

SPEECH STYLE IN ANIES BASWEDAN'S SPEECH

SKRIPSI

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For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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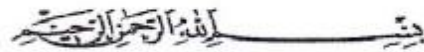


**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

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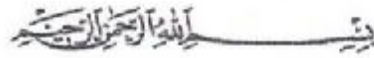
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ABSTRACT

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This study dealt with speech style used by Anies Baswedan as Governor of DKI Jakarta. It was aimed at investigating the kinds of speech style, and determining the most dominant of speech style used by Anies Baswedan. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The source of data were Anies Baswedan speech in innauguration of Governor and the interview on 100 Hari Anies - Sandi by Mata Najwa. Instrument in this study was video recording. The data were analyzed by using documentary technique. The result show that 7 occurrences of careful style, 26 occurrences of frozen style and 15 occurrences of formal style in innauguration speech of Governor. Another of speech style used by Anies Baswedan in interview of 100 Hari Anies-Sandi at Mata Najwa, the result show that 28 occurrences of careful style, 117 occurrences of formal style, 18 occurrences of consultative and 13 occurrences of casual style. It can be concluded that frozen style was dominantly used by Anies Baswedan in innauguration speech of Governor and formal style was dominantly used by Anies in Interview at Mata Najwa. Anies Baswedan used variation of speech style based the place, situation and listener. Anies Baswedan used variation speech to maintain relationship among them and to make no gap with listener.

Key Word: *Speech Style, Anies Baswedan, Interview*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Public speaking was not longer a new thing in our lives. Public speaking so close to human presence, even public speaking sometimes become something people need because demands of profession or role that was currently being made. How important public speaking, then the development of technology and information with people tendency to interact without limits in the era of globalization renders public speaking was urgently needed. We probably ever had an experience while in a forum meeting, where we had the opportunity in delivering eg speech, which itself was part of public speaking.

It was clearly related to language. A language that always people used in our fellow human beings interact. The language used as the expression which from the expression was reflected by the mind. Not only in the oral form, the language can also be meant in the form of sign. As said by Damon (1966) Language is the systematic use of sign, spoken and written, for purposes of communication that probably the most distinctively human activity we engage in.

The dictionaries still said “language is the use by humans of a system of sounds and word to communicate.” The semanticists and the anthropologists agree that mean of language, specialized function of speech. mainly, language was an instrument for action. The meaning of a word or phrase was not its dictionary equivalent but the different its utterance brings about in a situation. People use

words to promote our own purposes in dealing with others. People build up verbal pictures of ourselves and our motivation.

Language can express the character of speaker or user. The users of the language was varied, at least can be grouped into two, i.e. a member of the user community of the language itself and the foreigners who speak the other language. The language here was certainly related to the usual surroundings people call with sociolinguistic.

Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguist was interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and they were concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it was used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people used language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationship in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language.

People may use different pronunciations, vocabulary, grammar, or styles of a language for different purposes. They may use different dialects of a language in different contexts. And in some communities they would select different language according to the situation in which they were speaking. In any community the distinguishable varieties which were available for use in different social contexts form a kind of repertoire of available options. The members of each community had their distinctive linguistic repertoires. In other words in every community there was a range of varieties from which people select according to

the context in which they were communicating. In monolingual communities these take the form of different style and dialect.

Many factors may contributed in determining the degree of social distance or solidarity between people (relative age, gender, social roles, whether people work together, or are part of the same family). Variation was often used as an indicator of language change progress. One of language elements besides social classes, ages, genders, regional backgrounds that influence study of language variation was style. Eckert & John (2002) Style is a pivotal construct in the study of sociolinguistic variation. Stylistic variability in speech affords us the possibility of observing linguistic change in progress. Moreover, since all individuals and social groups had stylistic repertoires, the styles in which they were recorded must be taken into account when comparing them. Finally, style was the locus of the individual's internalization of broader social distributions of variation.

Speech style came with information where given of information was done. The General as well as the speech which here taken sample i.e. the delivery of the speech we often encounter on official occasions. Speech itself was the one type of speech that contains a series of sentences that were presented in writing or orally in welcoming an event or activity that will be executed. in an activity involving multiple people, either officially or unofficially. When someone does a allotment speech at a time when it is also speech style we can find.

In Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008) Speech defined as formal talk given to an audience. In accordance with its specific nature has 6 innaguration

speech according to the Haryanta (2009), one of them a liability speech ushered an accountability report is submitted accordingly.

As well as being performed by the officials after the inauguration done. It can be found for example at the time of appointment of Mr. Anies Baswedan i.e. Governor of Jakarta that delivered a speech in front of hundreds of citizens who attend prenatal appointment of Governor and Deputy Gubernur DKI Jakarta, in the courtyard of the Town Hall Central Jakarta on Monday evening, October 16th, 2017. A day after as Governor of DKI Jakarta period in 2017 to 2020, Anies Baswedan was criticized by netizens. The trigger that is the content of his speech which lasts about 22 minutes after the handover office stating "pribumi ditindas" which is taken from the phrase "dulu kita semua pribumi ditindas dan dikalahkan" by netizens was a sentence of sentiment negative to non indigenous.

Not only in innauguration speech by Anies Baswedan. In Anies Baswedan interview at Mata Najwa that also to drawn the speech style that use by Anies Baswedan. The interview had many viewers in their channel in youtube until 1.713 which in this speech talked about controversial issues of Tanah Abang and another case again. Where it was occurred at Mata Najwa studio on January 25th, 2018.

The style of the language would been always present where talking is done. From the style of the language itself can reflect one's character while talking. As well as being performed by Anies Baswedan while delivering speech before the citizens of Jakarta, where the conclusion of what was communicated by him also can to see from the speech style which was owned by him. Residents

who hear and also see will reap the ultimate conclusions presented by Anies Baswedan. Nor would we just see the writing can infer what was submitted by Anies Baswedan where again it in the condition of seeing half of the contents.

Therefore, the author has an interest to investigate speech style used by Anies Baswedan in communicating in front hundreds of citizens in the time after the inauguration of the Governor and in the interview on 100 Hari Anies – Sandi. Where the style of language used by Anies Baswedan determine the identity and characters between them which also suit within the situation he have. From the explanation above, which is why researchers feel interested want to dig about a speech style that has been used Anies Baswedan. This research was given the title **"Speech Style in Anies Baswedan's Speech"**

B. Identification of the Problem

In relationship to the background of the study, the researcher identified the problems as follows:

1. Jakarta's citizens have misperception to the speech delivered by Anies Baswedan
2. Some information was not delivered correctly
3. There was controversial issues in Anies Baswedan speech

C. The Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this research focused on sociolinguistic studies and it was limited on the type of speech style used by Anies Baswedan speech in

inauguration of Governor at Jakarta on Monday, October 16th, 2017 night and in interview 100 Hari Anies – Sandi at Mata Najwa on January 25th, 2018.

D. The Formulation of Problem

Based on the background of study, the problems were formulate in question as follows:

1. What types of speech style were used by Anies Baswedan speech?
2. What type of speech style was dominantly used by Anies Baswedan?
3. How was the speech style used by Anies Baswedan in the speech?

E. The Objectives of Study

Based on the problems of the study, the aimed of this sthudy were:

1. To describe the types of speech style was used by Anies Baswedan
2. To determine the most dominant type of speech syle was used by Anies Baswedan
3. To elaborate how the spech style was used by Anies Baswedan in his speech

F. The Significance of the Study

Findings of the study were expected to relevant theoretically and practically, where they are expect to enrich the theories of linguistics especially about speech style specifically in literary work.

Theoretically, the findings of researcher were expected to:

1. Add up new horizon theoretically linguistics, especially to the application of speech style
2. To be references for further studies related to speech style in give speech in front of audience

Practically, the findings of the study were useful for:

1. The students of UMSU as reference for them who were interested in studying sociolinguistic and interested in conducting any further studies in speech style
2. The readers, especially for the students of UMSU, the result of the study can introduce them which referred to speech style and its realization in social life, especially against those who have the opportunity of doing a speech at an event certain
3. Listener, can help them to introduce that their style in language show their characteristic and can enrich their knowledge about speech style
4. A public speaker, can be a guide for them in maintaining the interaction between speaker and listener in the context of communicating.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

The term sociolinguistics was used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society. It was a broad area of investigation that developed through the interaction of linguistics with a number of other academic disciplines. It has strong connections with anthropology through the study of language and culture, and with sociology through the investigation of the role language plays in the organization of social groups and institutions. It is also tied to social psychology, particularly with regard to how attitudes and perceptions were expressed and how in-group and out-group behaviors are identified. We use all these connections when we try to analyze language from a social perspective.

1. Language and Society

Language was both a system of communication between individuals and a social phenomenon. The area of language and society were intended to show how the use of language was governed by such factors as class, gender, race, etc. A subsection of this area was sociolinguistic which concerned with form and use of language in different cultures and to what extent the development of language had been influenced by cultural environment.

1.1 Social Dialects

Whereas the traditional study of regional dialects tended to concentrate on the speech of people in rural areas, the study of social dialects had been mainly concerned with speakers in towns and cities. In the social study of dialect, it was social class that mainly used to define groups of speakers as having something in common. The two main groups were generally identified as “middle class,” those who have more years of education and perform non-manual work, and “working class,” those who have fewer years of education and perform manual work of some kind. So, when we refer to “working-class speech,” we are talking about a social dialect. The terms “upper” and “lower” are used to further subdivide the groups, mainly on an economic basis, making “upper-middle-class speech” another type of social dialect or sociolect.

As in all dialect studies, only certain features of language use were treated as relevant in the analysis of social dialects. These features are pronunciations, words or structures that are regularly used in one form by working-class speakers and in another form by middle-class speakers. In Edinburgh, Scotland, for example, the word home is regularly pronounced as [he m], as if rhyming with name, among lower-working-class speakers, and as [hom], as if rhyming with foam, among middle-class speakers. It’s a small difference in pronunciation, but it’s an indicator of social status. A more familiar example might be the verb ain’t, as in I ain’t finished yet, which is generally used more often in working-class speech than in middle-class speech.

When we look for other examples of language use that might be characteristic of a social dialect, we treat class as the social variable and the pronunciation or word as the linguistic variable. Then try to investigate the extent to which there was systematic variation involving the two variables by counting how often speakers in each class use each version of the linguistic variable. This isn't usually an all-or-nothing situation, so studies of social dialects typically report how often speakers in a particular group use a certain form rather than find that only one group or the other uses the form.

2. Speech Style

Speech style is one of the most challenging aspects of sociolinguistic variation. The basic principle of language style is that an individual speaker does not always talk in the same way on all occasions. Style means that speakers have alternatives or choices- a 'that way' which could have been chosen instead of a 'this way'. Speakers talk in different ways in different situations, and these different ways of speaking can carry different social meanings. There were several speech style by experts, in 1966 William Labov has found there were 2 style of speech style and in 1972 Martin Joos has found 6 style of speech style.

2.1 Types of Speech Style

According to William Labov (2006) in his book "*The Social Stratification of English in New York City*" speech style here means the form of language that the speaker uses which characterized by the degree of formality. He identified the styles in two classes such as casual style, and careful style.

Speech style as a social feature of language use. The most basic distinction in speech style is between formal uses and informal uses. Formal style is when we pay more careful attention to how we're speaking and informal style is when we pay less attention. They are sometimes described as "careful style" and "casual style."

Labov's approach to style in sociolinguistics is much more strictly defined on both the social and linguistic dimensions. Labov pioneered in his 1966 New York City study a means of eliciting different styles of speech from people within a single interview. In his recorded interviews, as well as conversing with his informants, he had them carry out a series of language tasks, each of which was designed to focus more and more of the speaker's attention on to their speech. When the speaker talked to someone else rather than the interviewer, or discussed topics which got them particularly involved, they were likely to be paying the least attention to their speech, and Labov called this 'casual' speech. When the speaker was answering questions in typical interview fashion, they would be paying rather more attention to their speech and so produced 'careful' style. When they read aloud a brief passage of a story, they would give still more attention to their pronunciation.

According to Martin Joos (1972) in his book "*The Five Clocks*". He classified both spoken and written style into five levels. They are such as follow:

a. Frozen

It is the most formal style that usually used in respectful situation or formal ceremony. It was also called oratorical style which characterized by the

very careful, has fixed form, and has symbolic or historical nature. Example of it; “Yes Your Honor”, “Yes my Lord”, “I object...”, and so on.

b. Formal

Generally, it is used in the formal events, talks about the serious problem such as in the formal speeches and official meeting. The characteristics of formal language were its careful and standard speech, low tempo speech, technical vocabulary, complex and divergence grammatical structure, use of full name address, avoidance of main word repetition and its use of synonyms. For example, “may I help you Mr. John?”

c. Consultative

It is used in some group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade speech conversation, etc. it was the most operational among the other styles. One of the characteristics of consultative language is its tendency of average speed, which is higher than formal style. The sentence tend to be shorter (resemble or indeed, phrase) and less well planned (tend to spontaneous). Since it is spontaneous, people tend to repeat some unnecessary words, choose the wrong word choice or use many slang or jargon. For example by giving like “oh”, “uh-uh”, “I see”, “Yes.”

d. Casual

It is often used in the conversation between friends or family. It is usually applied in daily conversation, in relaxed time such as when they picnic or sport, etc. It also uses colloquial words (informal words, and usually apply in daily

conversation). In this style people often use slang language where the sentences tend to be shortened and the disappearing word. Example: “Thanks”, “Believe I can do it.”

e. Intimate

It is a style among intimate members of a family or friends that do not need a complete language with clear articulation. It is enough to use short utterances. Another characteristic of this style is grammar unnecessarily used here, because it can bring disorder to this intimate style.

