

**A STUDY OF COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACTS: A CASE OF JAKARTA  
GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE DEBATE**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

**By :**

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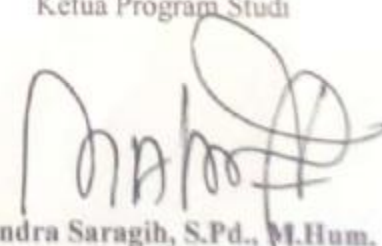
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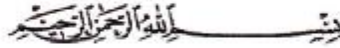
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## **ABSTRACT**

**Avinda Sari Putri. 1402050257. "A Study of Commissive Speech Acts: A Case of Jakarta Gubernatorial Candidate Debate." Skripsi. English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2018.**

The study dealt with the analysis of commissive speech acts realized in Jakarta Gubernatorial candidate debate. The objectives of this study were to investigate the sub-categories of commissive speech act used in gubernatorial candidate debate and to describe its strategy. This study applied the qualitative research with using content and analysis design. The data were gotten from the debate utterances about commissive speech act. Those data were analyzed by using Miles and Huberman analysis model including data reduction, data display, conclusion and verification. The research finding showed that there were six sub-categories of commissive speech act found in this research namely pledging, refrain, offering, promising, intending and refusing. It was also found that there were two strategies of commissive speech act used in Jakarta Gubernatorial candidate debate, those were direct and indirect speech act. In conclusion, not all the sub-categories of commissive speech act were realized in this research, while in terms of strategy, the two kinds of commissive speech act strategy were applied.

Keywords: Commissive Speech Act, Debate

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*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

In the name of Allah SWT, the most beneficent and the most Merciful. Firstly, the writer would like to thanks to Allah SWT, the most Almighty and Most Gracious for the bless who has given me the opportunity in finishing and completing this skripsi. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW, who had brought us from the darkness into brightness one in the world.

This skripsi is entitled A Study of Commissive Speech Acts: A Case of Jakarta Gubernatorial Candidate Debate. In writing this skripsi, there were many difficulties and problems faced by the writer and without much help from the following people, it may be impossible to finish this skripsi.

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Medan, March 2018  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. The Background of the Study**

Language was one of the tools of communications. In every communication people conveying the information each other which was be thoughts, ideas, intentions, feeling or emotion directly and the language always appears in form of speech act. The speech act theory was usually studied under the broad rubric of pragmatics which, in turn, was defined as the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the contexts in which they were be appropriate. Austin (2009) explains that a speech act or the action perform indicates three acts can occur simultaneously while performing a statement: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Speech act was found in many kinds of communication either orally or in written. One of the oral communication through speech such as gubernatorial candidate dabate in Jakarta.

In February-April 2017, Jakarta people had to choose their governor for 2017-2022 period and all the gubernatorial candidates had to do the campaign in order to gain people support. Debate was one part of the campaign. The Jakarta Provincial General Election Commission required that the debate be held and attended by all candidates. This must be done to explore the candidates' intellectual capacity and their vision and mission. A debate may be examined in a variety of disciplines, including pragmatics. Within pragmatics a debate may also be examined from different points of view, including the theory of speech acts,

which developed by Austin (2009). The theory explained that when using the language people did not produce only of sentences, but also perform an action. In other words, by using the language they either did something or make did something.

The present study revealed some information regarding the use of commissive speech acts in political domain, especially in gubernatorial election. It concerned how speech acts were used in real life, especially in Indonesian political context. If the people did not understand about speech act so well, there was misunderstanding between the speaker and listener. There was difficulty to study about commissive speech act especially about sub-categories of commissive speech act.

One type of speech acts that commonly happened in conversation between one person and another was commissive. Austin (2009) states that commissive is one type of speech acts in which the speaker commits to do something in the future. Commissive speech act was speech act that marked by agreement or deed which speaker do something. The significant of commissive speech act was the basic for analysis of the certain topic that has principles of cooperation and state a certain purpose. In this debate, commissive speech act as a term to describe the take a swear or promise phrase that will be done for the future. In commissive, speakers commit themselves to a future act which make the words fit their words. It was conducted in order to know how the candidates using commissive speech act while giving their speech. The study showed that there were some sub-categories of commissive, they were promising, vowing, offering, threatening,

refusing, pledging, intending, refrain from doing something. Each candidate showed different styles of explaining their vision and mission.

Based on the explanation above the researcher was investigated to did the study regarding to commissive speech act. The study entitle *A Study of Commissive Speech Acts: A Case of Jakarta Gubernatorial Candidate Debate*.

## **B. The Identification of the Problems**

Based on the topic of the study, the writer raises two identification of the problems, which were as follows.

1. There was any misunderstanding between the speaker and listener.
2. There was difficulty to study about sub-categories of commissive speech act.

## **C. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research was focused on the pragmatic study and it was limited on speech act especially commissive speech act used by gubernatorial candidates debate.

## **D. The Formulation of the Problems**

Based on the identification of the study previously, the problems were formulated as follows:

1. What are the sub-categories of commissive speech act used in gubernatorial candidate debate?
2. How are the strategy of commissive speech act realized in gubernatorial candidate debate?

### **E. The Objective of the Study**

The objectives of the study were:

1. to investigate the sub-categories of commissive speech act used in gubernatorial candidate debate.
2. to describe the strategy of commissive speech act realized in gubernatorial candidate debate.

### **F. The Significances of the Study**

The findings of the study were expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

a. Theoretically

Theoretically, the result of this study was expected to contribute on the development of pragmatic study, especially on sub-categories of commissive speech act in gubernatorial candidate debate.

b. Practically

- (1) English teacher; it was be as the source for teaching materials, especially about commissive speech acts.
- (2) English students; the result of this study was be useful for english students to increase their ability in using speech act especially commissive speech act.
- (3) Other researchers; the result of this study was be the reference to did the next research for the other research.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

##### **1. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics was the study of those context-dependent aspects of meaning regardless of the construction of content or logical form. Pragmatics is often described as the study of language use (Sperber and Wilson, 2005). It meant that the language that we use, we should understand the meaning of the language that we learnt. In this instance, pragmatics dealt with the study of the relation of signs to interpreters while studies the relations of signs to the objects to which the signs were applicable. Pragmatics can explain how language users are able to overcome apparent ambiguity, since meaning relies on the manner, place, time, of an utterance (Cohen, 2008). Pragmatic was taken to be concerned with aspect of information (in the widest sense) conveyed through language which were not encoded by generally accepted convention in the linguistic form used but which none the less arise naturally out of and depend on the meaning conventionally encoded in the linguistic form used, taken in conjunction with the context in the forms are used (emphasis added).

Liu (2007), introduces that the first modern definition of pragmatics, and since then many other specialists have continued to conceptualize this branch of linguistics. This definition analyzed pragmatics from the perspective of the users. It took into account the different choices that speakers were able to make when

using the target language, depending on the social interaction of their communication. The notion of choice brings another aspect into consideration useful to language learners, namely, developing the ability to make the right choices among a variety of pragmatic elements.

On this same topic, the focus on the user, research by Sharples, Hogg, Hutchinson, Torrance and Young (2009) provided a definition based on the concepts of context and identity. It meant the study of those relation between language and context in the structure of language. They also define that pragmatics as those aspects of the study of language that pertain to the identity and intentions of the speaker and hearer, and the context in which speech takes place. Pragmatics was defined as the subfield of linguistics intended to study the use of the individuals' language with the most accurate level of appropriateness and correctness possible on their performance according to the context or situation where the language is used.

Based on the theories above, it was concluded that pragmatics was the using of language to understood the meaning in the conversation based on the context and situation of discussion. Pragmatics was also a study which examined the speech in terms of the meaning and context, to interpret a sentence or finding out the meaning in relation the situation of a speech.

## **2. Speech Act**

Speech acts took part outside the language dimension of communication. People were required both to acquire the language and to have the knowledge to use the language they acquired in order to communicate. Austin (2009) states that

speech act focuses on the relationship between language and act, while using the language people do not produce only an isolated series of sentences, but also perform an action. It meant that when people using the language, the people should also perform an action in produce of sentences. Searle (2000) states that speech act is presented in real language use situations. Accordingly, he said that the basic assumption on the speech act theory should be that the smallest unit in human communication was the implementation of certain types of acts. Osisanwo (2003) defines speech acts as a process in which a person uses an utterance to perform an act such as stating a fact, stating an opinion, confirming or denying something, making a prediction or a request, asking a question, issuing an order, giving a permission, giving a piece of advice, making an offer, making a promise, thanking somebody. Consequently, the speech acts theory acquired its importance in the area of linguistics for the following reasons. Speech acts revealed a great deal of information about language users and their societies.

Austin (2009) indicates that three acts can occur simultaneously while performing a statement. First, locutionary act, this describes only the action of *saying* something. Locutionary act is the act of saying, the literal meaning of the utterances. Locution is the description about what the speakers said. A locutionary act, which presupposes the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference (i.e. the study of meaning). Second, illocutionary act on the other hand, was to do something by saying something. Illocutionary act is one of the three types of speech acts proposed by Austin which deal with the purpose, function, or force of utterances. An illocutionary act, which presupposes the making of a request, statement, promise, offer, asking a question, issuing an order, etc. And

the last was perlocutionary act, is related to the conclusion of something said. It tells the effect left on the hearer. Perlocutionary act is the resulted or effected that are produced by means of saying something. This effects is produced by the hearer. A perlocutionary act, which presupposed the bringing about of effects on the addressees by uttering the sentence, these effects depending on the circumstances of the utterances.

Based on the theories above, it was concluded that speech act was the utterance of sentence to saying something whis has a meaning from the speaker so that the listener can understand what did the speaker mean. Speech act was also the basic of when someone saying something he/she also did something. Speech act was the smallest activity unit to speech in the social interaction. Austin indicates that there were three acts can occur simultaneously while performing a statement, the first one was locutionary, illocutionary and the last perlucotinary act.

## **2.1 Types of Speech Act**

### **2.1.1 Locutionary Act**

According to Austin, locutionary act is act of speaking, acts involved in the construction of speech. Such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain references as determined by the rules of the language from which they were drawn. When someone produced the utterance, the utterance was called locutionary act. For example someone said “it is rain outside!”, the utterance itself “it is rain outside!” that called locutionary act. In

the simple explanation, locutionary act was the act of saying, the literal meaning of the utterance. Locutionary act also could be called speaker's utterance.

### **2.1.2 Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary act is one of the three types of speech acts proposed by Austin which deal with the purpose, function, or force of utterances. This means, in every utterance that we produce it was also another act that performed inside the utterance which presupposes the making of a request, statement, promise, offer, asking a question, issuing an order, etc. Illocutionary acts were an act performed in saying something. It was something that the speaker intended to do in making utterance. It was performed within the full control of the speaker and it was evident after the utterance was made. Some utterances were categorized as different illocutionary because of different forces or functions which were greatly influenced by context of use. For example, "it is rain outside!". The utterance has a meaning that the speaker hopes the listener use umbrella if the listener wants to go outside, or the speaker wants the listener not to go outside and stay in the room.

### **2.1.3 Perlocutionary Act**

Perlocutionary act was speech act that has an effect on the feelings, thought or action of either the speaker or the listener. This was the effect on the hearer of what the speaker said. Perlocutionary act was the hearer's reaction toward the speaker's utterance. In perlocutionary, there is an influence effect because the speaker tries to influence the hearer to do what he or she wants to do. For example, "it is rain outside!". The perlocutionary effect from that utterance

may the hearer use umbrella when he or she went to outside, or the hearer keep stay in the room.

