

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRABOWO SUBIANTO SPEECH  
USING STYLISTICS APPROACH**

**SKRIPSI**

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

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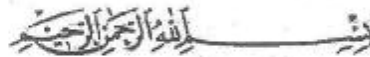


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1/10/2018	At least 45 pages, to add theories	
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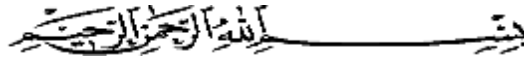
## ABSTRACT

**Septiani Dewi, Meri. 1402050281. An Analysis of Prabowo Subianto Speech Using Stylistics Approach, Skripsi. English Education Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah of Sumatera Utara, Medan, 2018.**

This study deals analyzing the An Analysis of Prabowo Subianto Speech Using Stylistics Approach on the video of Prabowo Subianto speech. The objectives of this research to investigate the types of stylistics were used it on the video of Prabowo Subianto speech. To find out the most dominant types stylistics in Prabowo Subianto speech. In this research used descriptive qualitative methods was be designed by applying descriptive phenomenon design. The researcher took a full of the total Prabowo Subianto performed on the video Prabowo Subianto speech. In collecting the data, the scripts found the searching through the international network services and found the types of stylistics on the video of Prabowo Subianto speech. There were 17 stylistic that contain 9 paragraph on video Prabowo Subianto speech. There are four stylistics that analyzed from of video Prabowo Subianto speech. They percentage of total stylistics on the video, General was 17.65 %, Literary was 41.17 %, Textualist was 23.53, and Interpretative was 17.65 %. The steps of analyzing the data were watching the video, reading the script, and displaying the stylistics on the video of Prabowo Subianto speech by translating each word from Indonesia to English.

*Keywords: Speech, Types of Stylistics*

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The Researcher,

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

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

Semantics is a part of larger study of signs semiotics. It is the part that deals with words as signs (symbols) and language as a system of signs (words as symbols). The area of focus in this project is the “Semantic Roles”. But before that a general introduction is needed about the basic organization of grammar that conveys meaning. It can be roughly termed as a sentence and proposition. Every single sentence-every proposition has one predicate and a varying number of referring expressions or “arguments”. The meaning of a predicate is determined by how many arguments it may have and what role those arguments have. An account of the number of arguments that a predicate has is called the “stylistics” of that predicate.

Semantics means the meanin and interpretation of words,signs, and sentence structure. Semantics largely determine our reading comprehension, how we understand others, and even what decisions we make as a result of our interpretations. Semantic can also refer to the branch of study within linguistics that deals with language and how we understand meaning. This has been a particularly interesting field for philosophers as they debate the essence of meaning, how we build meaning, how we share meaning with orders, and how meaning changes over time.

Stylistics is the study of varieties of language. It tries to establish principles capable of accounting for the particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language. A variety in this sense, is a situationally distinctive use of language. For illustration, the language of advertising, politics, religion, individual authors or the language of a particular period in time, all are used distinctively and

belong in a particular situation.

Stylistics, a branch of applied linguistics, is the study and interpretation of texts of all types and/or spoken language in regard to their linguistic and tonal style, where style is the particular variety of language used by different individuals and/or in different situations or settings. Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies various functional styles and expressive means and devices of the language.

So the code and the context (extra textual and intra textual ) relations overlap here. The sun is human as well as non human at the same time. Thus, readers are no longer dependent on the told meaning of the word “sun”.

Similarly, there are some unusual patterns in this poem. It begins with an imperative and it is matched by another in the second line. Synthetically they are equivalent on one level, but semantically they are different lines. The first is an order while the second is an appeal. Similarly, the last three lines of the poem are interrogative in structure. Synthetically, therefore they are equivalent. But semantically they are different. The first is a question and the second is a challenge or an accusation. The last interrogative is different from other two. In it, the futility of time is fully realized.

Thus, stylistics combines Linguistics and Literary Criticism together and is also different from the two. It aims at developing interpretative procedures rather than the given or told meanings. Stylistics really plays a vital role in the teaching of Literature effectively. The teacher can teach literature to sensitise the students to freshness, richness and novelty of language. It also becomes clear that the insights from linguistics help the teacher of literature to do his work competently.

Finally, it can be asserted that stylistics is a new and important branch of knowledge. Its coordination with linguistics can be used for literary analysis. This

helps for communicating the strategies of literary understanding to the readers. Stylistics thus plays a vital role in the teaching and learning of English literature in India.

According to linguists, Stylistics studies the principles and the effect of choice and usage of different language elements in rendering thought and emotion under different conditions of communication. According to Katie, the goal of "most stylistics is not simply to describe the formal features of texts for their own sake, but in order to show their functional significance for the interpretation of the text; or in order to relate literary effects to linguistic 'causes' where these are felt to be relevant."

