The Illocutionary Speech Act of the First Indonesian Presidential Candidate Debate in 2024

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Abstract

This research investigated the types of illocutionary acts of presidential candidate in the first presidential candidate debate 2024. This research aimed at finding the types of illocutionary act as well as the intention. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this research. The data were analyzed using Austin (1962) and Searle (1976) theory. The finding revealed that there were 215 utterances of illocutionary acts in total from the 5 types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The candidates mostly used the assertive with informing and asserting acts. Anies used 38 utterances of assertive, Prabowo used 23 utterances of assertive, and Ganjar used 30 utterances of assertive. The aimed of the act to establish the speaker's credibility and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of certain issues. Anies used informing act with the intention to get public attention and sympathy. Prabowo used asserting act with the intention to convince the public. While, Ganjar used informing and asserting act with the intention to get public attention and sympathy as well as to convince the public. Anis and Ganjar were clearer and calmer in expressing their views while Prabowo was not very clear in expressing his views, he only emphasized firmness in defending the country without stating clear actions.

Key words: *Pragmatic, Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, Indonesian Presidential Candidate Debate*

A. INTRODUCTION

A presidential candidate debate is a crucial stage in the election process where candidates for the nation's highest office participate in an intense discussion of ideas, plans, and policies for the future. Candidates use these debates as a forum to highlight their leadership abilities, explain their viewpoints on policy, and show that they are capable of carrying out the duties of the presidency. Public are given a thorough understanding of each candidate's position on important issues through the format, which frequently consist of a series of organized talks, moderated questions, and direct exchanges between candidates. Presidential debates, which

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draw millions of viewers, are essential in forming public opinion, swaying voter perceptions, and eventually deciding the result of the election. The candidates work effectively communicate their message, refute the claims made by their opponents, and establish a personal connection with voters, the stake is high and the scrutiny is intense. In the debate stage, candidates need to show they can handle difficult situations, be resilient under duress, and grasp the chance to leave a lasting impact on voters (Christiano & John, 2009).

Speech acts are produced in the arena of presidential candidate debate. In an intense debate of presidential candidates, every utterance is carefully crafted and every word conveys strategic intent. In this debate, speech acts have several functions that combine agenda-setting, image management, and persuasion. When candidate makes a pledge, it is more than just a declaration of purpose; it is a pledge intended to mobilize voters and influence public opinion. Offering healthcare reform, for example, tries to get support from particular voter segments that are worried about healthcare access in addition to outlining a policy position. Statements made during a debate are intended not only to convey information but also to shape the narrative. Candidates purposefully present their rivals' position in a way that casts doubt on them or draws attentions discrepancies, which strengthens their own position as the best option. In addition to clarifying policy differences, this deft framing aims to effect voters' opinions of candidates' competence and reliability (Atchison, 2017).

Every utterance must have a purpose (Collins & Jisum, 2019). The researcher is interested in researching the intention behind the presidential candidates' speech act in presidential candidate debate, especially in the fields of communication and linguistics. The researcher's interest in examining the intentions stems from the critical role the debate plays in shaping public opinion and influencing electoral outcomes. Presidential debate provides a unique platform where the candidates articulate their policies, respond to their opponents, and connect with the electorate. Understanding the intentions behind their speech acts–whether they aim to inform, persuade, criticize, or defend–can reveal the underlying strategies candidates use to achieve their political goals. Analyzing these intentions helps to uncover how candidates frame their arguments, manage their public personas, and appeal to various voter demographics. By dissecting the linguistic and rhetorical elements of their speech, researchers can gain insights into the candidates' communication styles, their responsiveness in conveying their messages. This line of inquiry is vital for nuanced comprehension of political communication. Therefore, the researcher took a step to examine the purpose and intention of the speech acts of presidential candidates in the debate.

