

# Rizal Ramli Elocution Speaking Action on Youtube Karni Ilyas Club

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the types of illocutionary speech acts used by Rizal Ramli's character in the video on the Karni Ilyas Club youtube channel with the title "Our Democracy, Criminal Democracy". The data collection techniques used are (1) transcribing the results of video recordings, (2) collecting data in the form of utterances that contain or violate the politeness principle and utterances that contain or violate the principles of cooperation, and (3) identify data. Based on the results and discussion, there are (1) representative speech acts stating, mentioning, showing, and reporting. (2) The directive speech act advises. (3) expressive speech acts of thanking and apologizing. (4) declarative speech act.

**Keywords:** *Speech acts, types of illocutionary speech acts, Rizal Ramli*

## 1. PRELIMINARY

Dr. Ir. Rizal Ramli, M.A. born in Padang, West Sumatra, December 10, 1954 is a former student leader, economist and Indonesian politician. He has also served as Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia replacing Indroyono Soesilo since August 12, 2015. By some circles, Rizal Ramli has been dubbed "The Breaker" because his ideas are unconventional but right on target, and side with the interests of the people, as well as many people. more achievements and history created by Rizal Ramli (Wikipedia.id).

Although no longer serving as the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Rizal Ramli remains active as an advisor, and is invited to various major state events both at home and abroad because of his actions in overcoming and providing solutions for the government. This is also evident from until now many television shows and online communication media such as YouTube have made Rizal Ramli their guest star.

Online communication media is a medium that was created so that humans as users can reach wider and easier in their social life. Through the development of social media, humans are directed to create a virtual community. Through social media,

humans are educated to introduce their profile to the wider community [1]

Language is the object of linguistic study or linguistics. The branch of science that studies language based on context is pragmatics. In pragmatics, meaning is studied in relation to speech situations. In these speech situations there is a speech event.

In pragmatics, spoken language is manifested in the form of speech or what is more popularly known as speech acts. A speech act is something that is said while acting in accordance with what is said and the expected reaction from these words. Speech acts and speech events are two symptoms found in a communication process in conveying or mentioning one intention by the speaker. According to Levinson [2] pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context which is the basis for a record or report on language understanding. In other words, pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to connect and harmonize sentences and contexts appropriately [3] states that pragmatics is the study of how language is used in communication.

Chaer and Agustina [4] define speech acts as individual symptoms, psychological in nature and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. According to Searle [5] in Syahrul, a speech act has meaning in context and the meaning is categorized into locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary meanings.

Perlocutionary speech acts are utterances spoken by speakers, which have an effect or influence on the speech partner. Illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts are not only found in spoken language. These speech acts are also found in written language, such as humor books. Characters in humor books use speech to interact with other characters. Characters in humorous books also do something, and expect reactions from people who listen to their conversations to take the actions mentioned in their speech. The utterances in humor books are able to convey information effectively and efficiently through pictures and text. The utterances in the humor book are intended as a means of communication between the writer and the reader of the humor book. To convey the meaning, the author uses satire. It is clear, that the illocutionary contains many dimensions related to the function of intent and context of language or speech.

According to Leech [3], illocutionary means taking action in saying something. The illocutionary act is related to who speaks, to whom, when and where the speech act is performed. In illocutionary speech acts, it is necessary to include the context of the speech in the speech situation. According to Austin [4] illocutionary speech is the act of doing something. Illocutionary acts are speech acts that contain meaning and function or power of speech. Illocutionary acts can be identified as speech acts that function to inform and do something [6]. Illocutionary acts are not only used to inform something, but also to do something as long as the situation in the speech is considered carefully.

From the opinions of these experts, it can be concluded that an illocutionary act is an act of doing something. Illocutionary acts contain actions to do something. In it, it is related to other functions and purposes (speech power) not just uttering it, and related to who speaks to whom, when and where the speech act is carried out. Illocutionary acts are also related to the context of speech. For example, the speech "It's one o'clock in the afternoon Ma" which is

spoken by Papa to Mama when it is time to prepare lunch. This utterance is solely intended to inform the interlocutor that when the speech is spoken, it is already one o'clock in the afternoon. But more than that, the speaker wants the speech partner to take certain actions, namely the speaker wants his partner to immediately prepare lunch.