There are various overlapping subdisciplines of stylistics, including literary stylistics, interpretive stylistics, evaluative stylistics, corpus stylistics, discourse stylistics, feminist stylistics, computational stylistics, and cognitive stylistics, and a person who studies any of these is known as a stylistician.

Speech is a communication disorder, such as stuttering, impaired articulation, language impairment, or a voice impairment, that adversely affects a child's educational performance. Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk. In the case of the latter function, culture (Sapir: 1998). Furthermore, speech is one of the ways to communicate or express one idea, from that definition. Speech permits all people to communicate or interact.

Speech for some cases, can be a social phenomenon such as a speech can motivate somebody to do something. In public speaking, speech deliver verbally to a

group of people in a well prepared, structured, deliberate, manner, intended to inform, influence, or entertain a listening audience.

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

In relation to the background of the study, the problems were identified as follows

1. many readers does not understand what stylistics is
2. many researcher do not understand the function of stylistics in the text especially in speech
3. many participant which do not believe with their argument especially in politic.

### **C. The Scope and Limitation**

This study is focused on semantic, there are many fields discussed in it such as: speech act, reference, implicature, connotative meaning, entailment, presupposition, etc. This study is limited on stylistic in Prabowo Subianto's speech about the result of President Candidate and fight the solder, Friday, July 25, 2014.

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

In relation to the background of the study, the problems of the research are formulated as the following.

1. What are the types of stylistics to investigate in Prabowo Subianto's speech?
2. How is the most dominant types of stylistics to investigate in Prabowo Subianto's speech?



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

The objectives of the study are as follows

1. to investigate the types of stylistics in Prabowo Subianto's speech.
2. to find out the dominantly types of stylistics in Prabowo Subianto's speech.

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

In this study, many contribution which is given by this research as theoretically and practically.

#### **a. Theoretically,**

The findings of the research is hoped to give an important contribution to linguist to increase to knowledge in linguistic field to depth research.

#### **b. Practically,**

1. for the researcher, it can increase the knowledge in stylistics and can share to people want to research in this field.
2. for the readers, to know kinds of stylistics especially Prabowo Subianto's speech.
3. for the students, it can add and increase their knowledge about stylistics and can help them in comprehending the text.
4. for the teachers, it can help them to further research as reference in it.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEM OF LITERATURE**

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

##### **1. Stylistics**

Stylistics, a branch of applied linguistics, is the study and interpretation of texts of all types and/or spoken language in regard to their linguistic and tonal style, where style is the particular variety of language used by different individuals and/or in different situations or settings.

Stylistics research is important o do in the framework of literary research because it allows us to identify the characteristics of literary texts (Wellek and Warren, 1989: 226; and Bradford, 1997: xi ). In addition, stylists may benefit literary readers, literary teachers, literary critics, and writers.

Etymologically, the term style or style itself according to Mikics (2007 : 288) comes from the Latin stylus, which means ‘sem or stalk’ , spinning on the tip of the pen used to make signs on the waxy clay (the ancient method of writing). So, simply stylistic can be interpreted as the science of the style of language.

Verdonk (2002: 4) views stylism or the study of style, as a typical expression analysis in the language to described certain goals and effects. Language in literature is a distinctive language so different from the language in nonsastra works. Kutha Ratna (2009: 9) states tha stylistic as partof the science of language style in relation of literature, more narrowly the science of langguae style in relation to aspects of beauty. Musthafa (2008: 51) argues that stylism is the style of language one uses in expressing ideas through writing.

Katie Wales, the goal of "most stylistics is not simply to describe the formal features of texts for their own sake, but in order to show their functional significance for the interpretation of the text; or in order to relate literary effects to linguistic 'causes' where these are felt to be relevant."

According to Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 1998: 280) literary stylists are a method of analysis of literary works that examines the various forms and linguistics signs used as they are seen in their magical structures. This method of analysis becomes important, because it can provide information about the special characteristics of a literary works. In fact, according to Wellek and Warren, he can provide great benefits for literary studies if it can determine the underlying principles of literary unity, and if it can find a common aesthetic purpose thatt stands out in a literary work of its whole elements ( Wellek and Warren).

Through the stylistics approach can be explained the complex

interaction between forms and meanings that often escape the attention and observation of literary critics ( Panuti Sudjiman, 1993: vii ). Therefore, the study of stylists in sastra see how the elements of language are used to give birth peasan – message in the literary work. Or in other words, the study of stylists deals with the study of language patterns and how language is used in the literary text in particular. The typically patterned analysis of language we demand to demonstrate the complexity and depth of the language of the literary texts and also to answer how the language has an amazing power, the creative power of literary works (Cummings and Simmons, 1986: vii).