From Labov and Joos' s speech style types above, we can draw the conclusion that the style of language can be influenced by the audience who is listening while we are speaking which in this case we do the language style adjustment that we must use according to the context.

3. Speech Communities

Sociolinguistics is the study of language use within or among groups of speakers. What are groups? ‘Group’ is a difficult concept to define but one we must try to grasp. For our purposes, a group must have at least two members but there is really no upper limit to group membership. People can group together for one or more reasons: social, religious, political, cultural, familial, vocational, avocational, etc. The group may be temporary or quasi-permanent and the purposes of its members may change. A group is also more than its members for they may come and go. They may also belong to other groups and may or may not meet face-to-face. The organization of the group may be tight or loose and the

importance of group membership is likely to vary among individuals within the group, being extremely important to some and of little consequence to others. An individual's feelings of identity are closely related to that person's feelings about groups in which he or she is a member, feels strong commitment, and finds some kind of success. Lyons' opinion as Wardhaugh (2002) speech community is all people who use a particular language. However, it really shifts the issue to make the definition of a language also the definition of speech community.

4. The Place of Style

Style is a pivotal construct in the study of sociolinguistic variation. Stylistic variability in speech affords us the possibility of observing linguistic change in progress (Labov 1966). Moreover, since all individuals and social groups have stylistic repertoires, the styles in which they are recorded must be taken into account when comparing them. Finally, style is the locus of the individual's internalization of broader social distributions of variation (Eckert and Rickford). In spite of the centrality of style, the concerted attention that has been paid to the relation of variation to social categorizations and configurations has not been equaled by any continuous focus on style. In other words, this case have focused on the relation between variation and the speaker's place in the world, at the expense of the speaker's strategies with respect to this place.

5. Speech

Speech is a greeting with a good arrangement to convey to the crowd. Examples of speeches such as state speeches, welcome speeches of the day,

speeches of encouragement, speech events or events, and so forth. A good speech can give a positive impression to the people who heard the speech. Good speech or public speaking skills can help to achieve a good career path.

B. Relevant Studies

This research took some relevant studies to support it. The first research had been done by Alinda (2017). The research tells about three concepts of speech styles used by broadcasters on UMSU M-radio on Demand programs, namely: formal style, consultative style, and casual style. The purpose of broadcasters using variations in style in broadcasting is to maintain their relationship between them in communication. In addition, broadcasters also provide information, education, and news based on mission and broadcasting vision. Counted (18.91%) for formal style, (37.84%) for consultative style, and (43.25%) for casual style. It can be concluded with the dominant casual style used by the broadcaster in communication to the listener who likes to keep the relationship between them and there is no gap between the broadcaster and the listener.

The second research had been conducted by Citra (2014). In the thesis entitled *An Analysis of the Language Styles Found in the "King's Speech Movie"*, the things was focus in this thesis are what styles are occurred in every interaction or conversation that Bertie (King George VI). The writer found that all syles is occurred in the Bertie's conversation and type of the dominantly in the movie is Consultative style (34%), next followed by casual style (31%), formal and intimate style (16%), and frozen style (3%).

Both of the researches above said the speech style can be identified through situations when the speaker speaks, whether official or casual, public or secret, who listens to us when talking, whether it be our friends, parents or people we do not know. The purpose of using the speech style above both explains that the use of speech style should be in accordance with the context in which we live and also those who listen to it. Because it is also that has a function as a keeper our comfort to the listener when communicating.

C. Conceptual Framework

In communication, there are several aspects that influence the used of it such as dialect, variation, register of the language, and style. Style is well known as variety of language, style refers to ways of speaking, how speakers use the resource of language variation to make meaning in social encounters. The distinctive manner in which people express themselves in a particular situation. When people use English to communicate, they should observe about the condition and situation. The consideration of situation and condition of language usage make English more complex to learn. This context of communication creates variation of language. Style plays an important role conveying a message. The using of style will influence the meaning and certain due to the situation.

Most of the community especially the youth use of the mass media as a place for communication and information exchange. The mass media is the public consumption, which generally place the public can see, read, and hear and get the latest information. As with youtube as part of other mass media that serve the public to get information. In youtube we can find a variety of things from different

sources. As well as the public figures, it is not rare to be able to see them from the mass media. Each of the characters who were involved in the manufacture or source of video on youtube is no doubt has a speech style they bring. one of the public figures were taken here is Mr. Anies Baswedan while giving innauguration speech after from the inauguration of Governor of Jakarta and speech in interview 100 Hari Anies – Sandi: Kontroversi Tanah Abang at Mata Najwa.

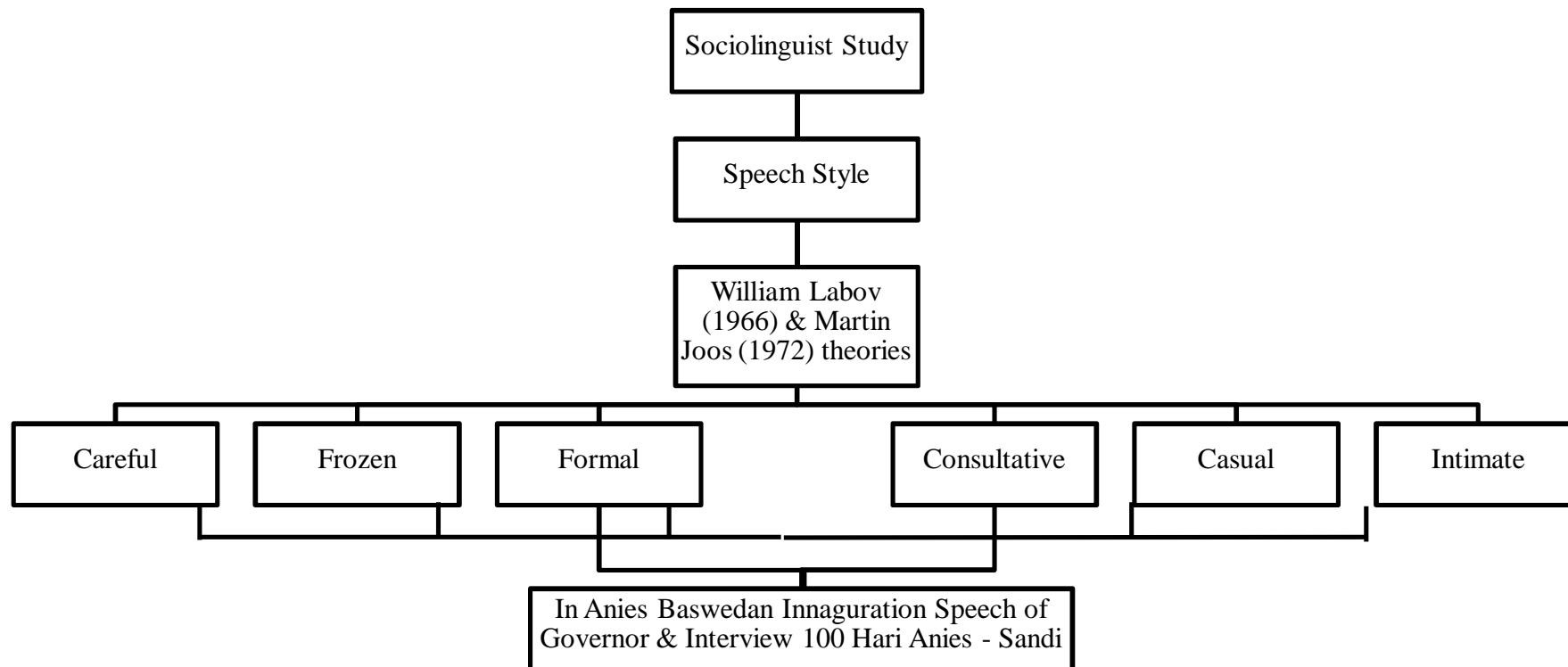


Chart 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study was conducted by applying a qualitative research design. According to Denzim and Lincoln (2000) describe qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative research study in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials-case study, personal, historical, interactional, and visual texts-that describe routine and problematic moment and meaning in individuals' lives. Qualitative research itself focuses on contextualize findings, interpret behavior and intention, quality and understand perspectives.

B. Source of Data

Source of data in this research was taken from two speech delivered by Anies Baswedan during speech in front of Jakarta citizens on October 16th, 2017 night at City Hall in Jakarta after the inauguration of Jakarta's Governor period 2017 - 2020, quoted from video that had 22 minutes of duration and speech by Anies Baswedan in interview 100 Hari Anies – Sandi at Mata Najwa on January 25th, 2018 which during 83 minutes were taken from youtube.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

As said by Gay and Airasian (2000) that the collection of data through observation, interview, personal and official documents, photographs, recordings, pictures and informal conversation in its entirety is a source of data qualitative. The most common sources used are observation, interview and documents, sometimes used together and sometimes individually. All types of data has one key aspect in General, its analysis mainly depends on the skills of integrative and interpretive of the researcher. The interpretation is necessary because the data collected is rarely shaped figures and because the data is rich in detail and length.

In this case, the author uses the technique of collecting data with the documentation. As said by Sugiono (2014), the document is a record of events that have already passed. The document could have shaped the writing, pictures, or the monumental works from someone. Documents that shaped the writing e.g. diary, life history, story, biography, rules, policy. Documents in the form of images, such as photographs, drawings, sketches of life and others. documents that shaped the work of for example works of art in the form of pictures, sculpture, film, video, and more.

Documentary technique used to collect data from the sources of non human. This resource consists of documents and such video recordings. As quoted by Damaianti and Syamsuddin against Lincoln and Guba (2011), defines "record" as any writings or statements prepared for the individual or organization with the goal of proving the existence of an event. The tool that used in collecting the data are a pen, a book, and a hand phone, this tools used for documenting the activities

of Anies Baswedan time after the inauguration of the Governor of Jakarta and interview at Mata Najwa. The procedures of administrating the data as follows:

1. listening to the recording of Anies Baswedan speech
2. Transcribing the text of Anies Baswean speech
3. Make classifying types of speech style use by Anies Baswedan

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The data analysis of this research based on Miles and Huberman (2014), there were three steps of data analysis namely data reduction, data display, and drawing or verification conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

Reduction of data referred to the process of voters, focus, simplification, abstraction, and the transformation of raw data occurring in field notes written. Data obtained from the field amount to quite a lot, it then needs to be carefully recorded and detailed. The longer the researchers analyze, then the amount of data going to the more complex, and intricate. For it needs to be soon conducted data analysis through data reduction. Reduction of data means a form of analysis that sharpen, summarize, choosing things, focus on the things that are important, look for themes and pattern later.

2. Display Data

The second major step of data analysis was activities of data display. We can interpret "display" as a collection of information arranged that allows describing the conclusions and taking action. The purpose of our work, we

became convinced that a better display was a main entrance to the valid qualitative analysis. The display includes various types of matrix, graph, chart, and work network. All were designed to assemble the information arrayed in an who can be accessed directly, a practical form, so researchers can see what is happening and can properly describe the conclusions justified or moves to the next stage of the analysis display might suggest that beneficial.

Once again, take notes carefully, as with the reduction of data, creating and using the display was not something separate from the analysis, it is part of the analysis. Designing the columns and rows of a matrix for qualitative data and determine which data must be inserted into cells, also called activity analysis.

3. Drawing or Verification Conclusion

The third step of the analysis was activities of withdrawal and verification conclusion. From the beginning of the data collection, qualitative researchers begin to decide whether the meaning of something, take note of the regularity, the patterns, the explanation, the possible configurations, casual groove, and proposition. Researchers who were competent can handle these conclusions clearly, maintaining honesty and suspicions, but the conclusion is still far away, just started and the first was still vague, then increased to explicit and fundamental.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of speech style were from two speeches delivered by Anies Baswedan. There were speech in Innauguration of DKI Jakarta Governor and in the interview of 100 Hari Anies – Sandi: Kontroversi Tanah Abang” at Mata Najwa. The step of collecting data in this research began with video recording of Anies Baswedan during Anies Baswedan’s speech. The Utterances had been transcribed into written text by watching and listening the video recorder carefully. The data were listened repeatedly to get the maximal research. Then, the transcription of all the utterances were made.