To find out the intentions of the presidential candidates behind their speech acts in the presidential debate, the researcher examined the illocutionary acts of the candidates. The researcher used Austin (1962) and Searle (1976) theories. The researcher used the pragmatic approach by Yule (1996). In pragmatic there is a study of speech act by Austin (1962) and illocutionary act is part of the study of speech act by Seale (1976). Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of language desired by the speaker that pay attention to the context and the situation. Pragmatics examines language from the perspective of its users, with a focus on the decisions

they make, the barriers they face when utilizing it in social situation, and the impacts their language use has on other participants in a communication act (Barron, 2003. According to Yule (1996), pragmatic is therefore primarily concerned with analyzing the meaning that people convey by their speech rather than the meaning that individual words or phrases may have.

The study of speech act examines how language is used by both speakers and listeners (Yule, 1996; Bach & Harnish, 1979). Speech act is something expressed by an individual that not only presents information but performs an action as well. Speech acts serve their function once they are said or communicated. According to Bach (1982), almost every speech act is really the performance of multiple actions at once, distinguished by different aspects of the speaker's intention: there is the act of saying something, what you do when you say it, such as making a request or making a promise, and how you try to influence your audience. When communicating a message through speech act, it is important to take into account the several ways that speech acts might be used based on the speaker's position, the speech circumstances, and potential linguistic structure (Austin, 1962). Austin (1962) stated, speech act as acts that have an intention so that an action is created. Language's purpose is to create communication hence it can only be useful if it does so (Searle, 1979).

Austin (1962) divided speech act into three categories: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts refer to the act of saying something, while illocutionary acts performed as an act of saying something, and perlocutionary acts refer to the effect that an utterance has on the listener. In this research, the researcher only focused on examining illocutionary acts. Speech acts that have two purposes—to say or do something and to impart information—are known as illocutionary acts. Searle (1979) the smallest units of human communication are illocutionary acts, which might take the shape of statements, questions, commands, promises, and apologies, and etc. This means that illocutionary acts can be deemed effective if the listener understand the speaker's goal, as the speaker's aim may occasionally contain implicit meaning. Searle (1976) classified illocutionary act into five categories assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Assertive is statements that provide information, draw conclusion, or express the speaker's beliefs. Directive try to ask someone to do something. Commissive is words that commit the speaker to an action in the future, such as making a promise or an offer. Expressive expresses a feeling or emotion. Declarative creates a change in the world or cause something to happen.

Some previous researchers have conducted the research on illocutionary act. Irwandi, Hudri, and April (2018) only analyzed the types of illocutionary act of one candidate, she is Hillary Clinton. Larasati, Arjulayana, and Srikandi (2020) analyzed the types of illocutionary act of Donald Trump. They also analyzed one candidate. Rosyidi, Mahyuni, and Muhaimi (2019) focused on analysis the types of illocutionary act of Joko Widodo in the first debate of the 2019 Indonesian presidential election. While Khodijah (2020) analyzed the illocutionary act in political debate in 2019. She examined the types illocutionary act from all candidates. The researchers only focused on examining one candidate. There is a researcher that examined all the candidates form the debate but only finding the

types of illocutionary act. The current researcher found a gap from the previous studies. The researcher compared the illocutionary act of the candidates. The researcher compared the illocutionary acts of three candidates, Anies Baswedan (01), Prabowo Subianto (02, and Ganjar Pranowo (03). The researcher examined how the utterances produced by the candudates, what types of illocutionary acts were most widely used by each candidate. From the most used illocutionary acts, it can be concluded how the characters or traits of the candidates and also the intentions of the illocutionary acts. The researcher raised the title "*The Analysis of Illocutionary Speech Act of the First Indonesian Presidential Candidates Debate in 2024*".