Stylistics talks can not be separated from linguistics. In fact, expressly Starcke (2010: 2) in his definition states that stilistic as one of the linguistics disciplines. The existence of linguistics in the stylistics context is as shown in the view of some of the following experts. Junus (1989: xvii) for example, views stylism as the science of joining (inter or multidisciplinary) between linguistics and literature. Widdowson (1997: 3) and Sudjiman (1993: 3) view stylism as a study of literary discourse that goes from a linguistics orientation. Mcrae and Clark (in davies and Elder, 2006:328) argue that stylism as the use of linguistics to approach literary texts on the basis of insight into linguistic structures. While Child and Fowler (2006:229) view stylism as an analytical study of literature using modern linguistics concepts or techniques. Based on the views of some experts earlier, it can be drawn a conclusion that stilistika is a literature

review from a linguistic perspective.

Some of the views of the experts above explain that the basic of linguistics understanding becomes an absolute necessity if you want to apply the stylistic theory. Wellek and Warren (1989: 221) emphasize more that stylistics can not be applied properly without a strong linguistic foundation because one of the main studies is the contrast of the literary language system with the use of language in its day. Thus, stylistic understanding as a “science of joining” (linguistics and literature) is inevitable (Sayuti, 2001: 173).

### **1.1 The Functional of Stylistics**

- a. It investigate functional styles. i.e, special sublanguages or varieties of the national language. In the english literary standard linguists distinguish the following major functional styles.
- b. Belles – lettres style, publicist style, newspaper style, scientific style, official style.
- c. Each functional style may be characterized by a number of distinctive features, leading or subordinate, constant or changing, obligatory or optinal.

### **1.2 The Implementation Procedure of Stylistic Theory**

In relation to the procedure of applying stylistics theory in literary research studies, Wellek and Warren (1989:226) mentions two possible

approaches to stylistics analysis.

- a. It begins with a systematic analysis of the linguistic system of literary works, and is followed by an interpretation of its characteristics seen from the aesthetic purpose of the work as “total meaning”.
- b. Study a number of distinguishing features of the system.

## **2. Types of Stylistics**

### **2.1 General Stylistics**

This is stylistics viewed from the broad notion of the study of all types of linguistic events from different domains of life. It is used as a cover term for the analysis of non-literary varieties of language, or register (Wales 458). Hence, one can undertake a stylistic study of a religious sermon, a sport commentary, a legal document, a political speech, a business conversation, etc.

### **2.2 Literary Stylistics.**

The composition of a work of art in various literary genres is the writer's outlook. This is the type of analysis that focuses on literary texts in the broad sense, such a study may be linguistic or non-linguistic. To make this linguistic orientation clearer, the terms linguistic stylistics or linguostylistics are sometimes employed to denote the linguistic analysis

or interpretation of literary events. Other types of stylistics below are largely sub types of this linguistic literary stylistics.

### **2.3 Textualist Stylistics**

This is the type of stylistics which engaged in an “empty technology” of a text. It merely identifies the raw linguistics patterns of a (literary) text such as the phonological, grammatical, lexical and semantic patterns without attempting to relate these patterns to the message in the text. This approach was popular at the early stages of the evolution of stylistics as a discipline where linguistics viewed literary texts merely as linguistic events and felt literary interpretation involving the aesthetic concerns or artistic significance were not of concern to them as linguists, especially as they involved an understanding of the artist’s intention which was hardly subject to the objective verifiability emphasized by the scientific claim of modern linguistics.

### **2.4 Interpretative Stylistics**

This is the practice engaged in by most stylisticians nowadays. It involves the analysis of the linguistic data in a (literary) text, the unravelling of the content or artistic value of the text and the marrying of these two. As depicted in Leo Spitzer’s philological circle, the interpretative stylistician relates linguistic description to literary appreciation by seeking artistic function and relating it to the linguistic evidence or first seeking the

linguistics features in the text and relating in to the artistic motivation. The belief is that the linguistic patterns are chosen deliberately to express certain artistic or literary goals and that the two can hardly be divorced.

### **3. Speech**

Sapir (1921) states that Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk.

In the case of the latter function, culture, in other words, the traditional body of social usage, is not seriously brought into play. The child is individually equipped, by the complex set of factors that we term biological heredity, to make all the needed muscular and nervous adjustments that result in walking. Indeed, the very conformation of these muscles and of the appropriate parts of the nervous system may be said to be primarily adapted to the movements made in walking and in similar activities. In a very real sense the normal human being is predestined to walk, not because his elders will assist him to learn the art, but because his organism is prepared from birth, or even from the moment of conception, to take on all those expenditures of nervous energy and all those muscular adaptations that result in walking. To put it concisely, walking is an



inherent, biological function of man.