Based on the explanation above, it was concluded that Austin distinguish that there were three types of speech act. The first one, locutionary act which presupposed the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference (i.e. the study of meaning). Second, illocutionary act on the other hand, was to did something by saying something which deal with the purpose, function, or force of utterances. An illocutionary act, which presupposes the making of a request, statement, promise, offer, asking a question, issuing an order, etc. And the last was perlocutionary act, was related to the conclusion of something said. It told the effect left on the hearer. Perlocutionary act was the results or effects that are produced by means of saying something. A perlocutionary act, which presupposes the bringing about of effects on the addressees by uttering the sentence, these effects depending on the circumstances of the utterances.

## **2.2 Classifications of Speech Act**

There were some classifications of speech act, Searle (2000) classifies that there are five classifications. They are representative or assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and the last declarative.

### **2.2.1 Representative or Assertive**

Representative is referring to the accuracy of what is said are the five types of speech act that Searle set up. The speaker become committed to the truth of the propositional content. The speaker expresses his belief about the truth of a

proposition. Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believed to be the case or not, such as statement of fact, asserting, concluding, describing, hypothesizing, concluding, reporting, as well as making statement of facts. Thus, statements of facts, asserting, concluding, describing, ect. Those are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believed it was. “The earth is flat”, “It was a warm sunny day”, these were examples that illustrated the above.

### **2.2.2 Directive**

It aims at leading the hearer to do something. The speaker try to get the hearer to act in such a way as to fulfill what is represented by the content of the proposition. The speaker want the listener to do something. Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants, such as commanding, ordering, requesting, suggesting, etc. For example, “Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black.”

### **2.2.3 Commissive**

Commissive shows that the speaker undertake to do something by expressing an intention. The speaker become committed to act in the way represented by the propositional content. Commissives speech acts which result in an obligation to the speaker; that was, they commit the speaker to did something. Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends, such as promising, vowing,

offering, refusing, ect. For example: “I’m going to get it right next time”, “We will not do that”.

#### **2.2.4 Expressive**

It reveals that the speaker's state of mind with regard to a situation. The speaker express the sincerity and condition of the illocutionary act. These speech acts express feelings and attitudes of the speaker. Examples include apologizing, congratulating, thanking, blaming, surprising, etc. “I’m really sorry”, “Congratulations.” These were the examples of expressive.

#### **2.2.5 Declarative**

The speaker performs an action just representing him/herself as performing that action. The speaker change the word via utterance, in using declaration; the speaker must have the institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. Declarations are those kind of speech act that change the world trough their utterances. The given examples below illustrate, the speaker has to have a special institutional role in a specific context in order to perform a declaration appropriately. Examples include baptizing, declaring, firing, appointing, etc.

Based on the explanation above, it was concluded that Searle classifies speech act became five classifications. The first one representative was the speaker became committed to the truth of the propositional content. Representative stated that what the speaker believed, such as statement of fact, asserting, concluding, describing, hypothesizing, concluding, reporting. The



second was directive, meant that the speaker wanted to the listener to did something. The speaker tried to got the listener to act in such a way as to fulfill what was represented by the content of the proposition. The third was commissive, it committed the speaker to did something in future. Next was expressive, it revealed that the speaker's state of mind with regard to a situation. The speaker expressed the sincerity and condition of the illocutionary act. The last was declarative, the speaker performed an action just representing him/herself as performing that action.

### **3. Commissive Speech Act**

Commissives are utterances that commit the speaker to some feature course of action. Commissives are the kind of speech acts in which the speaker expresses his intention concerning some future actions. As modified by Nourdard, et-al, there were some sub-categories such as promising, vowing, offering, threatening, refusing, pledging, intending, refrain from doing something. In speech acts they were called commissives. Austin (2009) states that commissive speech act is one type of speech acts in which the speaker commit to do something in the future. The expressive speech acts means a speech act moves the speaker to do an action in the future time, it means that the speaker commit him or herself to do something in the future time. These are the sub-categories of commissive speech act.

### **3.1 Promising**

Promising is a declaration that something will or will not be done. Promising is a statement of telling someone that you will definitely do or not do something. It is a verbal commitment by one person to another to do (or not to do) something in the future. Promising may take the form of an oath, conditional promise, or one-word promise. Furthermore, it fulfills a wide range of functions in the social setting such as: convincing, mollifying the infuriation of the addressee, gratifying others, expressing acceptance, expressing refusal, motivating others to achieve a desired result. For example: “I will take you to watch the movies tomorrow”, the speaker persuade themselves to do their intends to take the hearer to the movies.

### **3.2 Vowing**

Vowing, the speaker is trying to obligate himself to do a certain act. Vowing is private because in vowing the speaker asks God as a witness that he will do or not do something while in promising the speaker would like all people to know that he will do a certain act. A vow is also a promise to God or to accept and discharge faithfully some specified spiritual or material obligation. This difference between promising and vowing can be accounted for in the light of assumption that promising is hearer-oriented while vowing is speaker-oriented. Vowing includes the use of scared entity for the speaker. For example, “She hurried from the forest, vowing she would never go back.”

### **3.3 Offering**

Offering is regarded as a common word in every day usage of language for the purpose of presenting something to be accepted or refused (to offer someone a drink,

money or help). Offer means saying that you are willing to do something for somebody or give something to somebody. Offer is the hearer's expression to offer an act for the hearer's or addressee's interest. For example, "If you need paper, I can get what you want."

### **3.4 Threatening**

Threatening is a statement of an intention to punish or harm somebody. It means to give intimidation to the hearer, if the hearer does not want to do the speaker's command. Threat is an expression of an intention to inflict pain, injury, punishment or evil. It is a statement in which you tell someone that you will cause them harm or trouble if they do not do what you want. For example: "Come! Try! I must really scold you if you don't!"

### **3.5 Refusing**

When the speaker says firmly that the hearer will not do, give or accept something, it is called refusal. It is the act of refusing, denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance. For example: "Unfortunately, I don't want to attend the party"

### **3.6 Pledging**

A pledging is a promise on one's honor or sense of duty to take some action in fulfillment of a contract with other human beings. Pledge has an a solemn promise or agreement to do or refrain from doing something, bond or guarantee ledge, giving voluntarily of a promise by some words that suggest the

giving of a solemn promise, or the provision of a formal guarantee. For example, “He has promised to fulfill a campaign pledge to cut taxes.”

### **3.7 Intending**

Intending is planning or meaning to do or be the specified thing. Intending to have in mind as something to be done or brought about. Sometimes intending is also used in the sense of something intended. For example, “I made a promise to you and I intend to keep it.”

### **3.8 Refrain from doing something**

Refrain is a regularly recurring phrase or verse especially at the end of each division . Refrain is also to avoid doing or stop anyone from doing something. For example, “We refrained from talking until we knew that it was safe.”

Based on the descriptions above, the researcher understood about the sub-categories of commissives speech act clearly. Commissive speech was the act to commit the speaker to did something in the future. There were eight of sub-categories of speech act, they were promising, vowing, offering, threatening, refusing, pledging, intending, refrain from doing something. It was used to know the sub-categories of commissives that were used in the speech of Governor candidate debate.

#### 4. Strategy of Speech Act

The strategy of speech act is the way in using speech to express an act or the function of speech act. Nelson (2002) investigates direct and indirect strategies for performing the speech act. Direct speech act is the simplest cases of meaning are those in which the speaker utters a sentence and means exactly and literally what he says. Indirect speech acts are cases in which one illocutionary act is perform indirectly by way of performing another. Indirect speech acts are generally considered to be more polite than direct ones.

A speaker means to perform indirectly a speech act by way of performing the literal illocutionary act if and only if he exploited the maxim of quantity by intending to draw the hearer's attention to the fact that certain conditions of non defective performance other than those of the literal illocutionary act are fulfilled in the conversational background. The strategy which used direct speech act, it is more easy to understood and the strategy which used indirectly speech act has a function to avoid the conflict. For example, "Can you repeat it, mom?". It means that a child ask her mom to repeat her saying and it's called direct strategy.

Based on the explanation above, it was concluded that there were two strategy of speech acts; the first one was direct speech act and the second one was inderect speech act. In addition, these two strategies were also used for commissive speech act.

## 5. Debate

Debate is argument between two or more parties, either individually or in groups with discuss and decide on issues and differences. Formally the debate is conducted in many legislative institutions such as parliaments, especially in the countries that use the system of the opposition. In this case, the debate has been done to obey the rules which were clear and the result of the debate was generated through voting or the judges's decision. Debate refers to the process of considering multiple viewpoints and arriving at a judgment, and its application ranges from an individual using debate to make a decision in his or her own mind to an individual or group using debate to convince others to agree with them (Freeley & Steinberg, 2005). During governor elections in Jakarta, it has become customary for the main candidates to engage in a debate. The topics discussed in the debate are often the most controversial issues of the time and arguably elections have been nearly decided by these debates.

Debating was a formal method of interactive and representational argument aimed at persuading judges and audience. It was a rhetoric practice in which different strategies of logic building as well as delivery are used to pull in the target audience to a conclusion on a controversial issue. According to Krieger (2005), debate is an excellent activity for language learning because it engages students in a variety of cognitive and linguistic ways. In addition to providing meaningful listening, speaking and writing practice, debate is also highly effective for developing argumentation skills for persuasive speech and writing. Nesbett (2003) states debate is an important educational tool for learning analytic thinking skills and for forcing self-conscious reflection on the validity of one's ideas.

There were some advantages of debate proposed by some experts, firstly Stewartd and Pleisch (1998) believes that debate could help learners to build confidence and can develop language fluency and academic study skill which is not only speaking but also reading, writing listening and research skill. Then, Thompson (1971) through debate someone get intellectual training to cultivate abilities to analyze a problem, to make logical claims, to find fallacies, to understand opinions different from one's own, and to do research. Communication training to learn effective ways of constructing arguments, of speaking in public, and in critically listening to other people's speech. Training in cultivating desirable attitudes such as interests in social problems, fair play, and cooperation. Through debating, could develop positive attitudes toward the intellectual exchange of ideas; develop an interest in the investigation of issues and problems become more adept at developing and putting forward ideas; learn to think quickly; learn to work as a team; develop leadership skills; develop speaking and listening skills.

## **B. Relevant Studies**

Numerous studies that related to this research had been conducted before. The first one was conducted by Pambudi (2017). The objectives of this study were to describe the forms of commissive speech act used in *The Vow* and to describe the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of commissive speech act In *The Vow*. This research employed the descriptive qualitative research. The data were purposively chosen in order to answer the research question. The subject of the research was a movie. The data of this research was the commissive speech act

used in the movie. The researcher found several results (1) the whole data of commissive speech act in *The Vow* are 19 data that consist of 4 forms of commissive speech act used in *The Vow* namely threat, promise, refusal and warning. Threat consists of 1 data, refusal consists of 2 data, warning consists of 8 data and promise consists of 8 data. Then, (2) the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech act are found in the forms of commissive speech act as a persuade, suggestion, warning, promise, advice and urging between the speaker and the hearer.