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative method describes the data that the researcher has collected, in form of sentences with the exact meaning possible. Research with a descriptive qualitative approach aims to comprehend a phenomenon by verbally or in a writing characterizing it (Moleong, 2010). According to Sutopo (2002), the descriptive method's data analysis is factually accurate and naturally objective. The descriptive method used to describe, explain, and analyze the phenomenon which occurred behind the data. It was because the data that are investigated are the utterances of the presidential candidates in the first Indonesian presidential debate in 2024 and the aimed of the research is to describe the factual data supported by pragmatics approach which are proposed by experts. The theory used in this research is the theory of speech act by Austin (1962). The speech act which was focused on one type of speech act that is illocutionary act where Searle (1979) divided the illocutionary act into five categories assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The researcher compared the types of illocutionary act from each candidate and further understood the intentions and traits of each candidates. The researcher explained and described the data to find the types of illocutionary act and understood the intentions and traits of the types of illocutionary act found of presidential candidates in the first Indonesian presidential debate 2024.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

Based on presidential candidates' utterances in the first presidential candidate debate 2024 the researcher in this study examined the types of illocutionary act as well as the intentions that found of the types of illocutionary act. The analysis revealed that there were 215 utterances of illocutionary acts in total from the 5 types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

a. Types of Illocutionary Act

Based on the data, it is found that there are 5 types of illocutionary proposed by Searle (1976) in the utterance of presidential candidates in the first presidential candidate debate 2024. The candidates were Anies Baswedan, Prabowo

Subianto, and Ganjar Pranowo. The tables below display the analysis of the types of illocutionary act of the Candidates:

Table 1 : The Data Findings of the Comparison of the Types of Illocutionary Act of the Three Candidates

No.	Types Illocutionary Act	Anies	Prabowo	Ganjar	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1.	**Assertive**	**38**	**23**	**30**	**91**	**42.53%**
	-Asserting	8	7	10	25	
	-Stating	4	3	1	8	
	-Informing	12	6	10	28	
	-Reporting	7	1	4	12	
	-Affirming	2	2	2	6	
	-Complaining	4	4	2	10	
	-Claiming	1	-	1	2	
2.	**Directive**	**23**	**11**	**18**	**52**	**24.31%**
	-Commanding	10	1	7	18	
	-Advising	5	-	-	5	
	-Asking	5	2	7	14	
	-Ordering	1	2	3	6	
	-Recommending	1	4	-	5	
	-Requesting	1	2	1	4	
3.	**Commissive**	**7**	**5**	**16**	**28**	**13.08%**
	-Promising	5	5	13	23	
	-Offering	2	-	3	5	
4.	**Expressive**	**14**	**14**	**8**	**36**	**16.82%**
	-Satire	12	10	3	25	
	-Praising	1	3	3	7	
	-Thanking	1	-	-	1	
	-Boasting	-	1	-	1	
	-Apologizing	-	-	1	1	
	-Regretting	-	-	1	1	
5.	**Declarative**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**8**	**3.74%**
	-Declaring	2	2	-	4	
	-Approving	-	3	1	4	
	Total	**84**	**58**	**73**	**215**	**100%**

1) Assertive

Assertive is a speech act that commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. It has the truth-value, show words – to world fit, and express speaker's belief toward something.

Datum #55:

"*Lalu apa yang dikerjakan? Kami buat ketika dulu di Jakarta namanya JAKI. JAKI adalah sebuah super apps yang mebuat setiap pelayanan ada ukurannya. Contoh bila lapor pohon tumbang maka kami memberikan arahan kepada jajaran berapa jam harus beres, ketika dikatakan ada laporan tentang peristiwa x maka berapa waktunya harus beres.*"

("So, what we do? We made it when it was called 'JAKI' in Jakarta. JAKI is a super app that makes every service have a size, for example if you report a fallen tree then we give direction to the ranks how many hours must be resolved, when it is said that there is a report about x event then how much time must be resolved.")

This utterance is an assertive with informing act because the speaker is providing information about actions taken and the features of the 'JAKI' app. The speaker describes the creation and purpose of the app, explaining how it sets measurable standards for government services. By presenting this detail as factual information, the speaker is sharing his knowledge and beliefs about the app's functions and effectiveness. This aligns with purpose of assertive speech act, which is to convey information and describe reality from the speaker's perspective.

2) Directive

Directive is a speech act which directs the header to do something or take a particular action.

Datum #2:

Ini harus dipegang teguh oleh pemegang kekuasaan baik yang di puncak dan seluruh jajaran."