Theoretically speech style divided into 6 style by William Labov and Marthin Joos. Having analyzed the data was founded 48 utterances used by Anies Baswedan in innauguration speech and 176 utterances used by Anies Baswedan in interview at Mata Najwa to be analyzed which related to the theory.

B. Data Analysis

The data analysis was done in line with Miles and Huberman (2014), there are three steps of data analysis namely data reduction, data display, and drawing or verification conclusion.

In data reduction, the first step of it was data selection. The data were obtained from all utterances that uttered by Anies Baswedan in Inauguration speech of Governor and interview of 100 hari Anies – Sandi. Then the researcher tried to select whether the utterance that were speech style. After that, researcher focused on speech style which contained speech style from the data that have been selected in order to make sure that it was really suitable as the data. In this process, the bold-typed was used as the sign of utterances related to the strategies. Next, simplified the types of speech style and the dominantly of speech style of Anies Baswedan in Inauguration speech of Governor and interview of 100 hari Anies – Sandi were given some codes in order to make them easier to be classified in each category. The researcher placed them into table that presented in data analysis with each category by categorizing the utterances into type of speech style and dominantly of speech style. Then the researcher was make the data analysis describing in tabulation. The step in here became the information or unification of important ideas from the researcher in answering two research problem that are the types of speech style and the dominantly of speech style that used. The last step of it was maked in tables.

In data display, that the place of the data has organization was explored and described in detail description in order to be easier to drawn the conclution and also to reader more to know why something in the way it. It also aimed to sort the data into group or category. In this case, the researcher made the organization by showing the data in the table to put each categorization of speech style utilized by Anies Baswedan in Inauguration speech of Governor and interview of 100 hari

Anies – Sandi. Then, concept made the data display into tables, some of the data were display and analyzed the detail description of data that was be presentative of each categories.

In drawing verification conclusion, the data were interpreted and drawn a meaning from the data display. In drawing verification conclusion, the data were interpreted and drawn a meaning from the data display. Data display and drawing verification conclusion were the step that would answer the research problems. The data was analyzed to answer three question of formulation of problem, there were the kind of Anies Baswedan's speech style, dominantly speech style that used by Anies Baswedan and how Anies Baswedan used the speech style in Inauguration speech of Governor and interview of 100 hari Anies – Sandi.

1. Kinds of Speech Style Used by Anies Baswedan

There were several speech style by experts, in 1966 William Labov has found there were 2 style of speech style and in 1972 Martin Joos has found 6 style of speech style. Theoretically, speech style divided into 6 style by Willam Labov and Marthin Joos. Having analyzed the data founded there were five concept kinds of speech style used by Anies Baswedan, namely Careful style, Frozen style, Formal style, Consultative style and Casual style in two speech of Anies Baswedan. Which there were divide into same each on Anies Baswedan speach

a. Concept of Careful Style

Theoretically, careful style is a style that ensures a cautious speaker and repeats the sentence to clarify the meaning of the word. Based on there were 7

careful styles in inauguration speech and 28 careful styles in interview on Mata Najwa, such as

- (1) ”**Saudara-saudara sekian.. saudara-saudara sekalian** yang saya hormati”

From the example (1), it showed Anies Baswedan gave information to listener with repetition for aimed to make clearly of acceptance information. It can look in repetition of “Saudara-saudara sekian.. saudara-saudara sekalian”. Anies get more time to said this word clearly. This utterance had in inauguration speech of Governor and another example of careful style in some place, such as

- (2) “Dalam pepatah Banjar dikatakan 'Salapik sakaguringan, sabantal sakalang gulu' satu tikar tempat tidur, satu bantal **penyengge.. penyangga** leher.”

In example (2), same case was showed Anies Baswedan gave information to listener with repetition for aimed to make clearly of acceptance information. It can look in repetition of “penyengge.. penyangga,” it showed if Anies change the letter of “e” to “a” for make clearly word which so that the word have meaning. And another example of careful style also showed in Anies’s interview at Mata Najwa of 100 Hari Anies – Sandi, such as

- (3) “**nah jadi/ prak../ dengan** kita menyiapkan tempat maka kita akan bisa memenuhi trotoar secara jelas.”

The example (3) showed Anies Baswedan also gave information to listener with repetition for aimed to make clearly of acceptance information. It can look in the word ”prak../ dengan kita”, Anies was repeating what he said because

he know the word before it was wrong. Another example of Anies Baswedan speech at Mata Najwa, such as

- (4) “karena itu kita cek dengan pengamatan lapangan yang kita lakukan/ **dan itu yang**/dan kita juga bukan untuk debatya ya/ tapi kita menunjukkan ini dalam rangka menyelesaikan masalah kemacetan/ sekarang bayangkan.”

When Anies try to said something, Anies stop for a minute and make a new word from he was thing. “Dan itu yang/dan kita juga bukan untuk debatya ya” in this example showed if Anies maked clearly the word for drive away gap of information between listener. For another example, such as

- (5) “semuanya kita lakukan dua mingguan dengan atau **tanpa naj/ mata najwa** kita akan lakukan evaluasi”

The example (5) in same place on Mata Najwa. Anies try to make a clerly word for understanding by listener because in this utterance, he get a opposition from Najwa Sihab. So that, he try more be clearly word in the second time. The example (1) and (5) was same example, that because in this example Anies try to make clearly word when before it Anies tlaking with minus letter of word, so that Anies make a clearly word after it.

Careful style was the style when the speaker maked a clearly statement for understanding by listener. from all example of Anies Baswedan in innuguratin speech of Governor and interview at Mata Najwa ecspecially on 100 Hari Anies – Sandi, that has showed what the mean of careful style.

b. Concept of Frozen Style

Usually frozen style used in respectful situation or formal caremony. It was also called oratorical style which characterized by the very careful, has fixed form, and has symbolic or historical nature. In this study there were 26 frozen style that used by Anies Baswedan in innauguration speech of Governor, such as

- (6) “Bismillahirrahmaanirrahiim. Alhamdulillah Rabbilalamin Washolatu wassalamu 'ala asrofil ambiya iwal mursalin saiddina wa habibina wa maulana muhammadin wa'ala alihi wasohbihi aj ma'in. Amma ba'du.”

The example (6) was showed when Anies Baswedan using frozen style in his speech of Governor Inauguration. In formal situation Anies get frozen style to give speech in front of DKI J akarta Citizens. It looked in the formal word of Anies Baswedan use, and onether example, suc as

- (7) “Jakarta adalah melting pot/ Jakarta adalah pusat berkumpulnya berbagai manusia dari seluruh Nusantara/ Bukan hanya Nusantara bahkan berkumpul dari berbagai penjuru dunia/ Di kota ini interaksi adalah bagian dari sejarahnya/ Dan di kota ini pula masyarakat Betawi telah menjadi sebaik-baiknya tuan rumah bagi Jakarta.”

The example (7) also to showed why Anies Baswedan to use frozen style to speech in front of DKI Jakarta citizens. She used the good and complex structure to speech, it means of using the frozen style. Next of example the using frozen style by Anies Basedan, such as

- (8) “Warga Jakarta telah bersuara dan telah terpaut dalam satu rasa yang sama yaitu keadilan bagi semua/ Maka dengan mengucap syukur dan doa kepada Allah SWT yang Maha Penolong Yang Maha Melindungi/ Alhamdulillah sebuah fase perjuangan telah terlewati.”

The example (8) above, Anies Baswedan also used Frozen Style to communicate with the citizens of DKI Jakarta in inauguration speech. There was the formal area, so that Anies Baswedan used the some frozen style to speech until the end of his speech.

c. Formal Style

Theoretically, formal style used in formal events, talk about serious problem like in the formal speeches and official meeting. The characteristics of formal language were its careful and standard speech, low tempo speech, technical vocabulary, complex and divergence grammatical structure, use of full name address, avoidance of main word repetition and its use of synonyms. In this study there were 132 formal style that used by Anies Baswedan. Especially 15 formal style in inauguration speech and 117 formal style in interview at Mata Najwa, such as

- (9) “Lembar baru bagi Jakarta malam hari ini telah dibuka/ Saudara- saudara semua, hari ini lembar baru kembali dibuka untuk perjalanan panjang kota Jakarta/ ketika niat lurus telah dituntaskan/ ketika ikhtiar gotong royong dalam makna yang sesungguhnya dan didukung dengan doa yang tanpa henti terus dipanjatkan/ maka pertolongan dan ketetapan Allah SWT telah datang/ Tak ada yang bisa menghalangi apa yang telah ditetapkan oleh-Nya/ Tak ada pula yang bisa mewujudkan apa yang ditolak-Nya.”

The example (9) drawn if Anies Baswedan used the formal style. It was looking by the structure he used, “Lembar baru bagi Jakarta malam hari ini telah dibuka” it not the complex structure that produce by Anies Baswedan in formal situation. Another example of formal style by Anies, such as

- (10)“cukup satu/ jangan merasa paling tahu dan jangan pernah merasa paling benar/ kenapa?/ yang kita kelola ini adalah kepentingan yang bervariasi/ jadi harus bicara/ lakukan seperti yang kita kerjakan sekarang/ satu bulan kita kerjakan/ kita akan panggil semuanya/ dan panggil itu yang memang pihak yang relevan, yang grosir, yang di dalam, yang di pinggir, yang PKL, yang jalan kaki/ dan kita tunjukan/ ini surve yang kita kerjakan terus pengalaman di lapangan seperti apa/ lalu kita lakukan modifikasi-modifikasi penyesuaian.”

The example (10) above, showed that Anies Baswedan gave information to listener in formal situation it was on Mata Najwa studio, where he was talking about serious problem but had not complex structure “jangan merasa paling tahu dan jangan pernah merasa paling benar”. More example of this style, such as

- (11)“inilah kenyataan di lapangan/ justru ketika seperti itu ini ditempatkan sebagai feedback/ bahwa kita mencoba menyelesaikan masalah/ kemudian ada muncul reaksi dan karna kita datangnya pagi/ kebanyakan dari ee pembeli maupun penjual belum muncul di situ/ jadinya sebagian/ dan saya ingin sampaikan ketika.”

This was another example (11) of formal style that used by Anies Baswedan. In this example there look if Anies Baswedan more relax to speech and also Anies Baswedan does not used the perfect structure but in this uttererance also in the formal situation that was in Mata Najwa studio. The simply kind of this style was formal style use in formal situation only with standart structure or the speaker more relax to speech in this speech style.

d. Consultative Style

Theoretically, consultative style is that shown our norm for coming to term with strangers who speak our language but whose personal stock of information may be different. The characteristics of formal language were its careful and

standard speech, low tempo speech, technical vocabulary, complex and divergence grammatical structure, use of full name address, avoidance of main word repetition and its use of synonyms. In this concept, there were 18 consultative used by Anies Baswedan interview at Mata Najwa, such as

- (12) “**oo gini** jadi itu kan groundbreaking kita/ kita sekarang sedang membangun sarana jaya/ sarana jaya membangun 703 unit itu ada tipe 21 dan tipe 36 ya.”

The example (12) above, Anies Baswedan used consultative style to show relationship communication between listener and himself but still stay in formal area. It drawn by choosing word like “oo gini.” Using the word like ooh, oo, and ect, that mean of use the consultative style. Another example of used consultative syle by Anies Baswedan, such as

- (13) “mbak nana berapa kali ke tanah abang?/ kalo datang ke sana siang/ **wooh lebih ramai lagi itu.**”

Like example (12) , example (13) also given the some explanation. The word “wooh” that used by Anies Baswedan refer to consultative speech style which the sentences tend to be shorter and less well planned. Next example of it, such as

- (14) “**aa urusan mereka la naek apa.**”

Example (14) more clear looking of Anies Baswedan if he used consultative speech in this utterance. When the speaker was speech in some group discussion and also use the sentence tend be shorter in spontaneous time, it means if the speaker was using the consultative speech.

e. Casual style

Theoretically, casual style is style used among friends or family when a formal situation. It also use colloquial words (informal words, and usually apply in daily conversation). In this style people often use slang language where the sentences tend to be shortened and the disappearing word. In this concept there were 13 casual style used by Anies Baswedan speech in interview at Mata Najwa, such as,

(15)” karna itu ee saya berharap pesan itu bisa lebih ee konsisten kalo bang Sandi maaf plas plos/ beliau kira-kira **apa aja gitu bro diambilin terus.**”

Example (15) above, Anies Baswedan showed their way in maintaining relationship to listener. This way can make listener be more enjoy in communication and no gap between listener and Anies Baswedan. Another example of it, such as

(16)“ya mengacu kepada **diri sendiri dong**/ ya masa ke yang lain.”