The second was conducted by Liestyorini (2017). This research focused on analyzing commissive speech acts by using Vanderveken's theory (1990). The study aimed classifying the commissive type conducted in the first debate of Governor election Jakarta, and explaining the illocutionary forces of it. It was conducted in order to know how the candidates using commissive speech act while giving their speech. The type of research was descriptive qualitative. In analyzing the data, the writer took note and classified the commissive type. The study shows that there are five types of commissive out of seven, they were promise, guarantee, threaten, volunteer, refuse. Each candidate showed different styles of explaining their vision and mission. There were sixteen data, but only several data were explained due to similarity of several types.

Based on the both research above, those have similarities and differences in the research that will be done in this time. The similarity was all of the researcher discussed about commissive speech act. The different in the first researcher discuss about forms of commissive speech act which there was the movie of *In The Vow* and have been found forms commissive speech act in the



movie, they were threat, promise, refusal and warning. And the last, the different in the second researcher discussed about the classification commissive type that conducted in the first debate of Governor election Jakarta and explain about illocutionary act in the first debate of Governor election Jakarta, the researcher also has been found sub-categories of commissive speech act. They were pledging, refrain, offering, promising, intending and refusing. Meanwhile, the study that would research in this time to discuss about sub-categories of commissive speech act in the final debate of Governor election of Jakarta.

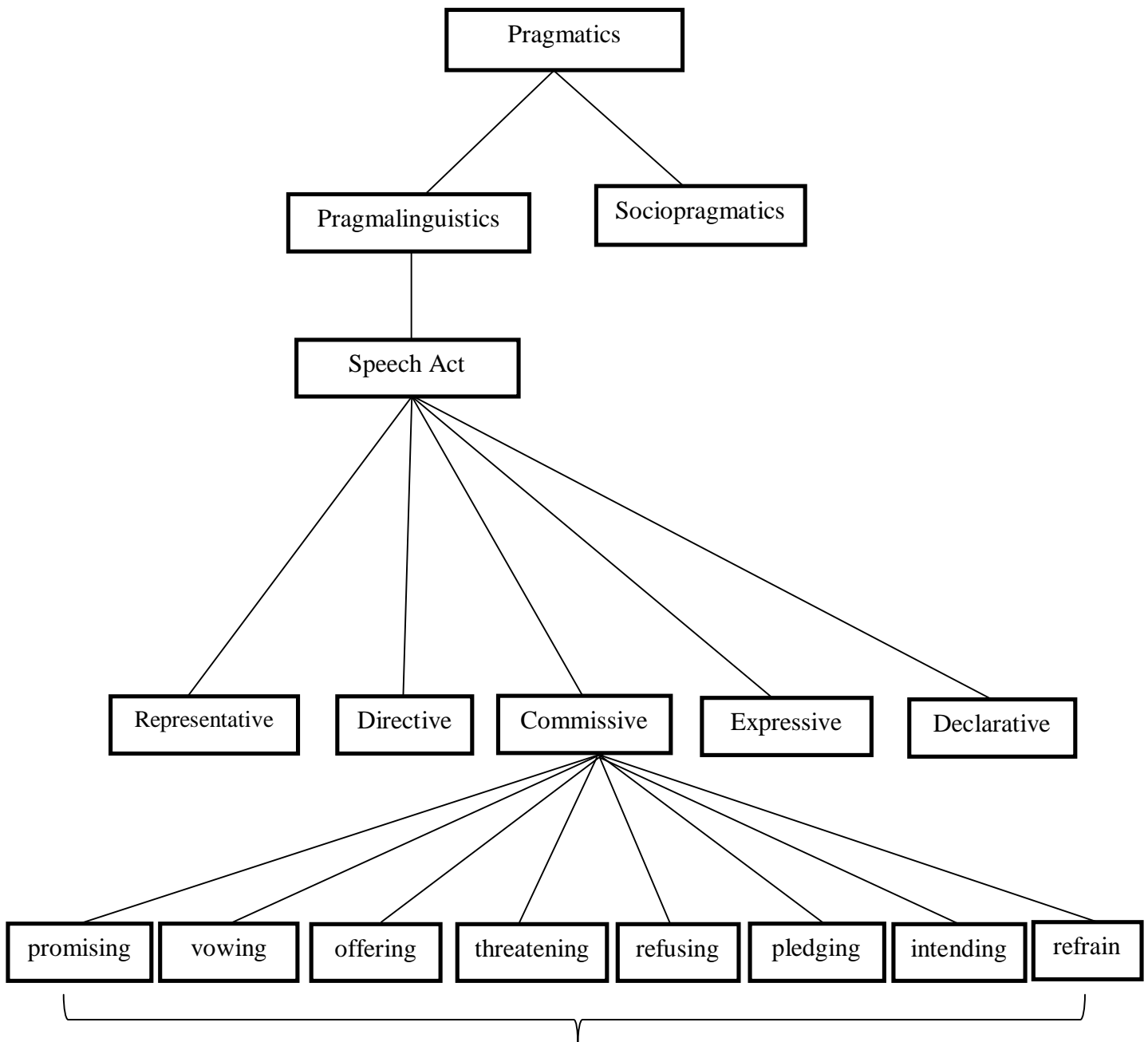
### **C. Conceptual Framework**

Pragmatics and its role have attracted the attention of a number of researchers and practitioners within the field of linguistics. The scope of pragmatic was to investigate the rules that control the use of language in a specific context. It studied how the transmission of meaning depends not only on the linguistic knowledge (e.g. grammar, lexicon etc.) of the speaker and listener, but also on the context of the utterance, knowledge about the status of those involved, the inferred intention of the speaker and so on.

In this research, it was investigated about commissive speech act that happened on the Gubernatorial candidate debate. To knowing the sub-categories of commissive speech act, the researcher using theory of Searle. Based on Searle's theory about commissive, the researcher will be know what were the sub-categories of commissive speech act that used in the debate. Commissive was one type of speech acts in which the speaker committed to a future action and it was exploited in many interactions. The sub-categories of commissive speech acts,

they were promising, vowing, offering, threatening, refusing, pledging, intending, refrain from doing something. This research analyze the sub-categories of commissive speech that used in the case of Gubernatorial candidate debate. The researcher interest to discuss what was the sub-categories of commissive speech act mostly used in the debate.

The conceptual framework of this study was described in detail in the following figure.



Commissive Speech Act on Jakarta Gubernatorial Candidate Debate

**Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework**

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research was applied descriptive qualitative research by using content analyzing research design, the data consists of words. It aimed to describe the commissive speech act that happened in the debate. Qualitative research was oriented towards analyzing concrete cases in their temporal and local particularly and starting for people's expression and their local content. It meant that analyzing expression based on the context and situation was a important section that used during this research. The purpose of qualitative research was to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied. The result of descriptive qualitative not showed with statistic procedures in analyzing the data, but the results present data in form of description. In a qualitative research, the researcher made accurate explanation to analyze and present what have been found.

#### **B. Source Of The Data**

The data in this research were taken from CNN Indonesia Channel that shared on YouTube which related to the Gubernatorial candidate debate. The debate had been done on February-April 2017. The researcher will take the final debate in the second round. The debate consisted of seven sessions. It focused on

the commissive speech act included in debate and done by Governor candidates, Ahok-Djarot and Anies-Sandiago.

### **C. Instrument of Research**

This research was used analysis document in collecting the data. In another words, documentation technique was applied to get the research data. However, the researcher was be key instrument in this research.

### **D. Techniques of Collecting Data**

The techniques of collecting data was implemented by doing the several steps, as follow :

1. Downloaded the video of Governor candidate debate on Youtube.
2. Watched the video and pay attention in every sentence or words to find out the commissive speech act.
3. Classified the data source into some sub-categories based on the theory of commissive.

### **E. Technique of Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, the researcher used some steps as Milles and Huberman (1994) proposed; data reduction, data display, and conclusion and verification.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refered to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or

transcriptions. The mass of data has to be organized and somehow meaningfully reduced or reconfigured. These data were condensed so as to make them more manageable. In this case, the researcher sorts the data by focusing on the classifications of *commissive* speech act on Governor candidate debate's speech. The researcher focuses on the speech or dialogue which contain of the classifications of *commissive* speech act.

## 2. Data Display

The researcher was displayed the research data by using the table and checklist mark to analyze the data. The researcher extrapolated from the data enough to begin to identify systematic patterns and interrelationships. The researcher drew the data after describing, the data continuously and throughout in the course of the study as the outcome. The researcher analyzed the data and explain it that have been taken and then makes conclusion. The outcome of the study was description and analyzing the researcher sorts the data by focusing on the sub-categories of *commissive* speech act.

## 3. Conclusion and Verification

Conclusion was also identified as the analysis process and verification was fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the fields notes, or it may be through and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation the researcher tends to accumulate and formulate her opinion as she went along. The researcher would classify the data and find the sub-categories among the categories. Next, the researcher would continue to give the explanation and description. Finally, the researcher would get the result and make conclusion of the research.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **A. Data**

It had been mentioned in chapter III that the data in this research were qualitative data and taken from the CNN Indonesia Channel that shared on YouTube related to the final Gubernatorial candidate debate in the second round. All the debates then were analyzed and sub-categorized into the commissive speech act and the strategies that realized in Gubernatorial candidate debate. There were six sub-categories of commissive speech act that found in the debates. They were pledging, refrain, offering, promising, intending and refusing. For the detail data, it was presented in Appendix 2.

#### **B. Data Analysis**

After hearing all of the debates that debated by governor candidates, the debates were analyzed into the sub-categories of commissive speech act (pledging, refrain, offering, promising, intending and refusing.) Then, those were analyzed based on strategies of commissive speech act realized in Gubernatorial candidate debate. The analysis of the debates were discussed as the following.

##### **1. Classifications of Commissive Speech Act**

There were five classifications of speech act, and one of them was commissive. Commissive speech act was one type of speech acts in which the speaker commit to did something in the future. In the debate, there were six sub-

categories that found in debates namely pledging, refrain, offering, promising, intending and refusing.

#### a. Pledging

A pledging is a promise on one's honor or sense of duty to take some action in fulfillment of a contract with other human beings. Pledge has an a solemn promise or agreement to do or refrain from doing something. This theory is relevant with the data below:

Data 1     *Untuk menjamin dan membangun pemerintahan yang bersih dan bebas dari korupsi.*  
 (To guarantee and build a Government that is clean and free of corruption.) (DU1)

The data above belongs to pledging sub-categories of commissive speech act. It is indicate into sub-categories as a pledging. Because the data showed that the speaker was really doing something or solemn promise to the listener. It was represented by the words to guarantee and build. The speaker ensure to the listener that the speaker really want to guarantee and build the better Government for the future. It has a function to persuade the listener to believe to the speaker.

Another data for pledging sub-categories is this below:

Data 2     *Lalu, yang kedua dari sisi penyelenggaraannya pemerintah akan memastikan bahwa ketika ada masalah ada dukungan, sumber daya, personalia untuk menyelesaikannya.*  
 (Then, the second from the side of the Government, it will ensure that when there is a problem there is also support, the resources, personnel to complete it.) (DU7)

From the data above, it is indicate into pledging sub-categories. Because the data showed solemn promise that the speaker conveyed to the listener that there is one of the plan which the speaker do for the future and ensure to the listener that the speaker really want to do it. It showed by the words when there is



a problem there is also support. The speaker wants to that every problem, there must be support to resolve that problem. So when the listener has a problem, the listener should tell to the Government later so that the Government knows the way to resolve the problem effectively.