("This must be upheld by those at the top and throughout the ranks.")

This utterance is a directive advising act because the speaker is giving instructions or making a request. In a directive illocutionary act, the speaker tries to get the listener to do something. The speaker is instructing those in power, from the top leader to all ranks, firmly uphold certain principles or practices. By telling them what they should, the speaker is directing his action, which makes it a directive speech act.

3) Commissive

Commissive is a speech act which commits the speaker to do something in the future.

Datum #23:

"*Prabowo-Gibran, kita akan perbaiki yang harus diperbaiki, kita akan tegakkan apa yang perlu ditegakkan, dan kita bertekad memberantas korupsi sampai ke akar-akarnya! memberantas korupsi sampai ke akar-akarnya!*

("Prabowo-Gibran, we will fix what needs to be fixed, we will enforce what needs to be enforced, and we are determined to eradicate corruption to its roots, eradicate corruption to its roots!")

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The utterance is commissive speech with promising act because the speaker commits to taking specific actions in the future. The speaker promises to address issues that need improvement, uphold necessary principles, and commit to eradicating corruption thoroughly. This utterance emphasizes the determination and commitment to this goal, making promise to take concrete actions in the future.

4) Expressive

Expressive is a speech act which expresses a certain psychological state of the speaker or expresses the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition.

Datum #58:

"*Jadi menggunakan teknologi yang disampaikan Mas Anies sudah betul. Rupanya kita sama pada soal itu*!"

("So, using the technology that Mas Anies mentioned is correct. Apparently, we are the same on that issue!")

This utterance is an expressive with praising act because the speaker is expressing his agreement and approval. The speaker is conveying his positive evaluation of Anies' suggestion and expressing his concurrence. This reveals the speaker's attitude and emotional response toward proposed use of technology.

5) Declarative

Declarative is a speech act performed by someone who is especially authorized to do so within some institutional framework. In other words, declarative is a speech act that changes the reality in accord with the proposition of the declaration and to say how things are. e. g. class dismissed (change the reality the students get up and leave the room).

Datum #82:

"*Jadi, saya sependapat korupsi harus diberantas sampai ke akar-akarnya.*"

("So, I agree that corruption must be eradicated to its roots.")

The utterance is a declarative with approving actbecause the speaker is explicitly stating his agreement with a stance or policy on corruption. By declaring his support for eradicating corruption thoroughly, the speaker is performing ab act of approval, aligning himself with the anti-corruption stance and affirming his commitment to it. This utterance functions to publicly express and endorse position.

b. The Intention of the Illocutionary Act

According to Austin 1962, each type of illocutionary act has its own act or intention. The intentions of these types correspond to the utterance delivered by the speaker. From the utterance delivered, the type of utterance and the intentions of the utterance can be seen. The candidates mostly used assertive act with the informing and asserting intentions. The informing intention meant to present the beliefs and perspectives to the audiences, thus establishing the stance on various issues. This approach not only served to inform the public of the current state of affairs but also positions the candidates as a potential leader who is aware of the issues and willing to take action. The asserting intention meant to emphasize the actions he would take for Indonesia shows his commitment to the country's progress. Candidates used emphasizing utterances that emphasize that they will take any action even if they are willing to sacrifice their life for Indonesia. This strategy

aimed to tell the public about the firmness and seriousness to make Indonesia a developed country.

Anies Baswedan used more assertive acts with informing intention. This strategy allowed him to present his beliefs and perspectives to the audience, thus establishing his stance on various issues. His used of the informing act to highlight incidents that have not received justice and the urgent situation faced by Indonesia shows his intention to inform the public and invite them to join him in addressing these issues. This approach not only served to inform the public of the current state of affairs but also positions him as a potential leader who is aware of the issues and willing to take action. Anies used this act to state his beliefs on the issue of rule of law and governance in Indonesia. Such statements are designed to align the audience with his perspective by presenting it as factual and indisputable. His use of the acts can be seen as a strategic move to gain public support and build his credibility. Therefore, this strategy was used with the intention to gain attention and sympathy from public towards his actions to make Indonesia better. With the intention it can be concluded that the traits or characteristics of Anies are clarity, composure, and decisiveness. Clarity meant his communication is straightforward and unambiguous, ensuring that his message is easily understood. Composure meant he remains calm and composed, even in challenging situations, handling conflicts or misunderstanding with poise. Decisiveness meant he is capable of making decisions confidently and efficiently, based on the information he has and the goals he wanted to achieve.