Speech is when spoken language is used to communicate. Only humans have language. Speech between two people is a conversation. Speech is made of sounds travelling in the air. Sounds from the voice box is shaped by the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate. To make speech a person has to be able to:

1. choose speech sounds
2. put them into a sequence
3. produce sound in the voice box
4. use the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate to shape the sounds.

Difficulties can happen at any stage of this four-stage process. Difficulties at stages 1 and 2 are known as phonological difficulties while problems at stages 3 and 4 are known as articulation difficulties or motor co-ordination difficulties. A speech and language therapist can help work out the stage of the sequence that has difficulties and give therapy. Animals do not have speech, but some can communicate with each other by using sounds. A speaker may say something, and if it is heard, what the speaker says may be understood. Sometimes language is difficult to understand. It may be vague, confusing, or even misleading. It may be easy or difficult. The same speech may be put in different languages, by means of translation.

In public speaking, as in any form of communication, there are five

basic elements that are shown through Lasswell's model of communication. In short, the speaker should be answering "*who says what in which channel to whom with what effect?*" Along with the basic elements of public speaking, the general purpose can range from transmitting information to telling a story to motivating people to act. Public speaking can also be considered a discourse community, where the audience and speaker are working to achieve a certain goal or find a purpose. Interpersonal communication and public speaking have several common components, including motivational speech, leadership, personal development, business, customer service, large group communication, and mass communication. Public speaking can be a powerful tool to use to persuade, influence, and inform the audience. It also utilizes ethos, or character.

### **3.1 Kinds of Speech**

#### **a. Narrative Speeches**

Narrative speeches involve standing up in front of an audience and telling a story. As with a written narrative, a narrative speech should include a clear opening, middle and conclusion and important part of speech is the signal that one of these sections is beginning. Ideally, a narrative speaker is able to deliver the presentation extemporaneously, with just a few notes jotted down, giving the speaker the ability to use nonverbal language to express emotional impressions freely.

One of the more challenging parts of preparing a narrative speech can be choosing a topic. Sometimes people feel that their own stories are not entertaining enough to turn into a speech, and so, the stress that already accompanies public speaking is magnified by the challenge of putting one's own story out there for public consumption.

#### b. Demonstration Speeches

Demonstration speeches show how something works (e.g., a camera) or how something is done (e.g., CPR). Audiovisual aids are therefore essential. Sometimes, demonstrations show something that takes place on the floor (e.g., how to brake on inline skates). During such a speech, it is important that all listeners have a clear view. If a process takes too long to demonstrate (e.g., folding an intricate origami pattern), speakers may choose to demonstrate only part of it during the speech. The rest can be shown through visuals depicting the different stages of the process which are prepared beforehand.

At times, it may be necessary to pause while demonstrating an action (e.g., when showing how to play the clarinet). In general, however, pauses should be kept to a minimum. Speakers should continue speaking during the demonstration and accompany actions with words. By the same token, they should maintain as much eye contact with the audience as possible.

#### c. Informative Speeches

Informative speeches aim to educate the audience. Speakers

basically act as teachers and provide new knowledge and ideas. Topics can include people (e.g., Jimi Hendrix, the Ainu people in Japan), places (e.g., India, the Bermuda triangle), objects (e.g., chopsticks, a sculpture by Rodin), events (e.g., folk festivals, space missions), concepts (e.g., intelligence, alternative medicine), and issues (e.g., assisted suicide, industrial pollution).

To give an effective informative speech, it is helpful to find out what the audience already knows and what they want or need to know. The speaker should strive to sustain the listeners' interest throughout the speech (by using captivating language, personalizing the message, and approaching the topic in fresh ways). In the end, the audience should feel enriched.

#### d. Persuasive Speeches

The goal of a persuasive speech is to convince the audience. Persuasive speeches can be centered around claims of fact (e.g., -the earth is in danger of being destroyed by meteors□), claims of values (e.g., -factory farming is immoral□), and claims of policy (e.g., -we should adopt a flat rate tax system□). If the listeners oppose the speaker on an issue (e.g., the death-penalty), the speaker will attempt to change their minds. If the listeners agree with the speaker but don't act on their beliefs (e.g., they think that donating blood is important but haven't done so themselves), the speaker will try to actuate them (i.e., persuade them to be more consistent). Finally, if the listeners are convinced and already act

accordingly, the speaker can use persuasive speech techniques to provide reinforcement and encouragement, to strengthen their conviction.

e. Speaking on Special Occasions

There are a number of occasions that call for short speeches. Here are some guidelines. Speaking on Special Occasions introductions:

1. Give the person's name and title. (Make sure you know the correct pronunciation.)
2. Provide a few pertinent details about the person's educational or professional background.
3. If the person is to give a speech, prepare the audience for its content.
4. Be brief.
5. Welcome the person.