Example (16) of Anies Baswedan gave explanation if it in formal situation speaker can using casual speech to get relationship like with a friend to be more enjoy. Anies Baswedan use “dong” in him sentence, that mean of used casual style. More example of casual style, such as

(17)“begini/ nanti seperti becak lagi pesannya jadi keliru/ saya tidak ingin/ ngak **tapi saya jelaskan aja nana**”

Example (17) above was give explanation about Anies Baswedan which said the name of listerner Najwa Sihab with her nick name “nana.” This sentence

used casual style, it can look why Anies make a relax communication within Najwa Sihab. This style become in formal situation but with a listener who as a friend.

2. The Most Dominantly Speech Style Used by Anies Baswedan

Having analyzed the data, the researcher determine the most dominant speech style used by Anies Baswedan in two conditions that were in innauguration of Governor and interview at Mata Najwa. To make it clear, it can be seen in table below:

Table 4.1
The Kind of Speech Style Used by Anies Baswedan in Innauguration of Governor

No	The Kinds of Speech Style	Amount	Persentage
1	Careful	7	14,6%
2	Frozen	26	54,2%
3	Formal	15	31,2%
Total		48	100%

From Table 4.1 it can be found that there were 7 (14,6%) for careful style, 26 (54,2%) for frozen style and 15 (31,2%) for formal style. It can be concluded that frozen style dominantly was used by Anies Baswedan in innauguration of speech style. For make it clear, it can be drawn in chart below:

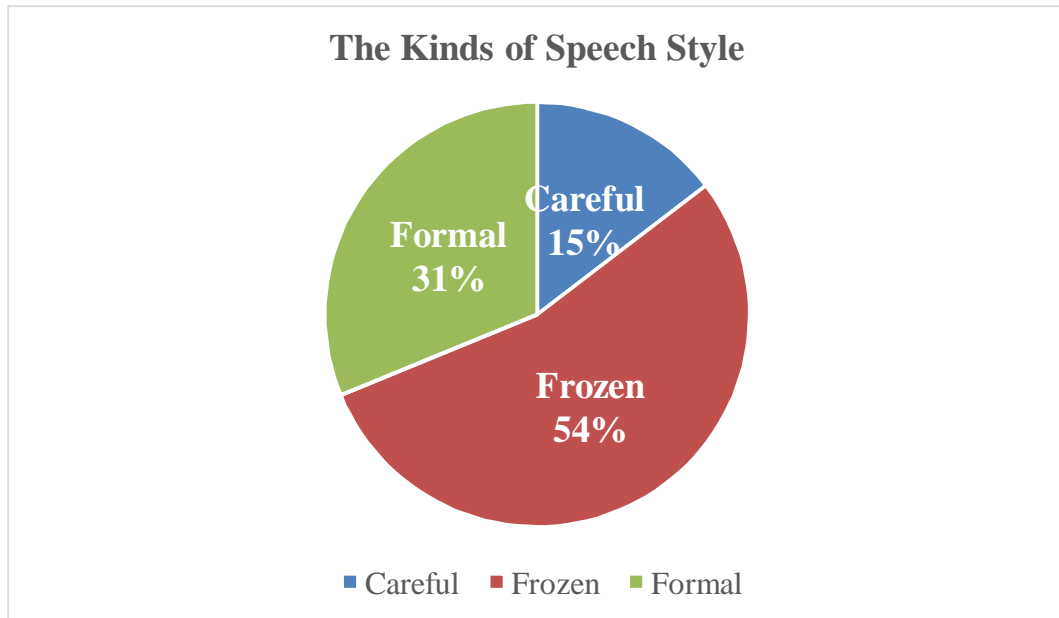


Chart 4.1
The Result of Speech Style Used by Anies Baswedan in Innauguration of Governor

The dominant of speech style used by Anies Baswedan in Innauguration of Governor was frozen style and the dominant of speech style that used by Anies Baswedan in interview on Mata Najwa can be seen in table below:

Table 4.2
Kind of Speech Style Used by Anies Baswedan in Interview on Mata Najwa

No	The Kinds of Speech Style	Amount	Percentage
1	Careful	28	15,9%
2	Formal	117	66,5%
3	Consultative	18	10,2%
4	Casual	13	7,4%
Total		176	100%

From Table 4.1 it can be found that there were 28 (15,9%) for careful style, 117 (66,5%) for formal style, 18 (10,2%) for consultative and 13 (7,4%) for

casual style. It can be concluded that formal style dominantly was used by Anies Baswedan. For make it clear, it can be drawn in chart below:

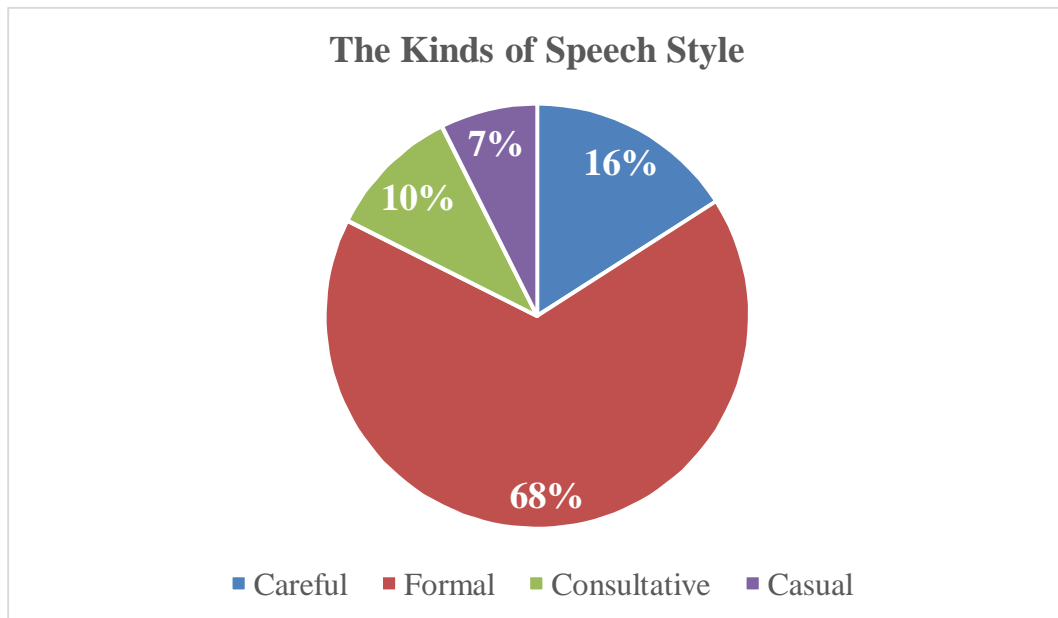


Chart 4.2
The Result of Speech Style Used by Anies Baswedan in Interview on Mata Najwa

The dominant of speech style used by Anies Baswedan in Innauguration of Governor was frozen style and the dominant of speech style that used by Anies Baswedan in interview at Mata Najwa was formal style.

3. The Way of Anies Baswedan Used Speech Style

In this study drawn the speech style that used by Anies Baswedan when get two speech of Anies Baswedan speech. The first speech in innauguration of Governor and the second in interview at Mata Najwa studio. From this speech style by Anies Baswedan researcher gain if using of speech style it can be specify by the place, condition and who as a listener we have. Like in Innauguration speech, looking at Anies speech in this case. Anies Baswedan more used frozen

style and another situation like in interview at Mata Najwa, Anies more used formal style in his speech. That means of using speech style by Anies Baswedan can be look at the place, situations and who as a listener when the speaker speech, whether official or casual, public or secret, who listens to us when talking, whether it be our friends, parents or people we do not know.

C. Research finding

After analysis of the data obtained in this study, it can be argued some of the findings as follows:

1. There were five concepts of speech style used by Anies Baswedan in innauguration speech of Governor and interview at Mata Najwa, namely: careful style, frozen style, formal style, consultative style and casual style. When he used each of it on some situation, like careful style used by Anies if he make clearly word to said that came to every situation. Another style was frozen style used by Anies Baswedan if he talking serious problem in formal situation that also used the good structure of sentences. Formal style was used by Anies on formal or informal situation whitout the good structure of sentences. Consultative style used by Anies in more relax situation to make a good relationship with listener. and the last was casual style, the casual style used by Anies Baswedan if he feel talking with a friend, that also meaning of make a good relationship with listener.

2. There were 48 speech style used by Anies Baswedan in innauguration speech that divided into 7 (14,6%) for careful style, 26 (54,2%) for frozen style and 15 (31,2%) for formal style. The kind of speech style in interview of 100 Hari Anies Sandi at Mata Najwa that divided into 28 (15,9%) for careful style, 117 (66,5%) for formal style, 18 (10,2%) for consultative and 13 (7,4%) for casual style. It can be concluded that frozen style dominantly was used by Anies Baswedan in innauguration speech of Governor and formal style dominantly was used by Anies Baswedan in interview at Mata Najwa.
3. Anies Baswedan used speech style by looking the place, condition and who as listener where he speech. Another place, condition and listener make Anies Baswedan used another variation of speech style

D. Discussion

Based on the analysis of data above were some analyzed of the speech style used by Anies Baswedan in innauguration speech of Governor and in interview 100 Hari Anies – Sandi at Mata Najwa. Theoretically any six style by William Labov and Marthin Joos. Where in two speech by Anies in this study showed any five style used by Anies Baswedan in his speech. The dominant of Anies Baswedan speech was frozen style in innauguration speech of Governor and formal style in interview at Mata Najwa. In innauguration speech of Governor showed if Anies Baswedan dominantly used frozen style, it because the situation he get. In innauguration speech front of citizent that means of formal situation.

And another situation was interview on Mata Najwa. Interview on Mata Najwa, Anies Baswedan dominantly used formal style. He have not used frozen style on Mata Najwa, it because Mata Najwa not the formal place to using frozen style. Based on the data showed if Anies Baswedan speech look by the place, situation and the people as listener.

Another research said, the purpose of broadcasters used variations in style broadcasting was to maintain their relationship between them in communication. Based on Alinda (2017) was showed if the speaker used variation of speech style to get relationship for them, so that the information education and news based on mission and broadcasting vission delivered fluently. In broadcaster part dominantly used casual style in communication to the listener who likes to keep the relationship between them and there is no gap between the broadcaster and the listener. From the situation as a speaker must clearly to using what the speech style must to use by looking on situation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings, it was obtained some conclusions as follows:

1. There were five concepts of speech style used by Anies Baswedan in Innauguration Speech of Governor and the Interview 100 Hari Anies – Sandi at Mata Najwa: kontroversi Tanah Abang, namely careful style, frozen style, formal style, consultative style and casual style. Especially there were careful style, frozen style and formal style used by Anies Baswedan in innauguration speech of Governor. When in Interview at Mata Najwa, Anies Baswedan used four style, namely careful style, formal style, consultative style and casual style. The aimed of Anies Baswedan used variation style in him speech was to maintain relationship among them in communication. In addition, Anies Baswedan also giving the information about the program schedule and achievements that have been achieved during he get a position as Governor of DKI Jakarta.
2. There were 48 speech style used by Anies Baswedan in Innauguration Speech that divided into 7 (14,6%) for careful style, 26 (54,2%) for frozen style and 15 (31,2%) for formal style. The kind of speech style in Interview of 100 Hari Anies Sandi at Mata Najwa that divided into 7 (14,6%) for careful style, 26 (54,2%) for frozen style and 15

(31,2%) for formal style. It can be concluded that frozen style dominantly was used by Anies Baswedan in Innauguration speech of Governor and formal style dominantly was used by Anies Baswedan in Interview at Mata Najwa

3. Anies Baswedan used speech style by looking the place, condition and who as a listener where he speech. Different place, condition and listener make Anies Baswedan used another variation of speech style. Anies Baswedan used variation speech style in his speech, in order to make a relationship between speaker and listener, whether official or casual, public or secret, who listens to us when talking, whether it is our friends, parents or people we do not know.

B. Suggestions

There were some constructive point can be suggested as the following:

1. The readers, especially for the students' UMSU, the results of the study can be purposed to introduce them which refered to speech style and it was realization in social life especially when reader get position as speaker in formal situation like speech in front of people.
2. Listener, can help them to introduce that their style in language show their characteristic and can enrich knowledge about speech style.
3. Speaker, can help them to using speech style suit with place, situation and who as a listener he get. So that, can maintain interaction between speaker and listener in communicating.