In the development of Austin's theory of speech acts, Searle can classify illocutionary speech acts according to Searle in general which are grouped into five forms based on four dimensions, namely the illocutionary point or form of speech acts, the direction of compatibility or the relationship between words and the world, psychological states that disclosed, and proportional load. The five types of illocutionary speech acts according to Searle are further explained as follows.

- 1.1 Representative or assertive is a speech act that gives encouragement to the speaker towards the truth of the proportion shown, thus bringing it to a truth value. Basically, this type of speech act expresses the speaker's belief. Meanwhile, in presenting this form of speech act, the speaker himself represents the world he believes in as it is, thus making the words he speaks fit the world he believes and believes. Examples of these words include stating, concluding, reporting, claiming, demanding, complaining, and expressing opinions. For example, the speech 'He will come soon', is an utterance that aims to inform that the person referred to by the speaker will return soon.
- 1.2 The directive is a form of speech act that makes the speech partner do something about what is said by the speaker. According to [1], direction is a speech addressed to the interlocutor to make him do something. This type of speech act shows the speaker's expectation or desire for the speech partner to do something. In its use, the speaker intends to obtain several goals of action regarding the future, thus making the world according to the words through the interlocutor. Examples include advice, orders, inquiries, requests, offers, and orders. For example, in the utterance 'please come here', the speaker aims to instruct his interlocutor to approach him.
- 1.3 Commissive is a form of speech act that gives impetus to the speaker for some future action.

This type of speech act expresses the speaker's intention to do something. Examples include promises, refusals, threats, oaths, and offers. For example, if you keep working like this, I will fire you. In this utterance, the speaker tries to threaten his interlocutor that he will fire if his interlocutor continues to work which is not in accordance with him.

1.4 Expressive is a form of speech act that expresses an action or psychological statement of the speaker in the form of joy, likes or dislikes, and sadness. In this type of speech act, there is no relationship between the words spoken and the world in the speaker's area. Examples include blaming, congratulating, apologizing, thanking, and praising. For example, in the speech 'congratulations on your graduation', the speaker speaks to the speech partner to congratulate him on his graduation.

1.5 Declaratives are forms of speech acts that affect and change the circumstances of certain events that occur at that time. This type of speech act is usually expressed by a certain party, such as a party representing an institution. Therefore, this type of speech act can be said as an institutionalized performative speech act. This is because when performing this speech act, the speaker himself produces a change in the world. Examples include baptizing, firing, sentencing, and nominating candidates. For example, in the speech 'for the mistakes you have made, I will suspend you for three days', the speech intends to impose punishment from the speaker on the speech partner for the mistakes made by the speech partner.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a qualitative research using descriptive method. The data of this research is the type of illocutionary speech act used by Rizal Ramli character. The data source of this research is the spoken language used by Rizal Ramli in the Karni Ilyas Club youtube channel video with the title "Our Democracy, Criminal Democracy".

The data collection technique used in this study is the recording technique, which is used by researchers on the use of spoken language [7]. After the data is collected, the data is analyzed in the following way. (1) Transcribing the results of the

video recording on the Karni Ilyas Club youtube channel with the title "Our Democracy, Criminal Democracy", (2) in the form of the types of illocutionary speech acts used by Rizal Ramli (3) Identifying the data in the form and grouping the data in the form of speech containing the types of acts illocutionary speech used by Rizal Ramli.

## 3. DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Representative Speech

This speech act serves to state something so that it can be judged whether it is true or not. In Rizal Ramli's speech there are speech acts of stating, mentioning, showing, and reporting.

### 3.2 Declare

In this study, a representative illocutionary act of "states" was found. The representative speech acts used by Rizal Ramli in his speech can be explained in the data below.

LB : Malam ini saya kembali bertemu sahabat saya, pakar ekonomi, mantan Menteri dua kali Dr. Rizal Ramli. Selamat malam.

RR : Selamat malam pak Karni. Kalau ILC itu sebetulnya rohnya pak karni, jadi ini karni ilyas club jadi itu sangat appropriate. ILC identik dengan karni ilyas, jadi kalau sayang diundang oleh pak karni walaupun saya ada acara lain, saya gak berani kalo saya gak datang, karna rohnya ada disini.

In the story above, Rizal Ramli revealed to his interlocutor that ILC was actually the spirit of Pak Karni, who at that time was his interlocutor. So, if Rizal Ramli was invited by Mr. Karni, even though there was another event, he did not dare not to come, because his spirit was here.

### 3.3 Mention

In this study, a representative illocutionary act of "mentioning" was found. The representative speech acts used by Rizal Ramli in his speech can be explained in the data below.

