

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Political corruption in Indonesia usually make daily headlines in Indonesian media. Although there are great examples of corruption in Indonesia's earlier history till various corruption cases nowadays, involving Setia Novanto's (SN) corruption scandal. Indonesian had been captivated by the hunt for Novanto, who is being pursued over his links to a multi-million-dollar corruption scandal. The influential politician vanished for 24 hours, but later turned up heavily bandaged in a hospital emergency room saying he had been involved in a car crash.

Realizing the urgent need to tackle corruption, a new government agency was established in 2003. This government agency, the Corruption Eradication Commission (*Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi* abbreviated KPK), is envisaged to free Indonesia from corruption by investigating and prosecuting cases of corruption as well as monitoring the governance of the state.

The Jakarta Post (2017) stated that after days of rumors and speculation, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) announced for the second time, names House of Representatives speaker Setya Novanto a suspect in the multi-trillion rupiah graft case surrounding the national electronic ID program. The KPK accused him of colluding with businessmen Anang Sugiharjo and Andi Agustinus and former Home Ministry official Irman to rig the 5.9 trillion (US\$441 million) e-ID project, causing Rp. 2.3 trillion in state losses.

Novanto was a former House of Representatives speaker, who served as chairman of Golkar Party and speaker of the people's Representative Council

(Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, DPR) until after his arrest in 2017 in a corruption. Whereas Karni Ilyas is one of Indonesian's leading journalist and legal advocates. He is fairly successful journalist and produced many excellent programs. Both Novanto and Karni are people who have power in their own respective fields. In ILC, there are also some people who have power in their respective fields, but Karni is the only one who can control the discussion in that program as the host. So, the researcher analyzed utterances which uttered by Karni to other participants, by using speech act. Austin (2009) distinguishes the performance of speech act into three types, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

In Wilson research (2005), he said that the central problem when talking about politics is communicative power: to what extent are the effectiveness of political act governed by social norms, and to what extent are marginal or undervalued citizens capable of producing effects, in making claims against dominant groups, where they lack the authority and legitimacy.

Political discourse is identified by its actors, such as authors or politicians. Politicians in this sense are group of people who are being paid for their (political) activities, and who are being elected or appointed as the central players in the politics. But we therefore should also include the various recipients in political communicative events, such as the public, people, and citizens. All these groups and individuals, as well as their organizations and institutions, may take part in the political process, and many of them are actively involved in political discourse (Van Dijk, 1997, p.13). Chateris-Black (2005) states that "within all types of political system, from autocratic, through oligarchic to democratic; leaders have relied on

the spoken word to convince others of the benefits that arise from their leadership”.

(Chateris-Black, 2005:1)

The following conversation are utterances uttered by Karni with one of the expert of law from the second part:

Karni Ilyas (KI): *Pemirsa..kita lanjutkan diskusi kita. Sekarang saya mau ke Pak Hifdzil Alim, Peneliti Pukat. Silahkan mas.*
(We continue our discussion. Now, I go to Mr. Hifdzil Alim, The Investigator at The Center of Anti-Corruption Studies from Gajah Mada University)

Hifdzil Alim (HA): *Baik..terima kasih*
(Okay. Thank you)

Karni Ilyas (KI): *Apa tanggapannya atas pertanyaan-pertanyaan tadi?*
(How do you think of the questions?)

Hifdzil Alim (HA): *Yah, terima kasih bang Karni. Sebelumnya saya harus ucapkan dulu karna sepertinya saya yang paling muda disini.. hahaha.. Semua angkatan 50-an 60-an bang. Baik untuk menanggapi ..* (Karni cut the conversation)
(Thank you, Mr. Karni. I think I am the youngest among you. All of you are my senior. Okay, I want to give ...)

Karni Ilyas (KI): *Saor masih muda itu.*
(Saor is still young)

The above example was from the second video where there were 3 types of speech acts, locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. The utterance

“*Pemirsa..kita lanjutkan diskusi kita*” was the example of locutionary act.

Locutionary act is the act of saying something in the full sense of ‘say’. When Karni said ‘*Pemirsa..kita lanjutkan diskusi kita*’ was just a real meaning of the words.

Karni wanted to continue the discussion. There’s no intended meaning from the utterance. That’s why it’s called as locutionary act.