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Appendix 1

Data of Speech Style Used by Anies Baswedan in Innauguration Speech

Data	Types of Speech Style		
	Careful	Frozen	Formal
Bismillahirrahmaanirrahiim. Alhamdulillah Rabbilalamin Washolatu wassalamu 'ala asrofil ambiya iwal mursalin saiddina wa habibina wa maulana muhammadin wa'ala alihi wasohbihi aj ma'in. Amma ba'du.		ü	
Saudara-saudara semua warga Jakarta/ Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh/ Salam sejahtera. Om swastiastu. Namu buddhaya		ü	
Lembar baru bagi Jakarta malam hari ini telah dibuka/ Saudara- saudara semua, hari ini lembar baru kembali dibuka untuk perjalanan panjang kota Jakarta/ ketika niat lurus telah dituntaskan/ ketika ikhtiar gotong royong dalam makna yang sesungguhnya dan didukung dengan doa yang tanpa henti terus dipanjatkan/ maka pertolongan dan ketetapan Allah SWT telah datang/ Tak ada yang bisa menghalangi apa yang telah ditetapkan oleh-Nya/ Tak ada pula yang bisa mewujudkan apa yang ditolak-Nya			ü
Warga Jakarta telah bersuara dan telah terpaut dalam satu rasa yang sama yaitu keadilan bagi semua/ Maka dengan mengucap syukur dan doa kepada Allah SWT yang Maha Penolong Yang Maha Melindungi/ Alhamdulillah sebuah fase perjuangan telah terlewati		ü	
Hari ini sebuah amanat besar diletakkan di pundak kami berdua/ Sebuah amanat yang harus dipertanggungjawabkan dunia akhirat/ hari ini adalah penanda awal perjuangan dalam menghadirkan kebaikan, dalam menghadirkan keadilan yang diharapkan oleh seluruh rakyat Jakarta yaitu maju kotanya bahagia warganya		ü	
Hari ini saya dan Bang Sandi dilantik menjadi Gubernur dan Wakil Gubernur/ bukan bagi para pemilih kami saja tetapi bagi seluruh warga Jakarta/		ü	
Holong manjalak holong/ holong manjalak domu/ Begitu pepatah Batak mengungkapkan			ü

Data	Types of Speech Style		
	Careful	Frozen	Formal
kasih sayang akan mencari kasih sayang/ kasih sayang akan menciptakan persatuan/ Ikatan yang kemarin sempat bercerai mari kita ikat kembali, mari kita rajut kembali, mari kita kumpulkan energi yang terserak menjadi energi yang terkumpul untuk membangun kota ini bersama-sama			
Saudara-saudara, hadirin rakyat Jakarta yang dimuliakan/ Jakarta adalah tempat yang dipenuhi oleh sejarah/ setiap sudut di kota ini menyimpan lapisan kisah sejarah yang dilalui ratusan bahkan ribuan tahun/ Jakarta tidak dibangun baru kemarin/ sejak era Sunda Kelapa, Jayakarta, Batavia hingga kini Jakarta adalah kisah pergerakan peradaban manusia		ü	
Jakarta adalah melting pot/ Jakarta adalah pusat berkumpulnya berbagai manusia dari seluruh Nusantara/ Bukan hanya Nusantara bahkan berkumpul dari berbagai penjuru dunia/ Di kota ini interaksi adalah bagian dari sejarahnya/ Dan di kota ini pula masyarakat Betawi telah menjadi sebaik-baiknya tuan rumah bagi Jakarta		ü	
Saudara-saudara sekalian/ Di kota ini, semua sejarah penting republik ditorehkan/ Dua km letaknya dari tempat kita berkumpul/ para pemuda berkumpul di Kramat Raya mengumandangkan satu tanah air, satu bangsa dan satu bahasa bersama/ Hanya dua km dari tempat ini, satu km dari tempat kita berkumpul, di situ para pendiri republik, para perintis kemerdekaan berkumpul menyusun visi republik ini/ sekarang kita sebut sebagai gedung Pancasila/ Di situ mereka merumuskan garis depan, garis besar bagaimana republik ini didirikan/ Janji kemerdekaan dituliskan di tempat itu			ü
Tiga km dari kita berkumpul/ Pegangsaan Timur, di sana dikumandangkan.. dikumandangkan proklamasi kemerdekaan kita/ Saudara-saudara sekalian di tanah ini semua cita cita bangsa diungkapkan karena itu kita tidak boleh di tanah ini justru janji kemerdekaan tak terlunaskan oleh warganya	ü		
Dan ketika republik ini tegas-tegas mengatakan		ü	

Data	Types of Speech Style		
	Careful	Frozen	Formal
bahwa visinya adalah menghadirkan keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia, maka insyaallah kita sama-sama tunaikan ikhtiar itu. Di Ibu Kota harus hadir keadilan sosial bagi seluruh warga Jakarta			
Dan Jakarta ini satu dari sedikit kota.. satu dari sedikit kota di Indonesia yang merasakan kolonialisme dari dekat	ü		
Penjajahan di depan mata itu di Jakarta/ selama ratusan tahun betul tidak sekalian?/ Di tempat lain penjajahan mungkin terasa jauh tapi di Jakarta bagi orang Jakarta yang namanya kolonialisme itu di depan mata/ Dirasakan sehari-hari/ Karena itu bila kita merdeka maka janji-janji itu harus terlunaskan bagi warga Jakarta			ü
Dulu kita semua pribumi ditindas dan dikalahkan/ Kini telah merdeka, kini saatnya menjadi tuan rumah di negeri sendiri			ü
Jangan sampai Jakarta ini seperti yang dituliskan dalam pepatah Madura/ Itik seatelor, ayam singerimi/ katanya itik yang bertelor, ayam yang mengerami			ü
Kita yang bekerja keras untuk merebut kemerdekaan/ Kita yang bekerja keras untuk mengusir kolonialisme/ Kita semua harus merasakan manfaat kemerdekaan di ibu kota ini		ü	
Dan kita sekalian menginginkan Jakarta bisa menjadi layaknya sebuah arena aplikasi Pancasila		ü	
Jakarta bukan sekedar kota, dia adalah ibukota maka di kota ini Pancasila harus mengejawantah/ Pancasila harus menjadi kenyataan/ Setiap silanya harus terasa dalam keseharian		ü	
Dimulai dari hadirnya suasana ketuhanan dalam setiap sendi kehidupan kota/ Indonesia bukanlah negara berdasarkan satu agama/ Namun Indonesia juga bukan sebuah negara yang alergi agama apalagi anti agama		ü	
Ketuhanan selayaknya menjadi landasan kehidupan warga dan kehidupan bernegara sebagaimana sila pertama Pancasila, Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa		ü	
Yang kedua/ prinsip ketuhanan ini kemudian		ü	

Data	Types of Speech Style		
	Careful	Frozen	Formal
diwujudkan dengan hadirnya rasa kemanusiaan/ hadir rasa keadilan bagi seluruh rakyat, tanpa ada yang terpinggirkan, terugikan, apalagi yang tidak dimanusiakan dalam kehidupannya/ Karena itu mari kita hadirkan Jakarta yang manusiawi/ Jakarta yang beradab sebagaimana prinsip Pancasila kita/ sila kedua, kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab			
Perjuangan selanjutnya saudara sekalian/ menghadirkan persatuan dalam kehidupan kota/ tidak hanya kita merayakan keragaman tapi mari kita merayakan persatuan		ü	
Seringkali kita melewati persoalan persatuan/ Ada pepatah Aceh yang bermakna 'Cilaka rumah tanpa atap, cilaka kampung tanpa guyub', Persatuan dan keguyuban ini yang harus kita perjuangkan/ Dimulai dari meruntuhkan sekat-sekat yang menjadi penghalang interaksi antar komponen masyarakat/ Terutama pemisah antara ruang bagi mereka yang berkemampuan ekonomi dan tidak. Mari kita hadirkan Jakarta yang bersatu bagi semua karena ruang interaksi terbuka bagi semuanya		ü	
Dalam mewujudkan prinsip itu saudara sekalian/ mari kita kembalikan musyawarah menjadi tradisi kita/ sebagaimana sila keempat di dalam Pancasila kita yang bunyinya/ kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh hikmat kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan perwakilan/ Karena itu, majelis-majelis warga akan dihidupkan kembali		ü	
Semua majelis majelis warga dihidupkan/ kota ini tidak boleh hanya sekedar perintah Gubernur sampai ke bawah, dengarkan kata rakyat, maka kita hidupkan seluruh majelis-majelis yang ada di kota ini/ Ada banyak sekali majelis saudara sekalian, kita hidupkan semuanya			ü
Musyawarah kota terutama untuk menghasilkan kesepakatan dan kesepakatan/ Kalau kata orang Minang, istilahnya tuah sakatu, dalam kesepakatan berdasarkan musyawarah itu terkandung tuah tentang kebermanfaatannya		ü	
Saudara-saudara sekian.. saudara-saudara sekalian yang saya hormati/ Yang kelima/ di ujungnya dan ini yang paling mendasar/ Ini	ü		

Data	Types of Speech Style		
	Careful	Frozen	Formal
paling penting/ yang kita perjuangkan sama-sama sepanjang kampanye kemarin/ Adalah pelaksanaan sila kelima yang bunyinya keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia/ Itu yang akan kita jadikan pondasi persatuan di Jakarta			
Pengelolaan itu semua tidak boleh untuk kepentingan satu golongan, tidak boleh untuk kepentingan satu perhimpunan, tidak boleh untuk kepentingan satu korporasi tetapi itu untuk kepentingan warga Jakarta semua/ Semua untuk semua, Jakarta untuk semua/ Inilah semangat pembangunan yang kita letakkan sama-sama untuk Jakarta			ü
Bapak Ibu sekalian yang saya hormati/ Gubernur dan Wakil Gubernur tentu menjadi pemimpin bagi semua dan harus menghadirkan keadilan bagi semua/ Namun jelas kami tegaskan bahwa tekad kita adalah mengutamakan pembelaan yang nyata kepada mereka yang selama ini tak mampu membela dirinya sendiri sendiri/ mengangkat mereka yang selama ini terhambat dalam perjuangan mengangkat diri sendiri			ü
Bang Sandi tadi sudah mengungkapkan komitmen dan paradigma ke depan tentang rencana pembangunan kota ini/ Bang Sandi sudah jabarkan bagaimana kita bersama-sama membangun dan mengelola kampung, mengelola jalan, sekolah, puskesmas, pasar, angkot dan berbagai aspek kehidupan lainnya/ Seperti kata Bang Sandi tadi/ ini adalah satu langkah bersama ke depan memastikan Jakarta yang lebih ramah rimpah untuk semua			ü
Untuk itu, izinkan kami mengajak seluruh warga menjadikan usaha, memajukan kota sebagai sebuah gotong royong/ sebagai sebuah gerakan pembangunan kota ke depan Gubernur bukanlah sekadar administrator bagi penduduk kota/ Gubernur bukan sekadar penyedia jasa bagi warga yang jadi konsumennya/ namun kami bertekad untuk bisa melakukan lebih dari itu/ Kami ingin bisa bekerja bersama dengan warga Jakarta/ berkolaborasi dengan warga Jakarta sebagai perancang dan pelaku pembangunan			ü
Dalam pepatah Banjar dikatakan 'Salapik			ü

Data	Types of Speech Style		
	Careful	Frozen	Formal
sakaguringan, sabantal sakalang gulu' satu tikar tempat tidur, satu bantal penyengge.. penyangga leher/ Kiasan ini bermakna hubungan yang erat antar elemen masyarakat/ Saling setia dan saling mendukung sama lain/ saudara sekalian inilah Jakarta yang akan kita bangun bersama-sama 5 tahun ke depan			
Sebuah kearifan lokal dari Minahasa mengingatkan kita 'Si tou timou tumou tou'/ Manusia hidup untuk menghidupi orang lain/ Menjadi pembawa berkah bagi semua, sebuah pengingat bagi semua manusia namun terutamanya bagi para pemimpin		ü	
Saudara-saudara sekaliana/ izinkan dalam kesempatan ini, kita semua memastikan, kami ingin memastikan dan saya akan ucapkan pula nanti pada saat sidang paripurna di DPR/ kata-kata yang diungkapkan oleh seorang tokoh Betawi/ Kata-kata itu terpatrit di patungnya yang patungnya terpasang di Monas sana/ Kalimatnya setiap pemerintah harus mendekati kemauan rakyat/ Inilah sepatutnya dan harus menjadi dasar untuk memerintah	ü		
Pemerintah yang tidak mempedulikan atau menghargakan kemauan rakyat sudah tentu tidak bisa mengambil aturan yang sesuai dengan perasaan rakyat./ Setuju dengan pernyataan itu saudara-saudara sekalian?			ü
Itu adalah kalimat yang diungkapkan oleh salah satu putra terbaik betawi, M Husni Thamrin		ü	
M Husni Thamrin mengatakan itu dan kalimat itu terpatrit di Monas sana/ Saya bayangkan orang yang kerja di kota ini baca kalimat ini/ renungkan, resapi dan laksanakan/ Bagi semua yang mengatasnamakan rakyat Jakarta/ ingat kata-kata Husni Thamrin/ jalankan kalimat itu/ setiap pemerintah harus mendekati kemauan rakyat			ü
Saudara-saudara semua/ perjuangan kita di depan adalah untuk mewujudkan gagasan, kata dan karya yang selama ini telah kita tekadkan/ Kita ingin lakukan tiga-tiganya/ Membawa gagasan, membawa kata-kata, dan membawa kerja/ Jadikan sebagai satu rangkaian, gagasan,		ü	