#### **4. Speech Community**

From this perspective, patterns of language use do not define a community to be investigated, but their description is part of the outcome of an ethnographic study which focuses on a community selected according to non-linguistic criteria. Also a product of investigation is the determination of whether a community is a speech community' according to selected linguistic criteria. To the ones already mentioned, I would add that language must be found to play a significant role in identifying the boundary of a speech community, at least from the perspective of its own members.

At any level of speech community selected for study, the societal functions of language will include the boundary functions of separating, unifying, and stratifying. The interactional functions which are present will be dependent on the level of community studied, with a full complement of language functions and domains present only at the level defined as including a full range of role- opportunities. At this more inclusive level, a speech community need not share a single language, and indeed it will not where roles are differentially assigned multiannual society. An informal typology of speech communities as soft-shelled versus hard-shelled may be distinguished on the basis of the strength of the boundary that is maintained by language: the hard-shelled community has of course the stronger boundary, allowing minimal interaction between members and those outside, and providing maximum maintenance of language and culture. Speech communities which primarily use one of the world languages are more likely to be soft-shelled, because it will be known as a second language by many others, and interaction across the boundary will be relatively easy in both directions. A speech community speaking Japanese or other language with limited distribution would more likely be hard-shelled, because few outside the community learn to use it. Educated Japanese learn a world language for interaction across the boundary, but this is unidirectional, with outsider still very restricted in their linguistic participation with Japan.

Language often functions to maintain the separate identity of

speech communities within larger communities, of which their speakers may also be members. Within the United States, for instance, Armenian continues to function in some areas as the language of home, religion, and social interaction among members of the group. Because the Armenians are bilingual and also speak English, they participate fully in larger speech community, but because outsiders seldom learn Armenian, the language is a barrier which keeps others from participating in their internal social and religious events. A similar situation exists in Syria, where Armenians bilingual in their native language and Arabic participate in two speech communities; these remain separate entities because of the one-way boundary function the Armenian language serves. In cases where individuals and groups belong to more than one speech community, it is useful to distinguish between primary and secondary membership.

## **5. Conceptual Framework**

Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk. In the case of the latter function, culture, in other words, the traditional body of social usage, is not seriously brought into play.

Speech is when spoken language is used to communicate. Only humans have language. Speech between two people is a conversation. Speech is made of sounds travelling in the air. Sounds from the voice box is shaped by the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

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

In this study, the research is conducted by applying qualitative descriptive design. According to Ary (2010) qualitative research employs words and images to answer questions.

The two approaches to research differ in the type of data collected any reported and in what the researcher believes warrants the claims that are made. One form of research is not superior to the other. They are designed to answer different questions, have different assumption, and have different ways of inquiring into realities. It was used to determine the presence of certain words or concept within text or accept of text and Prabowo Subianto speech about the result of President Candidate and fight the solder, Friday, July 25, 2014 where to find out the types of stylistic theory and to find out dominant in Prabowo Subianto speech.

In qualitative research describe the data in word form to analyzed types of stylistic theory which found in Prabowo Subianto's speech about the result of President Candidate and fight the solder, Friday, July 25, 2014.

## **B. The Source of Data**

In this study, the source of data are taken from internet. It was about Prabowo Subianto's speech about the result of President Candidate and fight the solder, Friday, July 25, 2014. It is chosen because Prabowo Subianto is the leader of Gerindra Party. All the texts in the speech are taken as the source of data in this research.

## **C. The Techniques for Collecting data**

The data are collected by applying the documentary technique. According Bogdan and Biklen (2007) documents the informants write themselves or are written about them such as autobiographies, personal letters, diaries, memos, minutes from meetings, newsletters, policy documents, proposals, codes of ethics, statements of philosophy, yearbooks, news releases, scrapbooks, letters to the editor. documents divided into three namely: personal documents, official documents, and popular culture documents.

The data are taken from official document, namely speech. The procedures for the collecting the data were as follows

1. selecting text of Prabowo Subianto's speech which relative to stylistic theory
2. reading the text Prabowo Subianto's speech at political event
3. underlining the stylistic found in the text Prabowo Subianto's speech at political event.

4. converting the occurrences into percentage to know types of stylistic and the most dominant and finally drawing conclusion.