The utterance ‘*Sekarang saya mau ke Pak Hifdzil Alim, Peneliti Pukat. Silahkan mas.*’ was Karni’s greeting after having a rest for a while. His greeting

was an illocutionary act in the form of appointing. He appointed Hifdzil Alim to give his opinion. Hifdzil Alim is The Expert at The Center of Anti-Corruption Studies from Gajah Mada University.

When Karni uttered “*Saor masih muda itu*”, it didn’t mean that Saor is young. Hifdzil’s statement said that he was the youngest among the guests, directly Karni replied his statement by saying Saor was as young as him, just to make a joke. This form of utterance was called as perlocutionary act. Austin defines perlocutionary act as an effect of an utterance.

The above conversation is being the writer’s problem. Eventhough Karni’s question was very tricky, the lawyer still answered his question well. In the TV program of Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”, Novanto’s lawyers, some of law experts, Karni Ilyas as the host, the spokesman from KPK, and another guest gather together to discuss the Setia Novanto’s (SN) Corruption Scandal. This was the reason why the writer wanted to analyze the language using by Karni when discussing with others. How he used his language to reveal whether the news or information is strongly contradictory or seek for the truth by analyzing Karni utterances when discussing among guests. The writer’s hope is Karni’s utterances are for exploring the truth in literacy. What for? To see the clarity of Novanto’s case.

Illocutionary act becomes the major investigation in this study related to the intention of utterances or performances of particular language function. Finch (2000) categorized the illocutionary act into five, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Speech act in one form of utterances can be used by the speakers of interlocuters to convey the meaning of their purposes in

communication. In communication itself, pragmatic competence has an important role. In this way, the pragmatic competence as the ability to perform speech act should be mastered in different types of speech act. The concept of speech act is an act of language (Grady, 2000:49).

Searle (1978:16) states that speaking a language is performing speech act, such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions, making promises, and so on. These acts are performed in assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. However, how speech acts are differently performed depends on the topic and background of the speaker.

Language used in political speeches are relatively different with common language use in everyday lives. With issue related to propaganda, campaign and political socialization, language in the political world is used by politician to persuade the public. Sometimes, politicians use rhetorical ambiguity, which is campaign strategy that may bring more votes. Politicians adopt some positions which do not show conviction and there are moments when they change the words which describe their positions.

Politics is concerned with power; the power to make decision, to control resources, to control other people's behavior, and to control their values. Politicians choose their words carefully because they believe in the power of language to influence thought. They believe implicitly in linguistic relativity. Beard (2002:2) states that study the language of politics is important because it helps the language users to understand how language is used by those who wish to gain power, those who wish to exercise power and those who wish to keep power. Moreover, language has been a powerful tool in the hands of political leaders. They manipulate this

language becomes the tool to suit their purposes. Since politics is basically about struggling to control power, it is only through language that such could be accomplished, thereby making language a very strong political weapon. Therefore, the language in politics becomes very powerful medium influence the people.

The use of language is different in certain things, such as in social, science or religion. In social purpose, particularly happened in the reality TV shows that they are monologue which used as truth-signs of direct access to the authentic (Aslama and Pantti, 2006). The power of monologue in the reality genre promotes the transformation of television from a mass medium to first-person medium addressing masses of individuals.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study are formulated as the following:

- 1 What types of speech act are used by Karni Ilyas in Indonesian Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”?
- 2 How are the speech acts realized by Karni Ilyas in Indonesian Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”?
- 3 Why are those speech acts realized by Karni Ilyas in Indonesian Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems formulated in the study, the objectives of the study are as the following:

1. To investigate the types of speech act used by Karni Ilyas in Indonesian Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”
2. To describe the way of performing speech acts realized by Karni Ilyas in Indonesian Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”.
3. To explain the reasons why those types of speech acts are realized by Karni Ilyas in Indonesian Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study investigated speech acts used by Karni in Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu” (Part 1-7) in TvOne. The focuses were the three kinds of speech acts and the types of Illocutionary acts. Further, the investigations were on the realization of speech acts, the way of performing speech acts and the reasons for their occurrences.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

Findings of the study are expected to give some relevant contributions both theoretically and practically:

- 1 Theoretically, the findings will be useful, specifically to give a better understanding and new insight on how speech act used in TV program and

it will give some contributing to fields of law and criminal are related to the aspects of pragmatic.

- 2 Practically, the findings of the study are expected to be guidance for :
 - a. The future researchers who are interested in reality TV program discourse analysis, especially about law and criminal.
 - b. The linguistics students who interested in analyzing the language in political discourse.
 - c. The people who are interested in talk show. This study can help them in understanding the language used in talk show.