Data	Types of Speech Style		
	Careful	Frozen	Formal
kata, kerja/ Dengan begitu saudara sekalian, kita ingin Jakarta maju, Jakarta menjadi bagian dari kota modern yang diperhitungkan dunia tetapi memiliki akar yang kuat di dalam tradisi kebudayaannya			
Dan dalam kaitan itu saudara sekalian/ izinkan saya sebelum menutup.. sebelum menutup .. sambutan ini/ membacakan sebuah pantun untuk warga Jakarta	ü		
Semoga Allah SWT memudahkan ikhtiar kita/ membukakan jalan-jalan yang sekarang sempit/ memudahkan menemukan solusi-solusi baru/ menjauhkan dari segala macam fitnah/ menjadikan setiap wilayah kota ini baldatun thayyibatun wa rabbun ghafur/ menurunkan keberkahan bagi setiap warganya/ memberikan kebahagiaan bagi setiap insan di kota ini/ Laa hawla wa laa quwwata illa billah/ Tiada yang kuasa, tiada kekuatan dan daya upaya selain dengan kehendak Allah/ Semoga ikhtiar ini selalu dimudahkan/ semoga ikhtiar ini dapat selalu dituntaskan/ dan insyaallah keberkahan diberikan kepada kita semua		ü	
Wallahu muwafiq ila aqwamith thoriq, billahi taufiq wal hidayah. Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb			ü

Data of Speech Style Used by Anies Baswedan in Interview at Mata Najwa

Data	Types of speech style			
	Careful	Formal	Consultative	Casual
jadi/ pedagang itu ada di trotoar kanan kiri/ sisi sini dan sisi seberang/ sekarang seluruh trotoar ini jadi kosong/ sehingga orang keluar dari stasiun kereta api bisa jalan/ mereka yang mau ke toko-toko juga leluasa dan mereka yang dagang di sini dipindahkan masuk ke jalan situ		ü		
nah itu/ ada/ ada pembatasnya/ warnanya ini/ beton/ beton kuning ini/ beton ini jadi pembatas	ü			
dulu dagangnya dimana?		ü		
oh ya/ nanti coba di cek lagi ya			ü	
ya ya/ saya pastiin		ü		
kejadian apa?		ü		
Ooh lobang-lobangnya ditambahin ya?/ Ok			ü	
ya nanti biar ditambahin aja/ terus dibukain		ü		
di depannya/ di depannya dibuka ngak?	ü			
jadi dengan adanya kebutuhan..		ü		
betul/ cumankan soal volume besar		ü		
ngak ini juga orang lapangan semua/ jangan claim lebih tahu lapangan ya/ kalo lapangan/ ini semua juga orang lapangan/ tapi gini..		ü		
tapi penting untuk tahu/ jadi gini kita tahu feedbacknya adalah/ soal terutama yang grosir ya/ belanja besar		ü		
di kaki limanya?/ Di atas atau di..?			ü	
ya/ Ibuk pengen begini juga di sana?			ü	
seperti gini juga!/ ya boleh cuman nanti kita aturin		ü		

Data	Types of speech style			
	Careful	Formal	Consultative	Casual
jadi gini/ ini seperti gini/ kita baru ngatur di sini/ yang ini masih dua arah				ü
karna Ibu dulunya bukan di Jati Baru ya?			ü	
yang dulunya di kanan kiri dimasukin ke tengah		ü		
ya/ insyaAllah nanti satu-satu ya		ü		
minta dapat juga ya?/ ok boleh nanti kita coba bicara/ kita pelajari berapa aja..			ü	
selamat malam		ü		
alhamdulillah/ terima kasih sudah mengundang persis di hari ke 100		ü		
inilah kenyataan di lapangan/ justru ketika seperti itu ini ditempatkan sebagai feedback/ bahwa kita mencoba menyelesaikan masalah/ kemudian ada muncul reaksi dan karna kita datangnya pagi/ kebanyakan dari ee pembeli maupun penjual belum muncul di situ/ jadinya sebagian/ dan saya ingin sampaikan ketika..		ü		
ooh itu belum apa-apa			ü	
mbak nana berapa kali ke tanah abang?/ kalo datang ke sana siang/ wooh lebih ramai lagi itu..			ü	
nah di situlah kenapa kita perlu metode ilmiah kalo mendapatkan pendapat/ karna itu kita pakai survei untuk mereview/ kenapa perlu survei?/ agar sampel yang kita dengar adalah sampel yang mewakili populasi/ karna kalo tidak berbahaya/ nanti kita berkesimpulan/ oh ini benar oh ini salah/ kenapa?/ karna kita mendengar dari yang tidak tepat/ tetapi valid apa yang mereka katakan untuk jadi feedback/		ü		

Data	Types of speech style			
	Careful	Formal	Consultative	Casual
karna tujuan kita				
kemudian pasar ada juga/ nah jadi kita/ yang mau kita lakukan adalah mengelola agar lalulintas orang yang datang lewat stasiun tanah abang dan kegiatan perbelanjaan itu bisa dikelola dengan baik/ itu tujuannya		ü		
bukan/ bukan/ dengan cara membuka trotoar dari PKL		ü		
ya sebetulnya kalo komentar itu di jalan jati baru/ itu pas/ kenapa?/ karna kita melakukan rekayasa jati baru raya/ coba lihat jati baru X itu sudah ngak ada lagi jalan/ 100% dipakai untuk perdagangan bertahun-tahun/ dan tidak ada dari kita yang bicara jalan itu dipakai untuk dagang		ü		
jati baru X yang persis di sampingnya/ jadi memang ini adalah satu solusi yang akan menimbulkan keseimbangan baru/ keseimbangan baru artinya apa?/ yang selama ini terbiasa dengan pola rute kendaraan bergeser/ yang selama ini terbiasa dengan jalan kaki ada pergeseran/ yang mau ke grosir ada pergeseran/ jadi memang perlu waktu untuk menyesuaikan karna apa?/ ini sebuah tata kelola baru yang sedang kita lakukan		ü		
tentu kita akan bicara dengan semua pihak/ jadi kita melakukan survei itu rutin/ jadi setiap dua minggu kita survei kita kumpulkan datanya termasuk data tentang lalu lintas		ü		
oo diajak bicara/ terlibat/ bahkan terlibat/ bahkan gini kalo..			ü	
saya tidak tahu apa yang terjadi/		ü		

Data	Types of speech style			
	Careful	Formal	Consultative	Casual
tapi saya jelaskan sedikit ya/ saya jelaskan sedikit soal ini/ bahkan ketika kita mau melaksanakan kita undur pelaksanaannya sampai bulan Desember/ kenapa?/ karna kita ingin memastikan semua pihak yang terkait itu diajak bicara/ baik itu dari kepolisian/ baik itu dari warga/ baik itu angkot/ baik itu pedagang/ semuanya kita ajak bicara satu-satu dan memang..				
satu lagi ini sebentar/ di jalan pasar baru yang disebut sebagai pasar baru itu sudah tidak ada jalannya lagi dipakai 100% untuk pendustrian		ü		
kita akan mengikuti semua saran/ tetapi.. keputusan/ keputusannya adalah dengan mempertimbangkan seluruh faktor/ jadi jangan begini karna yang berkata..		ü		
kita begini/ kita ikut pada Undang-Undang, Peraturan dan PERDA/ di situ pegangan kita/ bukan kata orang perorangan				
boleh/ betul itu diizinkan/ dan saya baca ini Undang- Undanganya nomer 38 tahun 2004..		ü		
sebenar anda jangan begitu/ ketika Polda mengatakan bahwa menurut pengamatan lapangan kan mereka tidak mengatakan menurut Undang-Undang/ menurut pengamatan lapangan/ karena itu kita cek dengan pengamatan lapangan yang kita lakukan/ dan itu yang/dan kita juga bukan untuk debatnya ya/ tapi kita menunjukkan ini dalam rangka menyelesaikan masalah	ü			

Data	Types of speech style			
	Careful	Formal	Consultative	Casual
kemacetan/ sekarang bayangkan..				
ee iya betul/ jadi kalo kita mau membandingkan/ itu bandingkan antara sekarang dan dulu/ bukan bagaimana sekarang/ kenapa kalau dulu sama sekali		ü		
lebih berani dan ratusan ribu orang jalan terhambat karna PKL/ sekarang ratusan ribu orang bisa jalan leluasa yang muncul/ lalu kemudian PKL nya di tengah/ nah nanti kita harus tata berikutnya termasuk soal penanggung jawab ee SATPOL PP di sana		ü		
jadi ee saya/ ketika saya melakukan inspeksi mendadak di situ tanpa diketahui oleh mereka/ saya juga menemukan pelanggaran di depan mata/ dan apa yang dikerjakan?		ü		
yang jual beli saya tidak lihat/ tetapi yang pelanggaran yang SATPOL PP men..		ü		
jadi SATPOL PP itu mendiamkan/ ketika ada orang bekerja dan didiamkan/ artinya ada sesuatu di situ/ harusnya dia bertindak/ dan saya panggil semua/ saya tegur dan bukan hanya itu/ ada mutasi diantara mereka		ü		
ya/ jadi bulan Desember kemaren seluruh SATPOL PP di Jakarta/ seluruhnya dilakukan rotasi/ sehingga tidak ada lagi SATPOL PP yang bertugas di tempat yang sama		ü		
nah jadi/ prak../ dengan kita menyiapkan tempat maka kita akan bisa memenuhi trotoar secara jelas/ siapa yang bekerja di situ/ dan kalo kemudian	ü			

Data	Types of speech style			
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sampai ada pemalakan dan lain-lainnya kepada mereka yang meng.. menggunakan area yang kita siapkan/ maka siapapun akan saya pecat/ siapapun!				
karna itu yang kita kerjakan sekarang adalah di kanan kiri dibawa ke tengah/ satu jalur dipakai untuk transjakarta/ yang siapapun bisa naik dari situ gratis mutar		ü		
bagus/ ini/ ini standartnya/ kalau ada laporan kejadian seperti itu maka investigasi/ dan saya akan lakukan investigasi/ sekaligus apa?/ untuk menegaskan bahwa tidak semua laporan adalah benar tapi juga tidak semua laporan adalah salah/ saya harus skeptis pada setiap laporan/ artinya mata najwa juga harus skeptis/ bisa jadi yang dikatakan benar bisa jadi yang dikatakan juga salah/ nah karna itu investigasi..		ü		
betul/ justru kita itu/ bukan hanya itu/ bukan hanya itu/ semuanya kita lakukan dua/ dua mingguan dengan atau tanpa naj/ mata najwa kita akan lakukan evaluasi	ü			
cukup satu/ jangan merasa paling tahu dan jangan pernah merasa paling benar/ kenapa?/ yang kita kelola ini adalah kepentingan yang bervariasi/ jadi harus bicara/ lakukan seperti yang kita kerjakan sekarang/ satu bulan kita kerjakan/ kita akan panggil semuanya/ dan panggil itu yang memang pihak yang relevan, yang grosir, yang di dalam, yang di pinggir, yang PKL, yang jalan kaki/ dan kita		ü		

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tunjukan/ ini surve yang kita kerjakan terus pengalaman di lapangan seperti apa/ lalu kita lakukan modifikasi-modifikasi penyesuaian				
jadi itu mindset dari PEMPROV /dan itu yang saya tegaskan kepada semua yang bertugas/ liat di lapangan/ lakukan peyesuaian/ lakukan review/ dan kemudian kita coba lagi		ü		
ya/ yang pertama yang ini dulu kita bereskan/ kita cari sampai ketemu kestabilan ni/ jadi sebagai sebuah sistem ya/ ini kan baru ni/ ini kan perilaku orang/ lain ya dengan kalo kita membangun gedung/ dibuat rancangannya di ruang tertutup lalu dilaksanakan di lapangan/ kalo ini tidak/ ini kita uji kita lihat karna menyangkut perilaku orang/ jadi..		ü		
dan tidak menutup kemungkinan pasar lain tidak boleh/ jadi bukan kemudian/ satu solusi untuk semua masalah/ tidak!/ setiap masalah punya solusinya sendiri/ ini juga solusi yang khusus untuk tanah abang		ü		
adil itu bukan sama/ adil itu proporsional		ü		
ya se.. kita itu kadang-kadang terima kasih juga pada yang meramaikan/ kalo kita saya kan ngak pernah berencana meramaikan dan becak ini diramaikan secara ngak proporsional	ü			
tapi ngak papa saya akan dengan senang hati menjelaskan/ di Jakarta ada kira-kira 13 juta motor, ada 3 juta mobil dan becak ini jumlahnya bervariasi		ü		