#### **D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data**

After collecting the data, were analyzed by using the following procedures:

1. Identifying the stylistic found in Prabowo Subianto speech about the result of President Candidate and fight the soldier, Friday, July 25, 2014.
2. classifying the text and classifying to types stylistic theory based on general stylistic, literary stylistic, textualist stylistic and interpretative stylistic.
3. tabulating the types of stylistic found in Prabowo Subianto speech.
4. finding out the dominant types of stylistic.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA AND ANALYSIS DATA**

#### **A. Data Collection**

The researcher collected the data of this research by taking it from Prabowo Subianto speech on video. The researcher already found 17 sentences which consist of Prabowo Subianto speech in the scripts. The researcher analyzed the types of stylistic and his speech of the video. The researcher only took 4 types of stylistics of the video to be analyzed. Those 4 types of stylistics there are: General stylistics, Literary stylistics, Textualist stylistics, Interpretative stylistics. Those sources were taken in order to find out the types of stylistics and his speech in Prabowo Subianto speech about the result of Presidential Candidate and fight the solder on the video.

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

The data was analyzed based on the types of stylistics, there are General stylistics, Literary stylistics, Textualist stylistics, Interpretative stylistics. The analysis was conducted to determine the types of stylistics analysis and the dominant type that is dominantly used the analysis can be seen from this data.

**Sentence 1 :**

I would like to convey some of my thoughts that now our country is facing the realities as we know, is quite alarming.

**Analyzed 1 :**

it's always using of the participant when he/she speech of the public especially Prabowo Subianto Speech in the sentence. **(General Stylistic)**

**Sentence 2 :**

Ladies and gentleman, I have delivered many times through writings, speeches and messages that broadcast through the internet and other media.

**Analyzed 2 :**

Prabowo Subianto wants to explain to everyone especially in indonesia, because it is important in using of social media. **(Literary Stylistic)**

**Sentence 3 :**

After conveying that I struggled to build a democratic Indonesian Nation, I have proven my commitment to the democracy.

**Analyzed 3 :**

This sentences are strategy of probowo Subianto wants to a president but he was lose in presidential candidate at 2014. But he did not accept his defeat. (**General Stylistic**)

**Sentence 4 :**

When I was a Commander in the TNI, a Commander who was in charge of 33 battalions. It could be said that a third of the combat strength of the Army was under my command.

**Analyzed 4 :**

Prabowo Subianto wants to handle to indonesia with the commander if he had chosen a president of Inonesia and he wants to better before. (**Interpretative Stylistic**)

**Sentence 5 :**

And when I was accused of carrying out a coup to take power in May 1998, I proved it to the people of Indonesia and to the history that I did not do as accused of the planning. In fact, I stepped down from my position by not denying the verdict and after so many years there were no complaints, or objections from me.

**Analyzed 5 :**

Prabowo Subianto wants to protect and leader of indonesia. (**Interpretative Stylistic**)

**Sentence 6 :**

I was a soldier at that time. Even if I tired, I could hold the spirit of he ministry. The spirit of TNI soldiers is the people's army. We are born from the people of Indonesia. I have proven, during my life career, many times I risked my life for my nation and country.

**Analzed 6 :**

Prabowo Subianto speech about himself and soldier's life that he can to protect indonesia from colonial domination. **(Textualist Stylistic)**

**Sentence 7 :**

You may ask my thousands of ex-men everywhere. Ask them whether Prabowo Subianto ever left the task in the battle area. Ask them if in the battle I was in front of them, under the whistle of bullet or under a safe base? As a patriot I have sworn to defend and build my nation.

**Analyzed 7 :**

In the sentences he was elaborate strongness about himself in defend of Indonesia and he wants to change Indonesia become Macan Asia. **(Literary Stylistic)**

**Sentence 8 :**

Ladies and gentleman, in carrying out the oath, to depend and build the nation, I am sure that democracy is the system of the government. Because it was 10 years since I was arrested, I followed the general election three times.

**Analyzed 8 :**

Prabowo Subianto is ambition a presidential of indonesia but he never give up to be a number one in their country.(**Literary Stylistic**)

**Sentence 9 :**

I am building a party from zero. I want around from a village to a village, a province to a province, there are many places that I have not touched because our country is really big.

**Analyzed 9 :**

Prabowo Subianto has high soul leader to change of indonesia become progress country. (**Literary Stylistic**)

**Sentence 10 :**

I have delivered in several forums, assemblies, that our nation has experienced an awkward situation where our nation's wealth does not live in our republic.



**Analyzed 10 :**

Indonesia is rich country with nature and island. So, Prabowo Subianto wants to president of Indonesia. (**Literary Stylistic**)

**Sentence 11 :**

Our wealth flows out, that is why I struggle to change his system.

**Analyzed 11 :**

Indonesia is big country for natural resources. (**Textualist Stylistic**)

**Sentence 12 :**

I struggle to secure the country's wealth. I speak from the deepest heart.