Prabowo Subianto used more assertive acts with asserting intention. The used of asserting act to emphasize the actions he would take for Indonesia shows his commitment to the country's progress. This strategy of emphasizing his future actions showed a forward-looking approach, where he is not only concerned with current problems but also focused on the country's development in the future. Prabowo used emphasizing utterances that emphasize that he will take any action even if he is willing to sacrifice his life for Indonesia. This strategy aims to tell the public about his firmness and seriousness to make Indonesia a developed country. This strategy is used with the intention to convince voters subtly in order vote him to be a president. This act clearly described his assertiveness and firmness in acting with intention of convincing the people. With the intention it can be concluded that the traits or characteristics of Prabowo were confidence and self-respect. Confidence meant he projected self-assurance in his actions and words, believing in his own abilities and judgments. Self-respect meant he valued himself and his own needs, making sure his right is respected and advocating for himself when necessary.

Ganjar Pranowo used more assertive acts with informing and asserting intention. The informing act aimd to inform the public about issues that have not received justice and the urgent situation faced by Indonesia. The asserting act was his emphasis on solving these problems if elected as president which showed his commitment to addressing these problems. This approach showed a problem-solving orientation, where he is not only aware of the problems but also committed to finding solutions. The use of the acts can be seen as strategic move to position himself as a problem solver and potential leader. This strategy was used with the

intention of gaining attention and sympathy from voters towards his actions to make Indonesia better as well as convincing the public to elect him as president with his commitment. With the intention it can be concluded that the traits or characteristics of Ganjar were clarity, decisiveness, and adaptability. Clarity meant his communication is straightforward, ensuring that his message, whether it is informative or assertive, is easily understood. Decisiveness meant he makes decisions confidently and convey those decisions clearly, while also being open to feedback and discussion. Adaptability meant he can shift between informing and asserting based on the context, showing flexibility in his communication approach.

The dominance of the used of assertive acts by the three candidates showed a strategy to build credibility and gain public support. The candidates used these speech acts to convey their views and experiences, inform the public, emphasize their commitment to the public in acting to make Indonesia better. Anies used informing act with the intention to gain attention and sympathy from public. Prabowo used asserting act with the intention to convince the public. Ganjar used informing and asserting acts with the intention to gain the attention and sympathy from public as well as convincing the public. With the intention it can be seen that the traits or characteristics of Anies were clarity, composure, and decisiveness; the traits or characteristics of Prabowo were confidence and self-respect; the traits or characteristics of Ganjar were clarity, decisiveness, and adaptability. Anies and Ganjar were cleacer and calmer in expressing their views while Prabowo was not very clear in expressing his views, he only emphasized firmness in defending the country without stating clear action.

2. Discussion

From the findings, the researcher found 215 utterances in total consisting 5 types of illocutionary act purposed by Searle (1976) namely, assertive (91 utterances), directive (52 utterances), commissive (28 utterances), expressive (36 utterances), and declarative (8 utterances) which were produced by Anies Baswedan, Prabowo Subianto, and Ganjar Pranowo during the first Indonesian presidential candidate debate 2024. The first illocutionary act that found is assertive act. Assertive act deal with telling the speaker's dedication and conviction to the reality of everything. In assertive act, the researcher found 7 intentions of acts namely: informing (28 utterances), asserting (25 utterances), reporting (12 utterances), complaining (10 utterances), stating (8 utterances), affirming (6 utterances), and claiming (2 utterances). The second illocutionary act that found is directive act. Directive act is classified as an act where the speaker has spoken out to get the hearer to do something. In directive act, the researcher found 6 intentions of acts namely: commanding 18 (utterances), asking (14 utterances), ordering (6 utterances), advising (5 utterances), recommending (5 utterances), and requesting (4 utterances). The third illocutionary act that found is commissive act. Commissive is a kind of expression that point the speaker to perform some future action. In the commissive act, the researcher found 2 intentions of acts namely: promising (23 utterances) and offering (5 utterances). The fourth illocutionary act that found is expressive act. Expressive is a kind of expression that express the feelings or emotions. In the expressive act, the researcher found 6 intentions of acts namely:

satire or insinuating (25 utterances), praising (7 utterances, and act of thanking, apologizing, regretting, and boasting 1 utterance each. The last act is declarative was the least type of illocutionary act. The researcher found 2 intentions of acts namely: approving (4 utterances) and declaring (4utterances).

In Anies Baswedan, the researcher found 38 utterance of assertive act with 7 intentions namely: asserting (8 utterances), stating (4 utterances), informing (12 utterances), reporting (7 utterances), affirming (2utterances), complaining (4 utterances), and 1 utterance of claiming. In directive, the researcher found 23 utterances with 6 intentions namely: commanding (10 utterances), advising (5 utterances), advising (5 utterances), and act of ordering, recommending, requesting 1 utterance each. In commissive, the researcher found 7 utterances with 2 intentions, they are promising (5 utterances) and offering (2 utterances). In expressive, the researcher found 14 utterances with 3 intentions namely: satire or insinuating (12 utterances) and act of praising, thanking 1 utterance each. The last, declarative act which is the least act is used found 2 utterances with declaring intentions.

In Prabowo Subianto, the researcher found 23 utterances of assertive with 6 intentions namely: informing (6 utterances), asserting (7 utterances), complaining (4 utterances), affirming (2 utterances), stating (3 utterances, and reporting (1utterance). In directive, the researcher found 11 utterances with 5 intentions namely: requesting (2 utterances), recommending (4 utterances), commanding (1 utterance), and act of asking, ordering 2 utterances each. In commissive, the researcher found 5 utterances with promising intentions. In expressive, the researcher found 14 utterances with 3 intentions namely: satire or insinuating (10 utterances), praising (3 utterances), and boasting (1utterance). The last, there are 5 utterances in declarative act with 2 intentions, they are approving (3 utterances) and declaring (2 utterances).

In Ganjar Pranowo, the researcher found 30 utterances of assertive with 7 intentions namely: asserting (8 utterances), Informing (10 utterances), reporting (4 utterances), act of complaining and affirming 2 utterances each, and act of stating and claiming 1 utterance each. In directive, the researcher found 18 utterances with 4 intentions namely: asking and commanding act 7 utterances each, requesting (1 utterance), and ordering (3 utterances). In commissive, the researcher found 16 utterances with 2 intentions namely: promising (13 utterances) and offering (3 utterances). In expressive, the researcher found 8 utterances with 4 intentions namely: satire or insinuating (3 utterances), praising (3 utterances), and act of apologizing and regretting 1 utterance each. The last there is 1 utterance in declarative act with approving intention.

From the findings above, the three candidates used more assertive acts. Anies uses assertive act with informing function, Prabowo with asserting function, and Ganjar with informing and asserting functions. Assertive acts functioned as a tool for speaker to express their belief and commit to the truth of the propositions they put forward. This meant that they stand by the information they provide and believe it to be true. The purpose of these assertive acts was to convey information, asserts facts, describe circumstances, and express the speakers' beliefs about the world. By utilizing assertive acts, the speaker aimed to represent how things are, thus informing the listeners of their view of reality. This used of assertive acts

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serves to establish the speaker's credibility and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of certain issues. This especially significant in contexts such as political debates, where effectively communicating someone's perspective and presenting it as factual and well-founded can influence public perception and build trust with the audience.