### **b. Refrain**

Refrain is a regularly recurring phrase or verse especially at the end of each division . Refrain is also to avoid doing or stop anyone from doing something. the data is below:

Data 3 *Oleh karena itu, ketika kita berkomunikasi dengan teman-teman di legeslatif selalu kita sampaikan mari kebiasaan-kebiasaan lama yang dulu pernah ada dengan misalnya mengambil alokasi anggaran untuk kepentingan-kepentingan yang tidak bermanfaat pada masyarakat harus dihentikan.*

(Therefore, when we communicate to friends in legislative we always tell them that the old habits that had been existed for example took the allocation of budgets to interests that not useful to the people that must be stopped.)  
(DU2)

From the data above, it is classified as a refrain. It is indicate to refrain because the speaker told to the members of legeslative so that they must be avoid or stop to do something such as take the allocation of budgets to interests that not useful for the people. Thus, it has a function to persuade the listener believe to the speaker, because it is a suggestion that something unpleasant or violent will happen.

### c. Offering

Offering is regarded as a common word in every day usage of language for the purpose of presenting something to be accepted or refused (to offer someone a drink, money or help). Offer means saying that you are willing to do something for somebody or give something to somebody. This theory is relevant with the data below:

Data 4 *Kita harus mempertanggung jawabkan APBD ini kepada rakyat dan kemudian mengelola APBD ini untuk membantu rakyat terutama warga miskin dengan menyelamatkan APBD ini, kami bisa membantu lebih dari 700 anak-anak.*  
 (We should be responsibility of APBD to the people and manage of APBD to help the people especially the poor residents with saving APBD, we can help more than 700 children.) (DU3)

That sentence is one of the sub-categories of commissive speech act, namely offering. Offering here is an expression that you willing do something for somebody. The offer described in this statement by the words manage of APBD to help the people especially the poor residents. The speaker will offer to do something for the people such as help the poor residents. The speaker really want to do something for help the poor residents especially to manage of APBD. Because if APBD was good managed it can help the people especially the poor resident. Another data for offering sub-categories is below:

Data 5 *Maka dari itu, mari kita berpola hidup sehat dengan OK-OCARE.*  
 (Therefore, let's patterned of healthy life with OK-OCARE.) (DU14)

The data above is offering sub-categories. It is indicate to offering because the speaker told to the listener about the healthy program, it is OK-OCARE. The speaker offer the listener to join with the healthy program. Because

the speaker wants to persuade the listener for more healthy with the healthy program so that the listener also can be patterned of healthy life.

#### d. Promising

Promising is a declaration that something will or will not be done. Promising is a statement of telling someone that you will definitely do or not do something. It is a verbal commitment by one person to another to do (or not to do) something in the future. The data is below:

Data 6 *Kita akan merekrut tenaga-tenaga medis yang akan berkeliling di kampung-kampung, memastikan bukan saja keluarga sehat, lingkungan juga sehat dan mendeteksi potensi-potensi masalah, tidak boleh di Jakarta ada anak kelaparan.*

*(We will recruit the medical staffs that will get around in the villages, to make sure that it's not only the health of family, environment as well, and to detect the potentials of problems, there aren't starving children in Jakarta.) (DU6)*

From the data above, it is promising sub-categories. Because the speaker wants to do something in the future. The speaker will recruit the medical staff and to make sure that the family and environment are health. The speaker also do not want to if in Jakarta, there is still starving children. So, the speaker will do the best for Jakarta especially about the healthy and also the main idea of this sentence is to make sure about what will do by the speaker. Another data for promising sub-categories is below:

Data 7 *Yang kedua adalah dengan membangun sanitasi yang baik melalui program bedah rumah, bedah rumah kita sekaligus dengan sanitas yang baik.*

*(The second is to build a good sanitation through the program renovation of the house, the renovation of our house is good sanitation.) (DU10)*

The data above is indicate into promising sub-categories. Promising is a declaration made, as to another person, with respect to the future, giving assurance that one will do or not to do something. The data showed that the speaker will do something in the future. The speaker wants to build the good sanitation to the house for the future. The point or purpose of the promise is that it is an undertaking of an obligation by the speaker to do something.

#### e. Intending

Intending is planning or meaning to do or be the specified thing. Intending to have in mind as something to be done or brought about. This data is below:

Data 8 *Disamping itu, infrastruktur juga kita bangun dengan baik, perubahan perlu kita letakkan dan sebentar lagi kita akan selesaikan dengan baik.*

(In addition, we build the good infrastructure, we need to put change and we will finish as soon as possible.) (DU5)

From the data above, the researcher classified it as intending. The intending is planning to do something. It is indicate when the speaker want to do something that is build the good infrastructure. The speaker is also tell to the listener that the change it is needed. The speaker persuade to the listener to believe what did the speaker say. Another data for intending is below:

Data 9 *Kita ingin seluruh modal transportasi di Jakarta tersambungkan, dari mikro bis kemudian bis menengah sampai B-ARTI, kemudian L-ARTI maupun M-ARTI dalam satu sistem.*

(We want to all of the transportation capital in Jakarta that connected, from the micro bus then medium bus until B-ARTI, then L-ARTI or M-ARTI in one system.) (DU22)

From the data above, it is intending sub-categories. It is indicate into intending because the speaker want to that all the transportation capital were

connected. The speaker has a plan that he will do something in the future if the all of the transportation were connected.

#### **f. Refusing**

When the speaker says firmly that the hearer will not do, give or accept something, it is called refusal. It is the act of refusing, denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance. This theory is relevant with the data below:

Data 10 *Salah satu caranya mengapa kita menolak reklamasi karena reklamasi itu justru memberikan dampak yang amat buruk kepada para nelayan kita, selain itu memberikan dampak pada lingkungan.*

(One of the way why do we refuse of reclamation because the reclamation will give a very bad impact to our fisherman, and also give the effect in the environment.)  
(DU31)

From the above data, it classified as a refusal. The refusal is represented by the words one of the way why do we refuse of reclamation. It means that the speaker refuse the reclamation that can cause a bad impact for the fisherman.

Another data is below:

Data 11 *Pantai mutiara mengajukan izin memperluas untuk perumahan mewah, saya tolak.*

(The beach of Mutiara is applying for allow to expand the luxurious house, but I refuse it.) (DU34)

The data above is refusing sub-categories. It is indicate that the speaker refuse to expand the luxurious house. The speaker knows that it will be bad impact for the fisherman so the speaker refuse to expand it although the beach of Mutiara allows to expand it.

## 2. The Strategies Realizing of Commissive Speech Act

There are two strategies of realizing commissive speech act namely direct and indirect strategy. Based on the research data, the two strategies were found.

### a. Direct Speech Act

The simplest cases of meaning are those in which the speaker utters a sentence and means exactly and literally what he says. These are the data which presented the direct strategy.

Data 12 *Lalu, yang kedua dari sisi penyelenggaraannya pemerintah akan memastikan bahwa ketika ada masalah ada dukungan, sumber daya, personalia untuk menyelesaikannya.*

(Then, the second from the side of the Government, it will ensure that when there is a problem there is also support, the resources, personnel to complete it.)

From the data above, it showed that the speaker utters a sentence with direct strategy. It means that the speaker told directly to the people that the speaker really want to give the solution when there is a problem such as there are support, resources and personnel to complete it. Another data for direct strategy below:

Data 13 *Oleh karena itu, ketika kita berkomunikasi dengan teman-teman di legeslatif selalu kita sampaikan mari kebiasaan-kebiasaan lama yang dulu pernah ada dengan misalnya mengambil alokasi anggaran untuk kepentingan-kepentingan yang tidak bermanfaat pada masyarakat harus dihentikan.*

(Therefore, when we communicate to friends in legislative we always tell them that the old habits that had been existed for example took the allocation of budgets to interests that not useful to the people that must be stopped.)

The data above is direct strategy. Because when the speaker told to the members of legislative, the speaker told directly and means exactly that they must be stop to take the allocation of budgets that not useful to the people. The members of legislative should not to do it to the people.

### **b. Indirect Speech Act**

Which expressed indirectly that aim to avoid the conflict, expend the topic and establish social solidarity and always to keep the communication so that it's still more enjoyable and also indirect speech acts are generally considered to be more polite than direct ones. This theory is relevant from these data below:

Data 14 *Maka dari itu, mari kita berpola hidup sehat dengan OK-OCARE.*

(Therefore, let's patterned of healthy life with OK-OCARE.)

From the data above, the data is using indirect strategy. The speaker told about the healthy program to the people so that the people were interested to follow or join with the program and also the speaker offer the program to the people indirectly. Another indirectly strategy is:

Data 15 *Jadi, ketika kita berbicara tentang transportasi, tidak lebih dari 30% biaya hidup sering kali dialokasikan untuk transportasi di Jakarta artinya mahal, karena itu kita mengintegrasikan dalam konsep transportasi yang kita sebut dengan OK-O Trip.*

(So, when we talk about transportation, it's not more than 30% the cost of living that often allocated for transportation in Jakarta it means expensive, because we integrate in the concept of transportation that we called with OK-O Trip.)

From the data above, it is indicate into indirectly strategy. Because the speaker firstly explained about the transportation in Jakarta but the speaker told to

the listener or explained about the program OK-O Trip, the speaker is also expand the topic. The speaker offer the program to the people so that the people join to the program of OK-O Trip as the transportation program.

### C. Research Finding

After analyzing the data there were some findings found as follows:

1. There were six sub-categories of commissive speech act that found in the debate.

**Table 4.1**

**The Occurances and Percentages of Commissive Speech Act**

No	Sub-Categories of Commissive Speech Act	Occurance	Percentages
1	Pledging	9	22.5 %
2	Refrain	1	2.5 %
3	Offering	10	25 %
4	Promising	15	37.5 %
5	Intending	2	5 %
6	Refusing	3	7.5 %
	Total	40	100

2. Not all the sub-categories of commissive speech act were realized in the deabate.



3. There were two strategies in this research, those were direct and indirect strategy and all of the strategies were applied in this research.

#### **D. Discussion**

Based on the research findings, there were six sub-categories that found in this research. This research was not relevant with the theory of Searle has. The theory of Searle said that there were eight sub-categories in commissive speech act but the researcher found six sub-categories in this research. They were pledging, refrain, offering, promising, intending and refusing. Promising sub-categories was dominant using in this research.

In this research, the researcher also found the strategies of commissive speech act that realized in Gubernatorial candidate debate. There were two strategies that used in this research, those were direct and indirect strategy and all of the strategy were applied in this research. Direct strategy was dominant using in this research.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the research findings, there were some point concluded as follows:

1. Not all of sub-categories of commissive speech act realized in Jakarta Gubernatorial candidate debate. There were only six found, namely: pledging, refrain, offering, promising, intending and refusing.
2. The two strategies of commissive speech act were implemented in Jakarta Gubernatorial candidate debate.

#### B. Suggestion

Referring to conclusions above, there were some suggestion listed as follows:

1. It was suggested to the students to know more and understand about sub-categories of commissive speech act.
2. It was suggested for the lecturers to teach more detail about sub-categories of commissive speech act to give more explanations and understanding to students.
3. It was suggested for the other researchers to continue this study for analyzing all of the sub-categories of commissive speech act used in the next Gubernatorial candidate debate as accurate as possible or in the other cases.

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## **APPENDIX 1**

### **DEBATE TRANSCRIPT**

#### **DEBAT 1**

(Bagaimana menyikapi APBD tetapi seminimal mungkin membuat RAPBD serta program pelayanan publik yang anda usulkan terhambat oleh sikap penolakan dari sejumlah fraksi di DPRD.)