**Analyzed 12 :**

Prabowo Subianto wants to seek attention from the indonesia community. (**Literary Stylistic**)

**Sentence 13 :**

I believe that democracy must be carried ou as well as possible. Therefore, holding the presidential election hat has just been held is our hope, that is the mandate given by the people, the mandate must be given in a truly, fairly, openly cleanly, honestly manner. The essence of democracy is a clean and honest voter.

**Analyzed 13 :**

Indonesia must be clean and peace for choice presidetial candidate, but he wants to winner in democracy competition. **(Textualist Stylistic)**

**Sentence 14 :**

In the new Presidential Election, we found a lot of cheating, too much cheating, too systematic.

**Analyzed 14 :**

Prabowo Subianto did not accept defeat from the results of the presidential election. **(General Stylistic)**

**Sentence 15 :**

We also experienced that the elections were unfair, they tended to one of the contestants. Our protests, appeals as the number one presindetial and vice presidential candidates were ignored. Bawaslu recommendations were ignored.

**Analyzed 15 :**

Prabowo Subianto hopes for the government to be more careful in carrying out the presidential election. **(Literary Stylistic)**

**Sentence 16 :**

Our legal and ambassador team found considerable fraud. For that reason, in a deepest sadness and regrets we said that the general election was failed. That this election was not valid.

**Analyzed 16 :**

Prabowo subianto was disapointed with the government about the results of choice presidential election 2014. (**Interpretative Stylistic**)

**Sentence 17 :**

That this Presidential Election violated the rules of this Election democracy. If we pass this general election , then we agreed for a fraud, a lie and an unfair activity.

**Analyzed 17 :**

Prabowo Subianto ambition to become a presidential of indonesia and he doesn't accept his defeat. (**Textualist Stylistic**)

Table 4.1

## The Classification of Types Stylistic

No	Sentences Analyzed	The Types of Stylistic			
		General	Litera ry	Textu alist	Interpr etative
1.	I would like to convey some of my thoughts that now our country is facing the realities as we know, is quite alarming.	√			
2.	Ladies and gentleman, I have delivered many times through writings, speeches and messages that broadcast through the internet and other media.		√		
3.	After conveying that I struggled to build a democratic Indonesian Nation, I have proven my commitment to the democracy.	√			

4.	When I was a Commander in the TNI, a Commander who was in charge of 33 battalions. It could be said that a third of the combat strength of the Army was under my command.				√
5.	And when I was accused of carrying out a coup to take power in May 1998, I proved it to the people of Indonesia and to the history that I did not do as accused of the planning. In fact, I stepped down from my position by not denying the verdict and after so many years there were no complaints, or objections from me.				√
6.	I was a soldier at that time. Even if I tired, I could hold the spirit of he ministry. The spirit of TNI soldiers is the people's army. We are born from the people of Indonesia. I have proven,			√	

	during my life career, many times I risked my life for my nation and country.				
7.	You may ask my thousands of ex-men everywhere. Ask them whether Prabowo Subianto ever left the task in the battle area. Ask them if in the battle I was in front of them, under the whistle of bullet or under a safe base? As a patriot I have sworn to defend and build my nation.		√		
8.	Ladies and gentleman, in carrying out the oath, to defend and build the nation, I am sure that democracy is the system of the government. Because it was 10 years since I was arrested, I followed the general election three times.		√		
9.	I am building a party from zero. I want around from a village to a village, a		√		

	province to a province, there are many places that I have not touched because our country is really big.				
10.	I have delivered in several forums, assemblies, that our nation has experienced an awkward situation where our nation's wealth does not live in our republic.		√		
11.	Our wealth flows out, that is why I struggle to change his system.			√	
12.	I struggle to secure the country's wealth. I speak from the deepest heart.		√		
13.	I believe that democracy must be carried out as well as possible. Therefore, holding the presidential election that has just been held is our hope, that is the mandate given by the people, the mandate must be			√	

	given in a truly, fairly, openly cleanly, honestly manner. The essence of democracy is a clean and honest voter.				
14.	In the new Presidential Election, we found a lot of cheating, too much cheating, too systematic.	√			
15.	We also experienced that the elections were unfair, they tended to one of the contestants. Our protests, appeals as the number one presindetial and vice presidential candidates were ignored. Bawaslu recommendations were ignored.		√		
16.	Our legal and ambassador team found considerable fraud. For that reason, in a deepest sadness and regrets we said that the general election was failed. That this election was not valid.				√



17.	That this Presidential Election violated the rules of this Election democracy. If we pass this general election , then we agreed for a fraud, a lie and an unfair activity.			√	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Show that the total of stylistics was 17. They were divided in four types of stylistics. They are General : 3, Literary : 7, Textualist: 4, Interpretative : 3. This result shows that the most dominant types used on Prabowo Subianto speech was Literary.