LB : Jadi mereka kan karena satu ngak didukung oleh partai, kedua juga bukan partai yang mengajukan. Kira-kira begitu?

RR : Kalau itu juga argumen yg ngada-ngada karna yg menikmati sistem *trash out* ini sembilan partai yg besar ini, ya mereka menikmati karena ada kewajiban 20 % untuk calon bupati,

gubernur dan presiden, itu kalo ada yg mau maju jadi bupati mesti nyewa partai, ya dua atau tiga partai biayanya itu bisa-bisa iyakan tiga puluh sampai lima puluh miliar, biaya partai saja.

In Rizal Ramli's speech above, there is a representative speech act of "mentioning" this can be seen in the speech above which states "If that is also a made-up argument because those who enjoy the trash out system are these nine big parties, yes they enjoy it because they have obligations. 20 percent for candidates for regent, governor and president, if anyone wants to run as regent they have to hire a party, yes, two or three parties can cost thirty to fifty billion, only the party's fee".

### 3.4 Show

In this study, a representative illocutionary act "shows". The representative speech acts used by Rizal Ramli in his speech can be explained in the data below.

LB : Baik, kebetulan udah ketemu, sekalian saya mau tanya ni ke bung Rizal Juni yang lalu kan yang terkena Covid menebus 100 ribu. Januari sekarang tembus 1 juta, ya itu dampaknya ekonomi lebih parah. Ya ke masyarakat umumnya lah. Gimana prediksi bung Rizal Ramli tentang negara kita ini kedepannya?

RR : Tahun ini akan sulit sekali, krisis ini lebih berat dibandingkan krisis 98 karna krisis 98 itu masih ada faktor komoditi diluar jawa yang bagus sekali, jadi ketika rupiah anjlok dari 2.500/dolar menjadi 15000 diluar jawa petani sawit karet coklat malah kaya raya didalam jawa yang susah, hari ini tidak ada lagi faktor komoditi jadi bener-bener susah didalam dan diluar jawa, yg kedua penanganan pemerintah ya sama sekali tidak memadai, tidak fokus sehingga krisis ini akan lebih dalam, sederhana kok penambahan kredit bulan september-oktober tahun lalu itu negatif, belum pernah terjadi sejak 98 artinya uang yg beredar tersedot oleh penerbitan surat hutang negara karna bunganya lebih tinggi yg kedua digaransi 100%.

In Rizal Ramli's speech above, there is a representative speech act of "showing". This can

be seen in Rizal Ramli's speech which shows the interlocutor about this country in the future. Rizal Ramli revealed " Tahun ini akan sulit sekali, krisis ini lebih berat dibandingkan krisis 98 karna krisis 98 itu masih ada faktor komoditi diluar jawa yang bagus sekali, jadi ketika rupiah anjlok dari 2.500/dolar menjadi 15000 diluar jawa petani sawit karet coklat malah kaya raya didalam jawa yang susah, hari ini tidak ada lagi faktor komoditi jadi bener-bener susah didalam dan diluar jawa, yg kedua penanganan pemerintah ya sama sekali tidak memadai, tidak fokus sehingga krisis ini akan lebih dalam, sederhana kok penambahan kredit bulan september-oktober tahun lalu itu negatif, belum pernah terjadi sejak 98 artinya uang yg beredar tersedot oleh penerbitan surat hutang negara karna bunganya lebih tinggi yg kedua digaransi 100%"

### 3.5 Report

In this study, a representative illocutionary act of "reporting" was found. The representative speech acts used by Rizal Ramli in his speech can be explained in the data below.

LB : Baru tu Bupati?

RR : Baru buat bupati. Buat gubernur, 100-300 miliar. Untuk presiden bisa sampai 1 triliun. Inilah yg kami sebut sebagai demokrasi kriminal, ini yg kita lawan dulu jaman orde baru saya sebagai mahasiswa kita kan gak mau sistem otoriter, kita maunya demokratis bersih KKN, tapi belakangan demokrasi kita berubah jadi demokrasi kriminal ya karna mau jadi bupati, gubernur mesti nyewa partai, jadi partai-partai yg ada sekarang, yg besar tidak tertarik untuk mengubah ini karna mereka sangat diuntungkan, nah 4 bulan yg lalu bung kardi saya pernah datang ke KPK, ketemu dengan 2 komisioner dan 2 direktur kpk, saya minta kpk jangan menangkap yg cuma soal sogok-sogok biasa, karna yg besar korupsi di indonesia adalah political corruption, korupsi politik yaitu orang pada nyari uang lah untuk jadi bupati, gubernur, dan presiden. Nah, KPK waktu itu bilang pak ramli nah kebetulan nih, kami baru menangkap bupati kutai