The result showed that the candidates mostly used assertive act with informing and asserting function. This prevalence underscored the candidates' focus on establishing credibility and presenting their viewpoints as grounded in reality. Anies used informing act with the intention to gain attention and sympathy from public. Prabowo used asserting act with the intention to convince the public. Ganjar used informing and asserting acts with the intention to gain the attention and sympathy from public as well as convincing the public. In general, the candidates have the same intentions in their debate. The candidates' intentions are to get public attention and sympathy to support them. They also convince the public with their firmness to vote for them. It also can be seen the traits of the candidates. Anis has the traits of clarity, composure, and decisiveness. Prabowo has the traits of confidence and self-respect. While, Ganjar has the traits of clarity, decisiveness, and adaptability. Anies and Ganjar were cleacer and calmer in expressing their views while Prabowo was not very clear in expressing his views, he only emphasized firmness in defending the country without stating clear action.

Previous study by Khodijah (2020) entitled "*Illocutionary Act in Political Debate*". In this study, the candidates did not use the five type of illocutionary act. This study only analyzed the types of illocutionary that found in the debate from the candidates' speech act, namely Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subianto. This study only revealed what are the types of illocutionary acts that used by Jokowi and Prabowo. The result showed that the candidates only used four types of illocutionary act. Joko Widodo used representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. While Prabowo used representative, directive, commissive, and declarative. This study did not analyze the intentions of the illocutionary acts. While the present study found the intention of the illocutionary acts.

Another previous study by Rosyidi, Mahyuni, and Muhaimi (2019) entitled "*Illocutionary Speech Acts Used by Joko Widodo in First Indonesian Presidential Election Debate 2019*". This study analyzed the types of illocutionary act and their functions that found in the debate from Joko Widodo's speech act. This study only revealed the types of illocutionary acts and their functions from one candidate, namely Joko Widodo. It was found 6 utterances of assertive, 3 utterances of directive, 3 utterances of expressive, and 1 utterance of commissive. These illocutionary acts served 6 functions: giving information, giving opinion, prohibition, apologizing, promising, and criticizing. This study only analyzed one candidate. From the functions that are widely found, it can be concluded the intention of the speaker, but this study did not reveal it. The present study not only examining the speech acts of one candidate, but from all candidates in the debate. The present study compared the type of illocutionary acts as well as the intentions from the candidates.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
1. Conclusion

The researcher found 215 utterances, consisting of 5 types of illocutionary acts, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. These acts were produced by Anies Baswedan, Prabowo Subianto, and Ganjar Pranowo during the first Indonesian presidential candidate debate 2024. The assertive act was the most common, with 7 intentions: informing, asserting, reporting, complaining, stating, affirming, and claiming. The directive act was the second most common, with 6 intentions: commanding, asking, ordering, advising, recommending, and requesting. The expressive act was the third most common, with 6 intentions: satire or insinuating, praising, thanking, apologizing, regretting, and boasting. The commissive act was the fourth most common, with 2 intentions: promising and offering. The declarative act was the least common, with 2 intentions: approving and declaring.

The analysis revealed that the three candidates mostly used assertive with informing and asserting acts. The purpose of these acts was to convey information, asserts facts, describe circumstances, and express the speakers' beliefs about the world. These acts served to establish the speaker's credibility and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of certain issues. These remarks are a strategy to gain public attention and to convince the public. In general, the candidates have the same intentions in their debate. The candidates' intentions are to get public attention and sympathy to support them as well as to convince the public to vote for them. On the other side, they have different traits or characteristics. Anis has the traits of clarity, composure, and decisiveness. Prabowo has the traits of confidence and self-respect. While, Ganjar has the traits of clarity, decisiveness, and adaptability. Anies and Ganjar were cleacer and calmer in expressing their views while Prabowo was not very clear in expressing his views, he only emphasized firmness in defending the country without stating clear action.

2. Suggestion

Since the data which were used in this study were taken from presidential candidate speech, which was from political world, the researcher suggested for the next researcher who want to conduct the research of illocutionary act, to use other kind of data. The data can be speech from other political discourse. Moreover, the only focused of this data was on illocutionary act. It is expected to reduce the scope of illocutionary act such as the study of illocutionary act and figuring the locutionary act and perlocutionary act as well.

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