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dari temuan survei itu ada menyebutkan 300 ada sampai 1.000/ kira-kira itu				
jadi bayangkan dari 16 juta kendaraan bermotor di Jakarta ada kira-kira maksimal 1.000 minimal 300 becak/ itu masih ada/ banyak dari kita termasuk saya juga tidak menyadari dulu bahwa di Jakarta ini di kampung-kampung terutama di Utara/ Utara dan Jakarta Utara dan Jakarta Timur bagian Utara bahwa ibu-ibu, anak-anak di kampung-kampung itu menggunakan becak sebagai angkutan lingkungan mereka	ü			
kenapa bermasalah sekarang ini?/ mereka itu kasian/ dipalakin karna PERDANYA ada tu yang melarang/ Jakarta satu-satunya provinsi di Indonesia yang melarang becak/ Undang - Undang Nasional lalulintas kita tidak pernah melarang becak			ü	
saya menjadi Gubernur membawa amanat dari rakyat dan salah satu amanatnya adalah soal keadilan karena itu saya tidak hanya mengurus yang 13 jt kendaraan bermotor tapi juga artinya saya bisa mengubah PERDA			ü	
tapi sekarang saya jelaskna sebentar/ kenapa becak ini harus diatur?/ supaya mereka bisa melayani/ kalau tidak ada kebutuhan ngak ada becak/ jadi..			ü	
kalau memang harus mengubah kita ubah tapi kalau tidak harus mengubah dan bisa mengatur/ kita atur/ jadi yang penting di sini..			ü	
begini/ ada.. ada strategi juga			ü	

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soal strategi untuk kendaraan ini becak ini berada di ee tempat wisata/ itu salah satu/ kenapa saya sampaikan ini?/ saya tadi saya katakan tidak mau pendekatannya seakan-akan saya paling tahu solusi saya paling benar/ tidak!/ justru yang mau saya lakukan adalah ini masalah lalu kita cari di mana tempat becak ini bisa beroperasi				
nah kenapa becak ini adalah sesuatu yang ditawarkan jadi kalau tidak ada yang naik ya kosong ngak ada kendaraan		ü		
satu/ terus yang kedua/ mereka yang bertugas di situ dicatat ken ee becaknya dicatat sehingga jumlah dan rute mereka itu ditentukan/ lalu kita mengawasinya jelas/ selama ini ee sebetulnya berartikan dimana-mana melanggar/ mau di kampung ya melanggar di jalan/ jadi ketika mata najwa menunjukkan di jalanan itu melanggar/ di kampung juga melanggar/ wong ngak pernah ada tatanan/ karna itu yang mau kita lakukan adalah menata itu/ dan ini saya sampaikan bahwa kalau di kampung-kampung itu tidak ada yang berminat tidak ada yang butuh/ ngak ada yang naik becak	ü			
ya pertama jangan kita ini pandangannya seperti priyai ke ningrat seakan-akan yang punya naluri melanggar itu cuman rakyat kecil/ yang membuat Jakarta masuk new york times jadi perhatian dunia karna tanahnya turun/ kenapa?/ karna gedung-gedung besar menyedot		ü		

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air dari dalam tanah/ mereka bukan miskin mereka amat kaya artinya yang memiliki naluri melanggar itu buanyak sekali/ karnanya perlu diatur dan itu..				
ketika kemudian kita masih melihat masalah becak dulu/ ya itu di tahun itu belum ada kendaraan/ kalo misalnya kita di pramuka mau ke Thamrin masih bisa naik becak/ hari ini ya naik ojek/ kalo kemudian di kampung..		ü		
jadi begitu kita/ oo iya begitu kita tentukan wilyahnya			ü	
nomer satu/ nomer satu tentukan wilayahnya/ begitu ada wilayahnya maka pengaturan jauh lebih mudah/ sama seperti kita mengatur bajai/ bajai sewaktu itu diatur wilayahnya di sini tidak boleh kemana/ maka aparat kita tahu..		ü		
ada perbedaannya/ tidak ada ojek, tidak ada taxi, tidak ada angkutan seperti sekarang ini/ hari ini berubah/ kita itu melihat becak dengan kaca mata 95, 96, 2005, 2007 lain kita ini 2018		ü		
gini/ becak itu dia hanya melayani orang yang membutuhkan/ ibu-ibu di kampung membutuhkan/ mereka yang turun naik angkot bawak belanjaan banyak naiknya becak/ bawa belanjaan yang ukurannya besar pakainya becak		ü		
nah kalo masalah melanggar itu/ pertama ada wilayah tuntutan yang kedua begitu ada pelanggaran maka ada sanksi/ kenapa bisa diberi sanksi?/ karna tercatat/ ya kalo ngak tercatat gimana kita bisa beri sanksi/		ü		

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dengan begitu mereka khawatir kehilangan pekerjaan				
bedanya/ satu sesudah yang kedua bedanya adalah kita me.. akan mengatur becak/ menga.. jadi mengatur/ ini saya cupli.. beri contohkan ya soal pengaturan ini/ ketika ada masalah bukan kemudian becaknya ditiadakan/ hari ini kenapa?/ jumlahnya di bawah 1.000	ü			
dengan mudah kita mengatakan anda kembali		ü		
ya ini begini/ jangankan itu ditemukan batu aja ribuan orang datang ko/ ditemukan orang sakti ribuan orang datang/ itu lah Indonesia kita jadi ketika melihat ini ada sesuatu yang menarik mereka akan datang/ karna itu lah kita siapkan/ kita siapkan ni mereka-mereka yang sudah tercatat		ü		
ngak ngak ngak engak/ kita akan rutin cek jadi begitu../ kenapa identitasnya orang dan becaknya/ begitu mereka tidak terdaftar maka becak itu harus keluar dari Jakarta/ harus keluar dari Jakarta	ü			
aa urusan mereka la naek apa			ü	
tapi itu seru lo/ tapi seru lo/ kalo sampai terjadi itu			ü	
betul/ ee begini ya yang penting kalau kita/ saya perspektifnya lain/ kalo saya melihat ini sebagai kesempatan untuk menunjukkan bahwa Jakarta adalah rumah bagi semua/ Jakarta adalah tempat bagi semua bisa bekarya	ü			
betul/ ketika kami komit waktu itu dengan jaringan rakyat		ü		

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miskin kota/ mereka-mereka ada 16 kampung di.. di sana dan sekarang kita mulai tata kampung-kampung miskin itu				
karena itu kita/ jadi jangan membayangkan ketika becak itu berenti di situ/ yang ingin kita lakukan adalah mereka mendapatkan seragam yang baik, mereka mendapatkan pelatihan yang rutin/ sehingga mereka bisa menjadi entrepreneur/ karna sebenarnya mereka adalah entrepreneur/ jasanya adalah transportasi/ jadi yang kita rencanakan adalah membuat mereka terperdayakan menjadi lebih sejahtera/ dimulainya dengan yang mereka sedang kerjakan sekarang			ü	
dan Surabaya itu PERDA nya tahun 73 melarang PERDA tahun 1973 tapi juga sejak 73 sampai sekarang masih ada becak itu/ karna itu lah yang kita atur bukan menghilangkan			ü	
kalau Undang-Undangnya melarang becak maka saya akan laksanakan/ kalau Undang-Undangnya/ Undang-Undangnya tidak dan tidak ada pemaksaan bagi siapapun untuk bekerja seperti kemauan saya/ tidak!/ berikan kepada mereka kesempatan/ yang kita lakukan adalah memberdayakan, mengatur sehingga ada.. tidak ada ketidaktertiban dan memastikan bahwa aparat pemerintah itu bekerja melaksanakan aturan-aturan kita/ jadi ketika kita mengatur ini semua maka saya akan bisa berkata saya lunasi yang saya	ü			

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janjikan/ saya kan ngak ingin/ saya.. saya selesaikan dulu sebentar				
kenapa saya mau merevisinya?/ karna saya memiliki otoritas tapi kalo Undang-Undang saya tidak/ kalau Undang-Undangkan saya tidak bisa/ saya harus laksanakan tapi kalo PERDA/ ya Gubernur itu salah satu tugasnya adalah membuat PERDA/ ya karna itu saya membuat..		ü		
ya mengacu kepada diri sendiri dong/ ya masa ke yang lain/ jadi..				ü
saya tidak pernah mengatakan itu/ jadi saya katakan janji saya adalah yang saya tanda tangani/ itu yang saya akan laksanakan/ orang lain tanda tangan itu urusannya/ kalo bagi saya ini janji saya/ saya akan laksanakan dan satu hal lagi kenapa saya sebut lima tahun lagi/ ya karna ketika selesai tugas ya orang akan lihat ini janjinya ni mana pelaksanaannya?/ karna itu lebih baik laksanakan yang dijanjikan dan dengan cara sesuai dengan peraturan yang ada/ Undang-Undangnya mengizinkan dan kebutuhannya ada..		ü		
tidak papa/ kita ee/ begini kalo ada yang mengatakan mengkaji ulang ngak papa	ü			
no no no/ mengubah dan mengkaji ulang beda/ mengkaji.. menguba.../ mengkaji ulang oo iya ngak papa		ü		
ketika siapapun mengatakan Pak tolong dikaji ulang/ boleh!/ yok kita kaji ulang justru kita itu harus open minded/ jangan kalo ada yang mengatakan kaji ulang/		ü		

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ngak bisa!/ ini sudah keputusan anda akan saya hadapi pokoknya jalan seperti saya/ tidak!/ kita kaji ulang..				
kebanyakan kita selalu membayangkan bahwa becak itu akan dipakai untuk lintasan yang jauh/ bukan!/ ini untuk di dalam kampung dan saya kasih proporsi/ pembicaraan kita satu segment urusan ini padahal ini secara jumlah 10 juta penduduk 6.. 3.. 16 juta kendaraan bermotor dan ini adalah 1.000	ü			
ngak papa/ bolpoint aja ko				ü
ngak papa terus aja terus				ü
mau hitung-hitungan ini soalnya/ iya mau hitung-hitungan		ü		
iyaa/ udah mode kalkulator ini sekarang		ü		
secara umum ya/ jadi ee ini adalah mekanisme pembiayaan untuk warga Jakarta bisa punya rumah/ dan kenapa punya rumah itu penting?/ kami tidak ingin sekedar rumah sewa/ karna kalau sewa seumur hidup meskipun murah maka dia tidak bertumbuh asetnya/ Jakarta itu kota yang harga tanah dan bangunan naik terus/ nah mereka yang punya rumah kelas menengah ke atas/ itu kekayaannya bertambah karna nilai tanah yang naik/ nah..		ü		
oo gini jadi itu kan groundbreaking kita/ kita sekarang sedang membangun sarana jaya/ sarana jaya membangun 703 unit itu ada tipe 21 dan tipe 36 ya			ü	
jadi nanti kita akan membentuk BLU.. BLUD yang nanti akan mengelola program ini/	ü			

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insyaAllah bulan April selesai BLUDnya dan dengan BLUD ini maka warga Jakarta akan bisa mendaftar kemudian mendapatkan tempat ini/ nah..				
pembangunannya kira-kira satu setengah tahun/ jadi pertengahan 2019 insyaAllah sudah selesai yang pertama dan..		ü		
ya di bawah 7 juta/ dan cicilannya kira-kira kalo yang ukurannya 36 itu cicilannya kira-kira 2,1 juta perbulan/ kalo yang tipe 21 itu cicilannya kira-kira 1,25 juta perbulan		ü		
nah ini yang akan kita ee tawarkan yang pertama		ü		
bayar cicilan 20 tahun ya		ü		
kita berharap mereka yang hari ini mudah kredit motor, mudah kredit mobil, sekarang bisa juga mudah untuk mendapatkan rumah/ supaya setelah 10 tahun nilai kekayaan mereka juga meningkat/ tentu ada syaratnya/ satu warga Jakarta pakai KTP pertama tu/ yang kedua untuk sekarang kita prioritaskan yang sudah menikah karna untuk keluarga jelasnya		ü		
sebentar bentar bentar/ ini bukan belum boleh.. bukan belum boleh/ masih ada waktu setahun/ jadi siap-siap lah gitu setahun kan dah cukup tu				ü
pertama soal.. soal matang dan tidak/ nah alhamdulillah insyaAllah matang kalo ngak matang ngak diluncurkan dan insyaAllah matang		ü		
tapi sudah sebelum umumkan persyaratnya		ü		
sudah semua persyaratan itu tadi/ soal warga Jakarta		ü		

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kemudian sudah menikah diprioritaskan sudah menikah dan ancar-ancar biayanya sudah jelas				
ya tentu../ begini kalo menghitungnya kira-kira 2,1 la gitu				ü
saya selesaikan sebentar/ Jakarta itu ada pusat timur barat utara/ nah tiap-tiap daerah itu..		ü		
bukan cicilannya beda-beda/ aturan dari pemerintah pusatnya beda-beda/ jadi.		ü		
karena itu izinkan selesaikan/ sebentar selesaikan dulu ya/ begini/ abis pontang-pontang terus				ü
jadi seperti ini Jakarta selatan/ Jakarta selatan angkanya lebih tinggi dibandingkan misalnya di Jakarta barat/ saya sampai tadi bawak catatannya sebetulnya/ nah ini dia nya ni/ ya kalo..		ü		
Jakarta Selatan itu harga per meternya 9,2 juta kalo Jakarta ee barat itu 8,9 juta lalu Jakarta timur 8/ karna itu lah nanti angkanya kira-kira sekitar itu ya/ kenapa? Karna bukan kita yang mengatur/ nah dengan cara begitu insyaAllah bagi teman-teman yang berharap untuk bisa mendapatkan program ini go a head/ lalu kami berdua betul-betul berterima kasih/ kenapa?/ kami itu mau menawarkan program DP 0% itu kampanye sulit sekali/ untung saat debat ditanyakan oleh lawan kita dan ditanyakan dua kali sehingga apa? kita bisa menjelaskan dan jadi populer/ yang mempopulerkan bukan kami/ yang mempopulerkan adalah			ü	