##### **Paslon 2**

Ahok : “Bagi kami sebetulnya tidak terlalu susah, yang paling penting bagaimana kita membuat transparansi dari usulan masyarakat serta menggunakan imustimbang agar semua data bisa dilihat ismatsiti. Siapa yang usul dan untuk apa, sehingga naik kecamatan tidak bisa hilang. Persoalan untuk DRPD, kita tidak boleh berprasangka buruk karena banyak anggota dewan yang baik hanya oknum tertentu saja yang mempunyai kepentingan. Setelah kita jelaskan dalam situasi sekarang, tidak mungkin kita belanja suatu barang yang tidak berguna bagi masyarakat. Dalam penghematan uang seperti ini, uang buat anak-anak sekolah sudah kita tingkatkan, tentu ini semua penghematan-penghematan yang telah kami lakukan. Prinsip kami dan ada satu pasal pelajaran yang kita lakukan di tahun 2015, ketika tidak ada kesepakatan dengan dewan maka ada undang-undang yang mengatur, kepala daerah boleh mengeluarkan peraturan kepada daerah atau pergu. Itu yang kami lakukan sehingga melalui peristiwa itu, kita sepakatkan 2016 sama-sama membuat perda APBD, itulah dinamika yang kami alami.”

##### **Paslon 3**

Anies : “Sebagai Gubernur yang berinteraksi dengan DPRD, maka Jakarta bukan satu-satunya Gubernur. Ada puluhan Gubernur, ratusan Walikota dan ratusan Bupati dan apa yang terjadi, prinsip utama dalam menyusun APBD nomor satu lihat RPJMD, yang kedua aspirasi warga yang terkait pada periode itu. Yang ketiga, di dalam proses penyusunannya transparansi, komunikasi, saling menghormati dan di dalam kita menegosiasikan konten dari RAPBD kita harus bisa menunjukkan dimana letak kepentingan warga dan komunikasikan dengan warga dengan sebaik-baiknya. Yang sering terjadi, sebenarnya bukan semata-mata perdebatan soal kepentingan satu dua orang, itu ada dimanadimana, di DPRD manapun, di DPR manapun, di parlemen manapun, di seluruh dunia. Yang menjadi masalah adalah bagaimana pemimpin bisa merangkul kami justru nanti akan mendekati DPRD dengan rasa hormat, bicarakan dengan baik-baik, tidak mengorbankan prinsip dan penjaga

terbaik adalah transparansinya. Laporkan pada publik, sampaikan pada publik tanpa merendahkan siapapun. Insyaallah akan mendapatkan solusi dari kemacetan-kemacetan.”

Paslon 2

Djarot : “Kita sudah sepakati bersama bahwa sistem penganggaran kita itu harus transparan dengan menggunakan teknologi elektronik. Untuk menjamin dan membangun pemerintahan yang bersih dan bebas dari korupsi. APBD itu adalah uangnya rakyat. Oleh karena itu, ketika kita berkomunikasi dengan teman-teman di legeslatif selalu kita sampaikan mari kebiasaan-kebiasaan lama yang dulu pernah ada dengan misalnya mengambil alokasi anggaran untuk kepentingan-kepentingan yang tidak bermanfaat pada masyarakat harus dihentikan. Kita harus mempertanggung jawabkan APBD ini kepada rakyat dan kemudian mengelola APBD ini untuk membantu rakyat terutama warga miskin dengan menyelamatkan APBD ini kami bisa membantu lebih dari 700 anak-anak. Kemudian, kami juga bisa memberikan keamanan sosial, memberikan berbagai macam subsidi kepada masyarakat. Artinya apa, artinya APBD harus diselamatkan. Disamping itu, infrastruktur juga kita bangun dengan baik, perubahan perlu kita letakkan dan sebentar lagi kita akan selesaikan dengan baik.”

## **DEBAT 2**

(Kebijakan yang dilakukan agar masalah kesehatan bukan dari sisi kuratif pengobatan namun lebih kearah pencegahan akar masalahnya.)

Paslon 3

Anies : “Kita menginginkan bahwa setiap keluarga yang tinggal di Jakarta bersyukur, bahwa tinggal di Jakarta membuat keluarga jadi sehat dan itu artinya pemerintah dan seluruh masyarakat menyadari pentingnya gaya hidup sehat. Mencegah dari berbagai macam penyakit, baru kemudian bicara mengenai pengobatan bila sakit. Memang selama bukan hanya di Jakarta, banyak tempat fokusnya pada pengobatan. Kita, ketika kita bertugas maka fokus kita adalah kesehatan warga dan kesehatan lingkungan. Kita akan merekrut tenaga-tenaga medis yang akan berkeliling di kampung-kampung, memastikan bukan saja keluarga sehat, lingkungan juga sehat dan mendeteksi potensi-potensi masalah, tidak boleh di Jakarta ada anak kelaparan. Ini tidak boleh terjadi, jika kita ada petugas ini mendeteksi. Lalu, yang kedua dari sisi penyelenggaraannya pemerintah akan memastikan bahwa ketika ada masalah ada dukungan, sumber daya, personalia untuk menyelesaikannya. Jadi, mereka yang berkeliling, mereka yang memastikan pulang tak kembali tanpa dukungan justru dibereskan. Bila ini kita kerjakan, maka aspek

pengobatan yang sering kemudian muncul menjadi problem karena kepadatan yang luar biasa justru bisa kita cegah bersama konsentrasinya pada memastikan warga sehat, lingkungan sehat dan memiliki personalia yang hadir ditempat itu.”

## Paslon 2

Djarot : “Program yang sudah kita kerjakan adalah ketuk pintu layani dengan hati. Pukesmas sebagai garis terdepan layanan kesehatan harus menekankan pada aspek preventif dan promotif. Setiap saat para petugas-petugas ini akan datang ke rumah-rumah warga untuk mengecek kesehatannya. Apakah ada TBC, apakah ada penyakit jantung dan lain sebagainya. Yang kedua adalah dengan membangun sanitasi yang baik melalui program bedah rumah, bedah rumah kita sekaligus dengan sanitasi yang baik. Yang nomor tiga, yang kita lakukan adalah dengan mengefektifkan PKK dan dasawisma untuk memberikan penyuluhan, penerangan kepada masyarakat-masyarakat yang rentan terhadap penyakit-penyakit menular. Kegiatan ini sudah kami lakukan dan sekarang kami mempunyai data yang valid tentang keluarga-keluarga yang seperti ini. Dengan cara seperti itu akan memudahkan kami untuk melayani warga apabila terkena penyakit ataupun meningkatkan kualitas derajat kesehatan mereka. Ini kita lakukan terus menerus dan yang terakhir dengan membangun RPETRA ruang terbuka ramah anak di masing-masing wilayah, setiap RW nanti kita akan bangun RPETRA terutama yang padat penduduknya.”

## Paslon 3

Sandiago : “Nama programnya OK-OCARE. Kita sudah mengidentifikasi lebih dari 100 ribu peserta baksos yang kita datangi diseluruh wilayah Jakarta, kita melihat dari 8,4 triliun dana untuk program kesehatan lebih banyak ke kuratif. Kita ingin ubah paling tidak dua kali lipat sekat]rang menuju ke promotif preventif. Program OK-OCARE akan memastikan pola hidup sehat. Selain itu, kita harus belajar mengenai olah raga yang rutin, menunjukkan kalau kita bergaya hidup sehat Insyaallah biaya kesehatan nanti akan menurun. Karena kalau kita memiliki pola hidup sehat, kita akan mampu untuk mengurangi biaya-biaya yang sekarang yang tidak akan sustainable, tidak akan berkelanjutan karena kalau kita banyak sekali sakit yang diakibatkan oleh sakit jantung, pola hidup dan lain sebagainya akan membahayakan pembiayaan universal health care bagi kita semua. Maka dari itu, mari kita berpola hidup sehat dengan OK-OCARE.

## **DEBAT 3**

(Terobosan yang bisa dilakukan untuk pengusaha kecil terkait masalah permodalan agar masalah tersebut bisa diatasi.)

## Paslon 2

Ahok : “Mungkin Bapak/Ibu ingat 2 tahun terakhir saya sedang gencar memaksa semua pelaku usaha untuk membuka rekening bank, dalam rangka untuk mempelajari arus kas usahanya. Kadang-kadang, UMKM minta kredit dia tidak mempunyai arus kas perbankan, sehingga kita tidak tahu kebutuhannya berapa, pemberian kredit ini kami menyediakan 1 triliun 1 tahun, ternyata kami hanya mampu menyalurkan 300 miliar per tahun. Kenapa? Bukan soal jaminan, khusus yang dagang di pasar kami lebih enak makanya kami mendorong semua orang mempunyai rekening bank. Kami juga membebaskan BPHTB, kami ingin semua aset Bapak/Ibu memiliki sertifikat tanpa membayar pajak BPHTB. Kalau diatas 2 miliar boleh ditangguhka, untuk apa? Ini juga sebagai permodalan, tapi bagi kami memberikan kredit bukan soal jaminan sebetulnya tapi soal arus kas Bapak/Ibu, usaha Bapak/Ibu. Kami juga menawarkan lahan yang baru adalah 80-20, di tempat RPTRA kami sudah membuat pupuk agar pusat pengembangan usaha kecil. Kami ingin semurah mungkin bagim hasilnya, 80 untuk yang berhasil untuk kami 20. Tetapi syarat yang kami minta, tolong uangnya semua dimasukkan ke bank. Yang paling penting bagi kami biaya kredit adalah arus kas.”

## Paslon 3

Sandiagao : “Hampir 15 tahun lebih saya mendalami pemberdayaan UMKM. Ada tiga masalah utama. Pertama lahan usaha, kami punya program OK-OCE yang memastikan garasi inovasi dan lahan usaha untuk para UMKM. Kedua, adalah masalah pemasaran, Alhamdulillah dengan jaringan OK-OCE kami sudah bisa menghadirkan OK-OCE mart. Ini adalah bukti bahwa dengan pemasaran yang berjejaring. Insyaallah kita bisa berpihak pada pedagang yang kecil., kita hadirkan sistem pemasarannya. Saya mengerti pengusaha itu dipersulit untuk mendapat permodalan. Oleh karena itu program OK-OCE yang kami dorong, kami adalah melihat memberikan kredit khusus untuk perempuan. Kredit khusus untuk perempuan, kita berikan tanpa jaminan dan kita berikan pendampingan mentoring. Karena dengan program OK-OCE kita akan hadirkan solusi masalah permodalan untuk UMKM kita yang berpihak.”

### *Paslon 2 menanggapi pernyataan paslon 3*

Djarot : “ Yang saya baca kemarin, untuk membikin OK-OCE mart itu membutuhkan dana 200 juta rupiah. Bagaimana UMKM bisa mendapatkan dana 200 juta rupiah itu, oleh karena itu kami lebih memberikan kewenangan, memberikan dana kepada UMKM dengan bagi hasil. Kami tidak bisa menyediakan anggaran 200 juta untuk satu OK-OCE mart. Tapi kami dorong, pengusaha-pengusaha untuk mendapatkan barang yang dengan harga murah, sebagai distributor dan ini sudah dilakukan misalnya di RPTRA dengan ada PKK mart. Dengan cara seperti itu, maka masyarakat sekitar akan mendapatkan keuntungan serta harga yang murah. ”

### *Tanggapan paslon 3 terhadap paslon 2*

Sandiago : “Terima kasih, Pak Djarot. Berkat pertanyaan Pak Djarot yang mempertanyakan apakah kami bisa menghadirkan kebijakan yang berpihak pada UMKM kami meluncurkan program OK-OCE bulan Desember. Dan Alhamdulillah per hari ini kita sudah bisa mendekati 12 ribu peserta OK-OCE di seluruh Jakarta dan kami melihat untuk program OK-OCE mart, sekrang sudah ada 12 ribu kalau 200 juta itu kita tidak bisa bagi dan 200 aja yang ikut itu cuma 1 juta Pak, Alhamdulillah berkat Pak Djarot memprovokasi kita, kita berhasil menghadirkan solusi untuk UMKM.”

