of illocutionary acts (representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives) based on Searle's theory (1969). Overall the findings of this study confirmed the speech acts theory covering locutionary and illocutionary acts based on Levinson (1983: 236) and Searle (1975).



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and the suggestion of this study. The conclusion of this study covers the summary of findings and the suggestions for future studies and for the students of English Study Program.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The writer makes some conclusions clearly from the analysis of speech acts classification (locutionary and illocutionary acts) used in the letters between Nazaruddin and the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to find out the components of those two speech acts used by Nazaruddin and the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

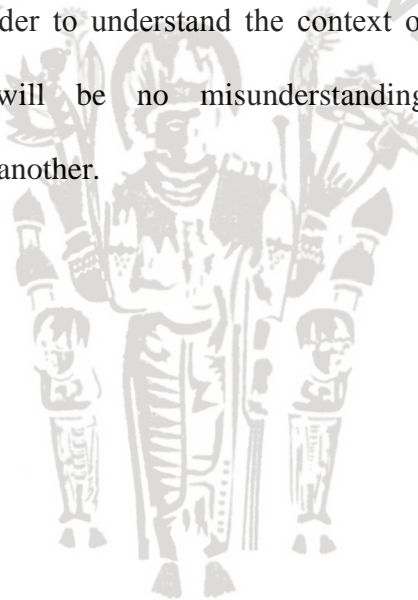
From the findings, the type of locutionary act mostly found is declarative sentence because Nazaruddin and the President of The Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, are informing something to the hearer when they communicate to each other. On the other hand, the type of illocutionary act mostly found is representative, because the speakers expresses their belief that the proposition is true.



## 5.2 Suggestion

The writer hopes that this research will be one of inputs to the speech acts field. Here the researcher gives some suggestions related to this study. The writer suggests that the further researchers conduct a speech acts study which involves more data to make deeper analysis on speech acts. The writer also suggests using different data sources and other theories of speech act.

Furthermore, the writer suggests that the students of English Study Program apply this study in real life situation, such as in daily conversation with their community in order to understand the context of the speaker's utterances clearly. So, there will be no misunderstanding among people when communicating to one another.



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