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lawan kita/ betul jadi..				
ya jadi pertama program ini dari awal kita katakan bentuknya bentuk rumahnya bisa bervariasi karna ini adalah program pembiayaan/ dari awal kita katakan pembiayaan/ pembiayaan tu artinya hari ini supplier rumahnya macem-macem/ jadi nanti ketika ada BLUD ini yang kemarin groundbreaking itu adalah PT ee apa sarana jaya/ mereka menyiapkan yang membangun kontraktornya/ lalu kita yang melakukan pembiayaan untuk orang pembeli/ yang kedua kita mewajibkan bagi mereka yang beli ini adalah pembeli rumah pertama jadi mereka belum punya rumah sebelumnya			ü	
betul dengan program kita termasuk juga dengan rumah ini/ misalnya contoh ya/ saya beri contoh ini sebentar..			ü	
belum tahu kita/ tergantung suppliernya/ dimanapun tergantung suppliernya/ tapi..			ü	
bukan membangun.. bukan membangun/ ini membeli yang sudah jadi karna bangunan yang dijual/ itulah yang terjadi..			ü	
tentu kalau yang membangun seperti baru vertikal/ tapi ketika ada rumah yang murah dijual kita ambil/ nah ada satu hal mereka yang sudah membeli ini tidak dibolehkan menjual lagi/ jadi ini ada dibeli untuk dipakai/ kenapa?/ karna kita punya pengalaman di beberapa tempat di Jakarta/ rumah sederhana untuk masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah MBR tapi	ü			

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kemudian setelah dibeli dijual lagi dan harganya berlipat-lipat naik/ karna itu salah satu fungsi BLUD ini adalah menjaga harga/ misalnya contoh saya beli rumah di sini kemudian dua tahun lagi tugas saya dipindahan ke kota lain sementara aturannya saya tidak boleh menjual/ apa yang terjadi?/ BLUD ini akan menjadi offtaker/ dia yang akan membeli dengan harga yang sudah diapresiasi sesuai dengan kenaikan di tempat itu				
betul/ nah yang seperti ini yang sangat rendah sekali itu tidak mungkin masuk skema perbankan/ kita semua tahu aturannya tidak memungkinkan/ karna itu bagi yang miskin betul-betul miskin maka programnya adalah sewa beli/ sewa beli itu artinya mereka menyewa/ dipakai selama periode 15 atau 20 tahun dengan membayar rutin sesudah itu dia menjadi pemilik tempat itu/ jadi mereka menyewa terus setelah 20 tahun menjadi pemilik/ untuk mereka yang di bawah karna ngak mungkin..			ü	
ngak menyewa itu bisa 250 sampai 500 ribu/ sekitar itu			ü	
ya kenapa?/ karna mereka tidak punya harapan untuk memiliki tempat itu di kemudian hari/ ketika dia tahu saya membayar 250 rutin dan suatu saat akan memiliki tempat ini/ I will do it/ kenapa?/ karna saya punya harapan/ tapi kalo tinggal tempat itu cuman..			ü	
ya begini/ selalu akan ada masalah uang tapi orang bisa			ü	

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ngoyo kenapa?/ karna dia akan memiliki/ di situ konsepnya				
waah kalo 31 milliar itu kecil dibandingkan dengan jumlah yang ada banyak			ü	
bukan dihapuskan/ lain kecil sama besar ama penghapusan beda		ü		
nanti kita pikirinlah kan gitu mudah-mudahan hehe		ü		
begini/ nanti seperi becak lagi pesannya jadi keliru/ saya tidak ingin/ ngak tapi saya jelaskan aja nana				ü
saya tidak ingin kebijakan yang sensitive seperti ini dijelaskan dengan cara debat hitungannya detik/ tidak!/ karna itu berbahaya sekali/ intinya adalah kalau ada penunggakan maka dia harus diselesaikan karna itu adalah kewajiban/ tapi solusi tiap kasus pasti beda-beda tiap rusun beda-beda/ saya beri contoh..		ü		
saya tidak tahu kutipannya dimana tapi saya selalu sangat hati-hati soal ini.		ü		
ya begini/ bukan korannya/ kalau mau kutipan itu adalah rekamannya kalau kutipannya bisa salah		ü		
aa jadi gini/ saya teruskan dulu sedikit.. sedikit saja/ mereka yang berada di rumah susun ada yang karna digusur/ mereka terpaksa masuk ke situ ketika mereka menunggak beda faktornya dengan orang yang memang berada di sana mendaftar/ jadi saya ingin sampaikan tidak ada penyederhanaan kasus-kasus seperti ini tapi yang jelas		ü		

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tanggung jawab harus ditunaikan loh kan tepuk tangan buat dua-duanya bagus			ü	
waduuh/ pokoknya gini yang penting sehat memang ukurannya mengecil gitu kan/ jadi alhamdulillah			ü	
tapi dia olahraga terus/ jadi ee ruangan saya itu kalo pagi ni saya masuk kantor gitu datang pagi, banyak air ooh berarti Sandinya udah mandi ni di sini/ dia mandi pagi/ terus kalo saya datang di situ ada baju-bajunya ooh berarti Sandi masih on the way mau mandi/ dia selalu kalau mandi di ruangan saya/ selalu tiap hari			ü	
kita tu sehari-hari sama-sama/ jadi pagi dia dateng kita ngobrol sama-sama terus ee siang gitu jadi ee apa	ü			
ya baguslah jadi kita berbagi artinya/ justru kalo saya malah melihat memang selama ini juga ketika kita komunikasi/ itu setiap pagi ee kita datang selalu ada media dan ee kalo saya sendiri melihat begitu kita sudah menyiapkan sesuatu baru kita sampaikan dan kalo ada pertanyaan media/ saya tidak mau ikut dengan drive pertanyaan	ü			
kalo pertanyaannya bukan sesuatu yang saya mau respon saya katakan saya tidak akan merespon/ karna itu ee saya berharap pesan itu bisa lebih ee konsisten kalo bang Sandi maaf plas plos/ beliau kira-kira apa aja gitu bro diambilin terus				ü
iya bro ya				ü
apalagi mata najwa cuman ambil			ü	

Data	Types of speech style			
	Careful	Formal	Consultative	Casual
satu fraksi/ jelaslah gitu lo				
ya tentu aja, yaudah seharusnya yang namanya oposisi ya begitu/ masa oposisi bilang Gubernur udah bener, Gubernur udah bagus/ ya salah tempat itu nanti		ü		
ngak pilih yang netral yang netral		ü		
raksasa, besar sekali, besar sekali	ü			
ketika saya sudah melihat aturan-aturan yang tidak dijalankan dengan benar dengan seksama lalu melihat di lapangan/ 312 hektar hamparan tanah di situ dan saya katakan itu tanah kita itu air kita dan perasaan itu luar biasa besar sekali		ü		
ini PR yang harus kita tuntaskan/ kenapa?/ karna kita berkepentingan sekali/ ini adalah Ibu Kota dan di depan Ibu Kota ada sebuah wilayah baru yang ukurannya besar yang tata kelola perizinannya banyak masalah/ karnanya saya malah merasa yakin bahwa ini harus dituntaskan untuk kepentingan bangsa kita republik kita		ü		
insyaAllah saya akan terus dan tetap pegang aturan-aturan yang ada, terus		ü		
justru.. justru karna kita menggunakan aturan itulah maka kita mau mentertibkan/ ya yang tadi dirujuk keputusannya adalah Pak Harto namanya KEPRES No 52 tahun 95/ jelas sekali pasal 4 yang dikatakan di situ bahwa wewenang tanggung jawab reklamasi pantura di tangan Gubernur, jelas tu dikatakan/ lalu ini menarik ni		ü		

Data	Types of speech style			
	Careful	Formal	Consultative	Casual
kemudian Gubernur harus membentuk.. membentuk untuk melaksanakan reklamasi itu untuk./ ini pasal 8/ untuk menyelenggarakan reklamasi pantura Gubernur membuat sebuah badan pelaksan / ok itu kata ee KEPRES	ü			
kemudian sesudah ada KEPRES ini tahun 95 PEMPROV DKI membuat PERDA/ ok PERDA No 8 tahun 95 dan PERDA itu mengatakan di pasal 33 penyelenggaraan reklamasi dilakukan oleh badan pelaksana		ü		
kita pakai aturan saja/ siapa yang sebenarnya memiliki tanggung jawab untuk reklamasi/ itu nomer satu/ karna yang menentukan jalan atau tidak adalah yang memegang mandat itu/ siapa yang megang mandat itu?/ menurut PERPRES yang tadi dirujuk yang memegang mandat adalah Gubernur dan Gubernur harus membentuk badan pelaksana/ hari ini tidak ada badan pelaksana itu/ jadi sekarang ini ketika berjalan apakah ada kerjasama badan pelaksana? tidak ada PERDANYA mengatur/ jadi badan pelaksana itu sudah dibubarkan tahun 2009		ü		
yap betul dan begini/ nah ini mendasar sekali kalau anda mau investasi milikilah ijin/ sederhana/ milikilah ijin/ bayangkan ini tahu-tahu pulau muncul/ sekarang kalau saya tanya ni makanya kenapa HGB kita mau tarik/ itu ada di kelurahan apa pulau itu?/ ngak ada yang bisa jawab/ di kecamatan mana? ngak ada		ü		

Data	Types of speech style			
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jadi pertanyaan sederhana adalah lakukan ini dengan benar/ kami selal.. kami sering dengar yah bahwa ini menuai ketidakpastian hukum/ ketidakpatian hukum itu muncul kalau orang memberlakukan kegiatan usaha tanpa mengikuti aturan/ kita belum memiliki PERDA soal zona belum memiliki PERDA soal uang..	ü			
betul itu jawabannya/ tapi sebenarnya kepala BPN atau BPN itu memiliki otoritas untuk bisa mengeluarkan ataupun membatalkan		ü		
karna itu saya mengirimkan surat lagi untuk..		ü		
sekarang belum.. sekarang belum ada pembicaraan sama sekali/ jadi ini adalah dua pihak/ yang satu adalah menjual barang yang tidak ada ijin yang satu membeli barang yang tanpa ijin ok/ dua-duanya pekerja begitu		ü		
tidak ada/ no no no/ HGB ini ni nah ini unik lagi/ itu ketika HGB keluar itu sesudah saya bicara/ HGB itu baru keluar bulan Agustus dan ini menarik ni diukur tanggal 23 keluar HGBnya tanggal 24		ü		
fantastis/ kelihatannya cuman proklamasi dan reklamasi yang dilakukan waktu sesingkat-singkatnya ni		ü		
tidak tidak/ kita fasilitasi/ kenapa?/ karna ini adalah dua warga negara yang sama-sama berada di Jakarta/ maka setiap seng.. sengketa tanah itu para walikota.. walikota tu sehari-hari tu menghadapi sengketa tanah	ü			
difasilitasi, macem-macem/		ü		

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artinya banyak sekali di Jakarta ini kasus kirik, kasus sertifikat double, banyak/ dan pekerjaan PEMPROV itu salah satunya melakukan mediasi/ kalo mediasi itu tidak tercapai lalu mereka ke pengadilan/ jadi itu adalah pekerjaan kepamongan yang normal yang dikerjakan oleh pemerintah				
begini/ ee begitu mereka masuk ke wilayah pengadilan maka ada aturannya/ kita kalau ada orang bersengketa kita fasilitasi	ü			
jadi saya tidak ingin sama sekali tidak ingin orang mengambil keputusan tentang membeli, tentang menjual tanpa melihat dokumen lengkap/ HGB ini baru keluar Agustus/ yang kita bicarakan itu Januari/ bayangkan pada saat itu saja belum ada HGB/ hari ini tidak ada IMBnya/ cek semua bangunan di tempat itu tidak ada IMBnya		ü		
ya ini tanah air kita dan diatur dengan hukum yang ada di tanah air kita, itu tulisannya		ü		
dan saya ingin menjawab lagi/ kita tidak akan memarahi orang-orang, tidak akan membentak tapi posisi kita amat tegas dan kita akan tegaskan lewat apa?/ lewat aturan-aturan yang kita buat		ü		

CURRICULUM VITAE

Profile:

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Years 2011-2014 : Senior High School/ MA Yayasan Pesantren Modern
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Years 2014-2018 : University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (Faculty of
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Skills:

Author of Scientific Paper

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