### **DEBAT 4**

(Apakah dimungkinkan tarif yang lebih murah atau digratiskan untuk membantu warga yang kurang mampu dan tertarik naik angkutan umum?)

#### Paslon 3

Anis : “Jadi, ketika kita berbicara tentang transportasi, tidak lebih dari 30% biaya hidup sering kali dialokasikan untuk transportasi di Jakarta artinya mahal, karena itu kita mengintegrasikan dalam konsep transportasi yang kita sebut dengan OK-O Trip. Kenapa ini kita lakukan? Kita ingin seluruh modal transportasi di Jakarta tersambungkan, dari mikro bis kemudian bis menengah sampai B-ARTI, kemudian L-ARTI maupun M-ARTI dalam satu sistem. Hari ini belum, hari ini masih sendiri-sendiri, satu integrasi. Dan integrasikan itu kompenennya apa? Satu biayanya, terintegrasi 5 ribu semuanya termasuk dari kepulauan seribu, ketika mereka datang ke Jakarta maka tiket yang dipakai untuk kapal langsung bisa dipakai untuk seluruhnya. Yang kedua adalah managementnya, dibuat terintegrasi. Yang ketiga, yang tidak kalah penting kesejahteraan dari penyelenggara, kesejahteraannya, harus terjamin karena itu subsidi yang kita berikan bukan hanya untuk trans Jakarta tetapi diberikan untuk keseluruhan sistem transportasi di Jakarta. Kalau hari ini, yang banyak menerima trans Jakarta dengan begitu maka biayanya murah, bisa kemana saja dan pemerintah menanggung ongkosnya.”

#### Paslon 2

Ahok : “Itulah kenapa kami sejak 2 tahun yang lalu ‘memaksa’ Jakarta menggunakan E-Ticket. Perlu saya sampaikan, kami sebenarnya sudah menggratiskan sejak tahun yang lalu naik bus. Jadi, kalau Bapak/Ibu punya gaji UMP, tinggal lapor di Bank DKI penerimaan gajinya, maka otomatis Bank DKI memberikan gratis. Ini bagian dari kami yang menopang, supaya biaya hidup mereka transportasinya murah, hanya memang busnya yang memang belum kami tambah. Kalau rute sudah kami tambah 100 lebih rute, yang langsung tujuan sampai ke mana. Ini penting, kenapa kita dorong di E-Ticket sehingga lansia yang malahan



yang tidak mampu bisa kami jemput dengan transportasi care yang mempunyai 26 unit. Jadi sebenarnya, gratis itu sudah kami lakukan, integrasi tentu harus integrasi, kami sudah integrasi M-ARTI dan L-ARTI yang kedepan pasti nyambung.”

### *Paslon 3 menanggapi pernyataan dari paslon 2*

Anies : “Ketika kita akan mengintegrasikan, maka kita melihat mobilitas penduduk dan terakhir studi yang dilakukan itu tahun 2007, sudah 10 tahun yang lalu. Konsekuensinya, cara kita mengatur rute hari ini, tidak mencerminkan kebutuhan warga karena itu kita mengintergrasikan rutanya disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan mobilitas warga di Jakarta. Yang kedua yang tidak kalah penting, kita akan mengajak lebih jauh dari penyedia transportasi online untuk juga terlibat terutama di fase dimana kita membangun integrasi itu, karena itu kita perlu proses, perlu waktu di fase itu. Integrasi dengan penyedia online, akan kita lakukan. Lau yang ketiga yang tidak kalah penting, kita akan memastikan proses ini tidak top down tapi button up.”

### *Tanggapan paslon 2 terhadap paslon 3*

Ahok : “Kadang-kadang saya suka heran juga, kami dianggap tidak button up. Sebelumnya, ketika anda menggunakan ticket, menempel waktu keluar itulah button up yang kita lakukan. Kami tau persis anda sampai kemana, jadi ini satu juta lebih penumpang, ini belasan juta tentu butuh data, makanya kami dengan pola seperti ini jadi data, kami akan terus membuat rute-rute terbaik, busnya kami kelas dunia semua bahkan bus kami yang baru-baru ini shockbreakernya pun bisa miring, supaya yang pake kursi roda itu bisa rata, kalau engga dia langsung meluncur dan lantainya pun ngga mungkin jatuh. Sekarang kita pun mengurangi 20% kapasitas kursi supaya hadap kedepan sehingga perempuan mempunyai ruang yang nyaman di dalam bus. Busnya semua sangat standard, kenapa lambat? Karena kami ingin produk ‘kolisili’ lokal.”

## **DEBAT 5**

(Apakah tega untuk terus menerus membebani biaya rusun yang bocor akibat alokasi kali ciliwung.)

### **Paslon 2**

Ahok : “Memang harus kita akui, beberapa rusun yang dibangun dengan kontraktor yang maling itu berakibat seperti itu. Makanya sekarang kenapa kami memperlambat, kami lebih baik pilih mutu yang baik. Kalau diperhatikan rusun-rusun yang lama tinggal, kalau soal tidak bayar bagaimana? Memang rusun-rusun itu tidak bayar sebenarnya, rusun itu tidak bayar ini hanya kontribusi, kontribusi untuk pemelihara lingkungan. Itu pun kami subsidi 80%, nah yang tidak mampu bayar beberapa sudah kami bayarkan lewat basis ataupun operasional saya

sebetulnya. Tapi, setelah kami teliti hanya 30% yang tidak mampu bayar, 70% itu tidak mau membayar. Nah, ini yang sedang kita lagi bantu termasuk kita akan membangun di Ciangir, harus kita akui waktu kami memindahkan itu, ada unsur sosial yang kami tidak kami perhatikan waktu itu. Kami membongkar pagar-pagar rusun, seperti Jati Negara supaya membangun kios-kios dagang, nanti kedepan semua rusun kami itu, kios dagang itu di tepi jalan. Sehingga mobil yang lewat bisa mampir inilah yang bisa kami akui ada kesalahan design yang masa lalu yang terus kami perbaiki sekarang.”

### Paslon 3

Anies : “Ini pernyataan yang sering muncul ketika kita jumpa dengan warga, rumah susun. Itu kenapa? Konsep kita adalah, menata dan kita perhatikan dalam memimpin membawa hati, Gubernur ini bukan sekedar melaksanakan peraturan, membuat peraturan, bukan. Gubernur ini pemimpinnya rakyat, rakyatnya itu saudaranya. Dan itu penderitaan rakyat adalah penderitaan Gubernurnya, bukan dipandang penderitaan sebagai kelompok orang saja, tidak bisa. Ini bukan statistik. Ini adalah manusia, yang punya hidup yang sama di Jakarta. Karena itu kenapa kami ingin hadir, memimpinnya dengan hati karena problemnya seperti ini. Solusinya, kenapa kita buat program perumahan dengan DP 0 rupiah, supaya warga di kampung-kampung yang hari ini yang kampungnya sempit, kita tata ulang lalu mereka diberikan akses pembiayaan sehingga bukannya dipindahkan di tempat jauh, diberikan solusi disitu dan diberikan hak memiliki rumah di tempat itu dengan pembiayaan 0 rupiah Dpnya.”

### *Paslon 2 menanggapi pernyataan paslon 3*

Djarot : “Kami sudah ke rusun Jati Negara, memang ada beberapa yang komplek tentang persoalan yang disampaikan. Sekarang begini, mari kita bandingkan kondisi kampung Puro sekarang sudah indah., mereka yang masuk rusun Jati Negara itu mereka mendapatkan banyak fasilitas, mulai KJP, KJS, permodalan, bis trans Jakarta gratis, jadi banyak sekali yang dimanfaatkan. Oleh sebab itu, kami mohon dengan sangat kami tidak bisa memuaskan semua orang. Pasti ada yang komplek, dan permohonan maaf. Kami akan berusaha memperbaiki, kalau ada yang bocor-bocor meskipun itu dulu yang membangun adalah DUPERA, tapi kami tanggung jawab dan itu rusunnya adalah 30m persegi yang cukup layak untuk warga kita, rakyat kita yang ada di kampung Puro.

### *Tanggapan paslon 3 terhadap paslon 2*

Anis : “Jadi sebenarnya, yang dibutuhkan disini solusinya karena itu kenapa kita melihat persoalan ini kita bayangkan seseorang yang tinggal di Jakarta, sebutlah 40-50 tahun sejak kedatangannya. Ada periode dimana mereka menggunakan rumah susun. Di tempat itu, kami akan pastikan yang sudah tinggal disana penyelenggaraanya baik, managementnya baik dan itu artinya ada transportasi, siapa yang mengelola. Siapa yang

bertanggung jawab bila ada masalah dan menggunakan alat digital untuk bisa ada monitornya yang baik. Tetapi, itu tidak cukup, kedepan lewat program OK-OCE ada peningkatan kesejahteraan, lalu yang kedua yang tidak kalah penting dan disitu pindah naik kelas untuk memiliki rumah sendiri baik rumah tapak ataupun rumah susun. Tetapi, memiliki rumah dan ini yang kita siapkan solusinya adalah management lebih baik, meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan punya rumah sendiri.”

## **DEBAT 6**

(Apakah kehidupan nelayan diakui sebenarnya melihat para nelayan tinggal di ipinggir laut dari turun temurun? Jika ia, apa kebijakan pemerintah DKI untuk masa depan kehidupan mereka?)

Paslon 3

Anies : “Ada 12 ribu nelayan sekurang-kurangnya di Jakarta, sayangnya Jakarta dalam angka data statistik itu tidak ada proporsi nelayan disitu. Karena itu, kami akan memastikan bahwa nelayan di Jakarta, akan meningkat kesejahteraannya. Salah satu caranya mengapa kita menolak reklamasi karena reklamasi itu justru memberikan dampak yang amat buruk kepada para nelayan kita, selain itu memberikan dampak pada lingkungan. Kita tahu, bahwa ada 13 teluk sungai yang mengalir ke teluk Jakarta dan hadirnya reklamasi disana, konsekuensinya yang ada pada kita semua yang ada di ruangan ini. Banjir akan menjadi fenomena rutin kita, karena air yang mengalir justru dihadapkan dengan reklamasi dan yang ketiga terkait dengan para nelayan, kita akan memastikan program peningkatan kewirausahaan untuk nelayan yang dilakukan secara intensif. Kita akan latih, kita akan berikan modal termasuk fasilitas perkapalan sehingga para nelayan di Jakarta bisa merasakan manfaat dari pencaharian di teluk Jakarta di sekitar kepulauan seribu. Ini yang sekarang terlewatkan, kalau kita masuk dikepulauan seribu saja, pelatihan, pendidikan untuk para nelayan dan keluarga nelayan amat minim, disana kita akan kembangkan SMK untuk perikanan dan para nelayan dilatih sehingga mereka lebih produktif dalam melaksanakannya.”