timur dan istrinya yang jadi ketua DPRD, dia lagi kejakarta bawa buku deposito sekitar 20 miliar, untuk menyogok salah satu partai, saya gak sebutin namanya lah ya itu satu partai tapi kerugian negara menurut kpk itu hampir 1 triliun lebih karna buat dapet 20 miliar itu dia kasih kompensasi hutang.

This can be seen in the speech above which reports that criminal democracy in the New Order era when Rizal Ramli was a student, he did not want an authoritarian system and wanted a clean democratic KKN. However, recently democracy has turned into a criminal democracy.

### 3.6 Directive Speech

Directive speech acts are speech acts that aim to produce effects in the form of actions taken by the listener. In Rizal Ramli's speech there is an advising speech act.

### 3.7 Advise

In this study, the directive speech act of "advising" was found. The directive speech acts used by Rizal Ramli in his speech can be explained in the data below.

RR : Nah, seandainya presiden jokowi ambil inisiatif untuk trash all jadi 0 lewat perpu atau mintak kepada mahkamah konstitusi dia akan ada 1 legasi besar, meninggalkan sistem demokrasi yg bersih dan amanah dan itu kontribusinya besar, saya pun akan angkat topi, salut.

In Rizal Ramli's speech above, there is a directive speech act of "advising" this can be seen in his speech "Well, if President Jokowi took the initiative to trash everything to zero through a perpu or ask the constitutional court he would have 1 big legation, leaving the democratic system clean and trustworthy and that is a big contribution, I will take my hat off, salute".

### 3.8 Expressive Speech

Expressive speech acts are illocutionary acts that have the function of expressing, revealing, or informing the speaker's psychological attitude into a statement of circumstances

predicted by the illocutionary. In Rizal Ramli's speech there are speech acts of thanking and apologizing.

### 3.9 Saying thank you

In this study, the expressive speech act of "saying thank you" was found. The expressive speech acts used by Rizal Ramli in his speech can be explained in the data below.

LB : Ya

RR : *Wah, saya terima kasih benar. Tapi mereka bilang bang kita ini perlu apa logistik, perlu amunisi bahasa gitu kan banyak banget kita nah berapa harga bilang tiga ratus milyar itu satu partai.*

In Rizal Ramli's speech above, there is an expressive speech act of "saying thank you". This can be seen in his speech saying thank you.

### 3.10 Apologizing

In this study, the expressive speech act of "apologizing" was found. The expressive speech acts used by Rizal Ramli in his speech can be explained in the data below.

RR : Wah kalau itu pak karni semua orang akan salut sama pak jokowi iyakan karna mohon maaf beliau itu gak ada legasinya, ekonomi kagak, demokrasi kagak, makin otoriter, apa gitu legasinya.

In Rizal Ramli's speech above, there is an expressive speech act of "apologizing". This can be seen in his speech apologizing to Pak Jokowi.

### 3.11 Declaration of Speech

This speech act serves to express something that shows disappointment, dislike, and pleasure. In Rizal Ramli's speech there is a decision act.

### 3.12 Deciding

In this study, the declarative speech act of "deciding" was found. The declarative speech acts used by Rizal Ramli in his speech can be explained in the data below.

LB : Apa sesungguhnya motivasi dari bung Ramli, artinya menggugat ini. Dalam gugatan menghalangi hak untuk menjadi calon di 2024, ini benar-benar berminat untuk 2024?

RR : Sebetulnya yang terjadi akibat sistem demokrasi kriminal itu pemimpin yg nongol lokal maupun nasional, istilahnya itu kebanyakan KW dua KW tiga bang karni ini bangsa-bangsa besar bangsa hebat bisa jadi negara makmur di Asia jadi pemimpin diasia, tapi perlu pemimpin KW satu.

In Rizal Ramli's speech above there is a declarative speech act of "deciding" it can be seen in Rizal Ramli's speech which his interlocutor questioned about what the real motivation of Rizal Ramli in the lawsuit was to block the right to become a candidate in 2024. Then Rizal Ramli decided that the consequences of the system Criminal democracies are leaders who emerge locally and nationally.

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