Paslon 2

Ahok : “kami tidak pernah niat untuk mengusir nelayan. Pantai mutiara mengajukan izin memperluas untuk perumahan mewah, saya tolak. Untuk apa? Supaya nelayan ada tempat sandar, termasuk ada tempat penyimpanan ikan, termasuk pengolahan ikan. Kita harus menyelesaikan banyak tanggul, Jakarta ini 1,5m dibawah muka laut kita lagi meninggikan 3,8 m tanggul. Nah, tanggulnya sedang kita kerjakan dari Cilincing menuju Tanjung Priuk. Ketika tanggul ini jadi, maka ini semua ada tambatan untuk perahu dan bagaimana untuk perumahannya? Perumahannya akan kami taruh di tepi tanggul, semua nelayan akan tinggal di tepi tanggul bahkan kami mulai memikirkan untuk muara

anke. Hubungannya apa dengan reklamase? Nelayan pun boleh tinggal disana, karena 50% tanah itu punya DKI.”

### *Paslon 3 menanggapi pernyataan paslon 2*

Sandiago : “Jawaban saya ngga muter-muter. Banyak sekali nelayan yang kami temui sekarang mengalami kesulitan, kami memiliki program yang jelas berpihak kepada nelayan. Kami menolak reklamase dan menghentikan reklamase yang ada sekarang karena tidak terbuka dan tidak berkeadilan untuk para nelayan. Kami sudah katakan itu dari putaran pertama dan kami akan konsisten menyatakan bahwa kami berpihak kepada 24 ribu lebih nelayan yang ada di pesisir Jakarta. Kami ingin tingkatkan, saya ingin bekerja sama dengan para nelayan agar para nelayan bisa melaut dan tangkapannya bisa lebih baik. Ibu Susi punya program yang baik dan kami akan memiliki kolaborasi dengan Ibu Susi dengan meningkatkan harkat martabat para nelayan.”

### *Tanggapan paslon 2 terhadap paslon 3*

Djarot : “Para nelayan bagian dari kita dan maka tidak layak nelayan hidup dengan rumah-rumah yang seperti itu. Kami sudah kesana dan kemudian saya sampaikan konsepnya untuk penataan rumah-rumah tersebut. Kita ingin nelayan kita betul-betul berdaya dan bermartabat. Kita ingat betul bahwa anak-anak nelayan diberikan pemikiran yang cerdas karena setiap hari makan ikan, mereka berhak kehidupan yang lebih baik dan jangan sampai meskipun tidak ada banjir, selalu mereka kebanjiran. Karena apa? Karena tanggulnya bocor, kami berdiskusi dengan para nelayan dan mereka mengharapkan kehidupan yang lebih baik, nelayan berhak untuk kehidupan yang lebih baik di teluk Jakarta.”

## **DEBAT 7**

(Langkah-langkah strategis yang dilakukan secara bersama untuk meredakan segala ketegangan yang telah terjadi di berbagai kalangan guna membangun Jakarta yang lebih damai pasca pilkada?)

### *Paslon 2*

Djarot : “Terima kasih, kita lihat di masyarakat memang ada beberapa pihak yang masih belum bisa memahami bahwa meskipun kita itu berbeda-beda pilihan tapi kita itu satu sebagai warga Jakarta. Oleh karena itu, pilkada itu pesta demokrasi yang menggembirakan, apapun hasilnya harus kita terima. Untuk itu, apapun hasilnya kami akan menelfonnya pertama Pak Anies dan Pak Sandi, apapun hasilnya. Yang kedua, kami akan menggandeng siapa pun juga, apapun hasilnya entah menang ataupun kalah untuk diajak berbicara. Untuk menciptakan betul bahwa bangsa kita, bangsa yang benar-benar menjunjung tinggi toleransi, menjunjung tinggi keberagaman bahwa Pancasila itu betul-betul menjadi ideologi negara kita dan kita berbhineka tunggal ika. Sehingga apapun pilihan

Bapak/Ibu sekalian, kita tetap sebagai satu saudara karena kita adalah pelayan warga, kepala daerah yang melayani warga dengan sepenuh hati. Warga juga harus kami datangi untuk kami ajak bicara, tokoh-tokoh masyarakat juga kami datangi untuk menciptakan Jakarta yang sejuk. Jakarta milik kita bersama, wajib kita jaga bersama. Terima kasih.”

### Paslon 3

Anies : “Jangan sampai kebencian membuat suatu kaum tidak lagi berbuat keadilan. Adil adalah kata kunci, hormati dan berbuat adil itu adalah ajaran, agama mengatakan mendekatkan kita kepada takwa. Karena itulah, kami ketika memimpin Jakarta, sebagai Gubernur adalah Gubernur semuanya. Apapun lintas agama, lintas etnis, lintas bahasa semua memiliki hak yang sama, diperlakukan yang sama dan mendapatkan kesempatan yang sama. Yang menyipakan siapa? Gubernur dan wakil Gubernurnya, sikap itu satu. Yang kedua, ini bukan tentang Anies dan Sandi, ini bukan tentang kita. Kami meneruskan tradisi perjuangan, orang-orang tua kita ikut mendirikan republik ini. Karena itu kita ingin menjaga Jakarta ini, Indonesia ini. Untuk apa? Tetap terbangun persatuannya, kebhinekaannya sudah fakta. Setiap kali ada pillkada, ada pemilu ada perbedaan tapi tugas kita meneruskan tradisi orang-orang tua kita. Ada yang tugasnya memerangi korupsi, ada yang tugasnya membangun persatuan, memastikan ada keadilan. Kami akan lakukan itu sebagai bagian dari tanggung jawab moral bukan semata-mata karena tugas Gubernur tapi karena ini adalah tradisi ke Indonesiaan yang kita bangun sama-sama sejak dahulu, ini melampaui sekedar tugas seorang Gubernur. Ini adalah tugas moral sebagai anak bangsa.”

## APPENDIX 2

### Commissive Speech Act in Debate Utterance

Debate Section	Topic	Speaker	Debate	Classifications of Commissive Speech Act						Code
				Pledging	Refrain	Offering	Promising	Intending	Refusing	
I	<p><i>Bagaimana menyikapi APBD tetapi seminimal mungkin membuat RAPBD serta program pelayanan publik yang Anda usulkan terhambat oleh sikap penolakan dari sejumlah fraksi di DPRD.</i></p> <p>(How to address of APBD but as minimal of possible to make RAPBD as well as a program of public service that you propose is hampered by rejection of an attitude from a number of fraction in DPRD.)</p>	Djarot	<p><u>Untuk menjamin dan membangun pemerintahan yang bersih dan bebas dari korupsi.</u> (<u>To guarantee and build</u> a Government that is clean and free of corruption.)</p>	√						DU1
			Oleh karena itu, ketika kita berkomunikasi		√					DU2

		<p>dengan teman-teman di legeslatif selalu kita sampaikan mari kebiasaan-kebiasaan lama yang dulu pernah ada dengan misalnya mengambil alokasi anggaran untuk kepentingan-kepentingan yang <u>tidak bermanfaat pada masyarakat harus dihentikan.</u>  (Therefore, when we communicate to friends in legislative we always tell them that the old habits that had been existed for example took the allocation of budgets to interests <u>that not useful to the people that must be stopped.</u>)</p>							
		<p>Kita harus mempertanggung jawabkan APBD ini kepada rakyat dan kemudian mengelola APBD ini untuk membantu rakyat terutama warga miskin dengan menyelamatkan APBD ini, <u>kami bisa membantu lebih dari 700 anak-anak.</u>  (We should be responsibility of APBD to the people and</p>			√				DU3

			manage of APBD to help the people especially the poor residents with saving APBD, <u>we can help more than 700 children.</u> )							
			Kemudian, <u>kami juga bisa memberi jaminan sosial menyeluruh, memberikan berbagai macam subsidi kepada masyarakat.</u> (Then, <u>we can also give guarantee of social security, provide a wide range of subsidies to the people.</u> )				√			DU4
			Disamping itu, <u>infrastruktur juga kita bangun dengan baik,</u> perubahan perlu kita letakkan dan sebentar lagi kita akan selesaikan dengan baik. (In addition, <u>we build the good infrastructure,</u> we need to put change and we will finish as soon as possible.)					√		DU5



II	<p><i>Kebijakan yang dilakukan agar masalah kesehatan bukan dari sisi kuratif pengobatan namun lebih kearah pencegahan akar masalahnya.</i> (The policy which conducted so that health of problem is not curative side of treatment but more towards of prevention the root of the problem.)</p>	Anies	<p><u>Kita akan merekrut tenaga-tenaga medis yang akan berkeliling di kampung-kampung,</u> memastikan bukan saja keluarga sehat, lingkungan juga sehat dan mendeteksi potensi-potensi masalah, tidak boleh di Jakarta ada anak kelaparan. ( <u>We will recruit the medical staffs that will get around in the villages,</u> to make sure that it's not only the health of family, environment as well, and to detect the potentials of problems, there aren't starving children in Jakarta.)</p>				√		DU6
			<p>Lalu, yang kedua dari sisi penyelenggaraannya pemerintah <u>akan memastikan bahwa ketika ada masalah ada dukungan,</u> sumber daya, personalia untuk menyelesaikannya. (Then, the second from the side of the Government, <u>it will ensure that when there is a problem there is also support,</u> the resources,</p>	√					DU7

			personnel to complete it.)						
		Djarot	<p><u>Puskesmas sebagai garis terdepan layanan kesehatan harus menekankan pada aspek preventif dan promotif.</u> (<u>The public health as the forefront of health care that should emphasize on the aspects of preventive and promotive.</u>)</p>				√		DU8
			<p><u>Setiap saat para petugas-petugas ini akan datang ke rumah-rumah</u> warga untuk mengecek kesehatannya. (<u>Every time these officers will come to the house of people to check their health, whether there is tuberculosis, heart disease and so on.</u>)</p>				√		DU9
			<p>Yang kedua adalah dengan <u>membangun sanitasi yang baik</u> melalui program bedah rumah, bedah rumah kita sekaligus dengan sanitas yang baik. (<u>The second is to build a good sanitation through the program renovation of the house, the renovation of our house is good sanitation.</u>)</p>				√		DU10
			Yang nomor tiga,				√		DU11

		<p>yang kita lakukan adalah <u>dengan</u> <u>menegefektifkan</u> <u>PKK</u> dan <u>dasawisma</u> untuk memberikan penyuluhan, penerangan kepada masyarakat-masyarakat yang rentan terhadap penyakit-penyakit menular.</p> <p>(The third, that should we do <u>is to streamline of PKK and dasawisma</u> to provide the guidance and tell to the people who susceptible infectious disease.)</p>						
		<p>Ini kita lakukan terus menerus dan yang terakhir <u>dengan</u> <u>membangun</u> <u>RPETRA</u> ruang terbuka ramah anak di masing-masing wilayah, setiap RW nanti kita akan bangun RPETRA terutama yang padat penduduknya.</p> <p>(We do this way continuously and for the last <u>to construct</u> <u>RPETRA</u> for child-friendly open spaces in each region, each RW we will build RPTRA especially to the densely populated.)</p>			√			DU12

		Sandiago	<p>Program OK-OCARE akan <u>memastikan pola hidup sehat.</u> (The program of OK-OCARE <u>will ensure the healthy life patterns.</u>)</p>	√						DU13
			<p>Maka dari itu, <u>mari kita berpola hidup sehat</u> dengan OK-OCARE. (Therefore, <u>let's patterned of healthy life</u> with OK-OCARE.)</p>			√				DU14
III	<p><i>Terobosan yang bisa dilakukan untuk pengusaha kecil terkait masalah permodalan agar masalah tersebut bisa diatasi.</i> (The breakthrough can be done to the small entrepreneur relates to the problem of capital so that the the problem can be resolved.)</p>	Ahok	<p>Kami juga membebaskan BPHTB, <u>kami ingin semua aset Bapak/Ibu memiliki sertifikat</u> tanpa membayar pajak BPHTB. (We're also release of BPHTB, <u>we want to all of the assets have a certificate</u> without paying taxes of BPHTB.)</p>			√				DU15
			<p><u>Kami juga menawarkan lahan yang baru</u> adalah 80-20, di tempat RPTRA kami sudah membuat pupuk agar pusat pengembangan usaha kecil. (We're also offer <u>the new land</u> it is</p>			√				DU16

			80-20, at RPTRA we've been making fertilizer so that the small business development center.)						
		Sandiago	Pertama lahan usaha, <u>kami punya program OK-OC E</u> yang memastikan garasi inovasi dan lahan usaha untuk para UMKM. (The first is effort land, <u>we have a program of OK-OCE</u> to ensure innovation garage and effort land for the UMKM.)			√			DU17
			Kredit khusus untuk perempuan, <u>kita berikan tanpa jaminan dan kita berikan pendampingan mentoring.</u> (Special credit for woman, <u>we given without guarantee and we give the mentoring.</u> )				√		DU18
			Karena dengan program OK-OCE kita <u>akan hadirkan solusi masalah permodalan</u> untuk UMKM kita yang berpihak. (Because by the program of OK-OCE <u>we will present the solution of capital problem</u> to our UMKM which favor it.)				√		DU19

		Djarot	<p>Bagaimana UMKM bisa mendapatkan dana 200 juta rupiah itu, oleh karena itu <u>kami lebih memberikan kewenangan</u>, memberikan dana kepada UMKM dengan bagi hasil. (How does the UMKM get 200 million fund, therefore <u>we give more authority</u>, give the fund for UMKM by for the results.)</p>			√				DU20
IV	<p><i>Apakah dimungkinkan tarif yang lebih murah atau digratiskan untuk membantu warga yang kurang mampu dan tertarik naik angkutan umum?</i> (Is it possible for the cheaper rate or it's free to help the people who are less able and interested to ride the public transportation?)</p>	Anies	<p>Jadi, ketika kita berbicara tentang transportasi, tidak lebih dari 30% biaya hidup sering kali dialokasikan untuk transportasi di Jakarta artinya mahal, <u>karena itu kita mengintegrasikan dalam konsep transportasi</u> yang kita sebut dengan OK-O Trip. (So, when we talk about transportation, it's not more than 30% the cost of living that often allocated for transportation in Jakarta it means expensive, <u>because of it we integrate in the concept of transportation</u> that we called with OK-O Trip.)</p>			√				DU21
			<p><u>Kita ingin seluruh modal transportasi</u></p>					√		DU22

		<p>di Jakarta tersambungkan, dari mikro bis kemudian bis menengah sampai B-ARTI, kemudian L-ARTI maupun M-ARTI dalam satu sistem.  <u>(We want to all of the transportation capital in Jakarta are connected, from the micro bus then medium bus until B-ARTI, then L-ARTI or M-ARTI in one system.)</u></p>						
		<p>Yang ketiga, yang tidak kalah penting <u>kesejahteraan dari penyelenggara, kesejahteraannya harus terjamin</u> karena itu subsidi yang kita berikan bukan hanya untuk Trans Jakarta tetapi diberikan untuk keseluruhan sistem transportasi di Jakarta.  <u>(The third, which is no less important is welfare of organizer, the welfare must be assured</u> because the subsidies that we give not only for trans Jakarta but has given to the overall transport system in Jakarta.)</p>	√					DU23

		Anies	<p>Yang kedua yang tidak kalah penting, kita akan mengajak lebih jauh dari penyedia transportasi online untuk juga terlibat terutama di fase <u>dimana</u> kita <u>membangun integrasi</u> itu, karena itu kita perlu proses, perlu waktu di fase itu.</p> <p>(The second is no less important, we will invite further away from the transportation providers of online is also involved especially in the phase <u>where we build the integration of it</u>, therefore we need the proses, need time in that phase.)</p>				√			DU24
			<p><u>Integrasi dengan penyedia online</u>, akan kita lakukan.</p> <p>(We will <u>do the integration providers of online</u>.)</p>				√			DU25



V	<p><i>Apakah tega untuk terus menerus membebani biaya rusun yang bocor akibat alokasi kali ciliwung?</i></p>	Anies	<p>Solusinya, kenapa kita <u>buatkan program perumahan dengan DP 0 rupiah</u>, supaya warga di kampung-kampung yang hari ini yang kampungnya sempit, kita tata ulang lalu mereka diberikan akses pembiayaan sehingga bukannya dipindahkan di tempat yang jauh, diberikan solusi disitu dan diberikan hak memiliki rumah di tempat itu dengan pembiayaan 0 rupiah Dpnya. (The solution, why do <u>we make the housing 0 rupiah program</u>, so the people in the narrow villages today, we will reset then they are given access of financing so that not moved in a far place, it will be given the solution and have a house in the place with financing 0 rupiah.)</p>				√			DU26
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		Djarot	<p><u>Kami akan berusaha untuk memperbaiki,</u> kalau ada yang bocor-bocor meskipun itu dulu yang membangun adalah <i>DUPERA</i>, tapi kami akan tanggung jawab dan itu rusunnya adalah 30m persegi yang cukup layak untuk warga kita, rakyat kita yang ada di kampung Puro.</p> <p><u>(We will try to fix it,</u> if there are some leaks even though it used to built was <i>DUPERA</i>, but our responsibility and the mansions are 30m which decent enough for our people, our people who live in Puro's village.)</p>			√				DU27
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		Anies	<p>Di tempat itu, kami akan <u>pastikan yang sudah tinggal disana penyelenggaraannya</u> ya <u>baik, managementnya baik</u> dan itu artinya ada transportasi, siapa yang mengelola. ( In that place, <u>we'll make sure that had been lived there the organizers and management are good</u> and it means there is transportation, who is managing.)</p>	√						DU28
			<p>Tetapi itu tidak cukup, <u>kedepan lewat program OK-OCE</u> ada <u>peningkatan kesejahteraan</u>, lalu yang kedua yang tidak kalah penting dan disitu pindah naik kelas untuk memiliki rumah sendiri baik rumah tapak ataupun rumah susun. (But it's not enough, <u>by the program OK-OCE there is an increasing prosperity in the future</u>, and the second is no less important and it moved the class to has an own house or the mansions.)</p>			√				DU29

VI	<p>Apakah kehidupan nelayan diakui sebenarnya melihat para nelayan tinggal dipinggir laut dari turun temurun? Jika ia, apa kebijakan Pemerintah DKI untuk masa depan kehidupan mereka? (Is the fisherman's life recognized that see of the fisherman lives in the side of the sea from the hereditary? If it is, what does the policy of Government of DKI to their life in the future?)</p>	Anies	<p>Karena itu, <u>kami akan memastikan bahwa nelayan di Jakarta, akan meningkat kesejahteraannya.</u> (Therefore, <u>we will ensure that fisherman in Jakarta, will be increase of their welfare.</u> )</p>	√						DU30
			<p>Salah satu caranya mengapa <u>kita menolak reklamasi</u> karena reklamasi itu justru memberikan dampak yang amat buruk kepada para nelayan kita, selain itu memberikan dampak pada lingkungan. (One of the way why do <u>we refuse</u></p>					√		DU31

			of reclamation because the reclamation will give a very bad impact to our fisherman, and also give the effect in the environment.)						
			Banjir akan menjadi fenomena rutin kita, karena air yang mengalir justru dihadapkan dengan reklamasi dan yang ketiga terkait dengan para nelayan, kita akan <u>memastikan program peningkatan kewirausahaan</u> untuk nelayan yang dilakukan secara intensif. (The flooding will become a phenomenon routine of us, because the water which fowing that faced with the reclamation and the third related to the fisherman, we will ensure the <u>program of entrepreneurship improvement</u> for the fisherman who had been done intensively.)	√					DU32
			<u>Kita akan latih, kita akan berikan modal</u> termasuk fasilitas perkapalan sehingga para nelayan di Jakarta bisa merasakan				√		DU33

			<p>manfaat dari pencaharian di teluk Jakarta di sekitar kepulauan seribu.  <u>(We will rehearse, and give the capital including the facilities of shipping so that the fisherman in Jakarta can feel the benefits of seeking in bay of Jakarta that around the Island of Seribu.)</u></p>						
		Ahok	<p>Pantai mutiara mengajukan izin memperluas untuk perumahan mewah, <u>saya tolak.</u>  <u>(The beach of Mutiara is applying for allow to expand the luxurious house, but I refuse it.)</u></p>					√	DU34
		Sandiago	<p>Banyak sekali nelayan yang kami temui sekarang mengalami kesulitan, <u>kami memiliki program yang jelas berpihak kepada nelayan.</u>  <u>(We meet with the fisherman that get a problem now, we have a program that favors to the fisherman.)</u></p>			√			DU35
			<p><u>Kami menolak reklamase dan menghentikan reklamase yang ada sekarang karena tidak terbuka dan tidak</u></p>					√	DU36

			berkeadilan untuk para nelayan. ( <u>We refuse the reclamation</u> and stopping the reclamation because it doesn't be opened and it's not justice for the fisherman.)						
			<u>Kami ingin tingkatkan</u> , saya ingin bekerja sama dengan para nelayan agar para nelayan bisa melaut dan tangkapannya bisa lebih baik. ( <u>We want to improve</u> , I want to work with the fisherman so that the fisherman can sail and his catching can be better.)				√		DU37
		Djarot	Kita ingin <u>nelayan kita betul-betul berdaya dan bermartabat</u> . (We want to that our <u>fisherman empowered and dignified totally</u> .)	√					DU38

VII	<p><i>Langkah-langkah strategis yang dilakukan secara bersama untuk meredakan segala ketegangan yang telah terjadi di berbagai kalangan guna membangun Jakarta yang lebih damai pasca pilkada.</i> (The strategies which done together to relieve all the tension that had occured in the various circles in order to build the more peaceful Jakarta after the election.)</p>	Djarot	<p>Untuk <u>menciptakan betul bahwa bangsa kita</u>, bangsa yang benar-benar menjunjung tinggi nilai toleransi, menjunjung tinggi keberagaman bahwa pancasila itu betul-betul menjadi ideologi negara kita dan kita ber-Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. (<u>To create that our nation</u>, it is a nation that uphold tolerance truly, respect the diversity that pancasila is exactly become the ideology of our country and we are of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.)</p>	√						DU39
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		Anies	<p><i>Kami akan lakukan itu sebagai bagian dari tanggung jawab moral bukan semata-mata karena tugas Gubernur tapi karena ini adalah tradisi ke Indonesiaan yang kita bangun sama-sama sejak dahulu, ini melampaui sekedar tugas seorang Gubernur.</i></p> <p>(We will do that as part of our moral responsibility not because as the Governor's duties but this is a tradition of Indonesia that we build historically, it beyonds the simply task of a Governor.)</p>				√			DU40
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