From the data collected in the Prabowo Subianto speech, there were 17 types of speech items roles percentages. The formulation by Bungin (2003:172)

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

#### 1. General

$$X = \frac{3}{17} \times 100\%$$

$$= 17.65\%$$

## 2. Literary

$$X = \frac{7}{17} \times 100\%$$

$$= 41.17\%$$

## 3. Textualist

$$X = \frac{4}{17} \times 100\%$$

$$= 23.53\%$$

## 4. Interpretative

$$X = \frac{3}{17} \times 100\%$$

$$= 17.65\%$$

After describing all types of stylistic at Prabowo Subianto speech. The table of percentage of each other stylistic devices can be seen as in the following.

**Table 4.2**  
**The Percentage of Stylistic Item**

No	Types of Stylistic	Number of Occurrence	Percentage
1.	General	3	17.65 %
2.	Literary	7	41.17 %
3.	Textualist	4	23.53 %
4.	Interpretative	3	17.65 %
	<b>SUM</b>	17	100 %

### **C. Research Finding**

The finding of this study showed that:

1. There were 17 stylistic at Prabowo Subianto speech.
2. The total percentage of General were 3 (17.65 %)
3. The total percentage of Literary were 7 (41.17 %)
4. The total percentage of Textualist were 4 (23.53 %)
5. The total percentage of Interpretative were 3 (17.65 %)

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **A. Conclusion**

From the result of data analysis, the conclusions can be taken as follows :

1. There were any stylistics on video of Prabowo Subianto speech. There were 17 stylistics that contain 9 paragraph on the script of Prabowo Subianto speech.
2. There were four types of stylistics that analyzed from on the video of Prabowo Subianto speech. They were General, Literary, Textualist, and Interpretative. The percentage of total stylistics on the video, where General was 17.65 %, Literary was 41.17 %, Textualist was 23.53 %, and Interpretative was 17.65 %.

#### **B. Suggestion**

There are some suggestion can be considered in connection with the result of the data analysis as following.

1. For the students especially for English Department are suggested to learn more about stylistics in order to get the clear understandin and deep comprehending. It can be also the contribution for English Learners.

2. For the teachers that want to teach the students about stylistics can use of the video is a media in order to overcome to boredom of students, because the video teaches us how to use stylistics each other and respect to each other. In the video, we can get the moral messages on the Prabowo Subianto speech.

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Medan, Oktober 2018

Meri Septiani Dewi



## **AFFENDIX I**

### **SPEECH TEXT PRABOWO SUBIANTO ABOUT THE RESULT OF PRESIDENT CANDIDATE**

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb. Peace be upon all of is. Shalom, om swastiastu, name of culture.

I would like to convey some of my thoughts that now our country is facing the realities as we know, is quite alarming.

Ladies and gentleman, I have delivered many times through writings, speeches and messages that broadcasted through the internet and other media. After conveying that I struggled to build a democratic Indonesian nation, I have proven my commitment to the democracy. When I was a Commander in the TNI, a Commander who was in charge of 33 battalions. It could be said that a third of the combat strength of the Army was under my command.

And when I was accused of carrying out a coup to take power in May 1998, I proved it to the people of Indonesia and to the history that I did not do as accused of the planning. In fact, I stepped down from my position by not denying the verdict and after so many years there were no complaints, or objections from me. I was a soldier at that time. Even if I retired, I could hold the spirit of the ministry. The spirit of TNI soldiers is the people's army. We are born from the people of Indonesia.

I have proven, during my life career, many times I risked my life for my nation and country. You may ask my thousands of ex-men everywhere. Ask them whether Prabowo Subianto ever left the task in the battle area. Ask them if in the battle I was in front of them, under the whistle of bullet or under a safe base? As a patriot I have sworn to defend and build my nation.

Ladies and gentleman, in carrying out the oath, to defend and build the nation, I am sure that democracy is the best system of the government. Because it was 10 years since I was arrested, I followed the general election three times. I am building a party from zero. I went around from a village to a village, a province to a province, there are many places that I have not touched because our country is really big.

I have delivered in several forums, assemblies, that our nation has experienced an awkward situation where our nation's wealth does not live in our republic. Our wealth flows out, that is why I struggle to change this system. I struggle to secure the country's wealth. I speak from the deepest heart.

I believe that democracy must be carried out as well as possible. Therefore, holding the presidential election that has just been held is our hope, that is the mandate given in a truly, fairly, openly, cleanly, honestly manner. The essence of democracy is a clean and honest voter.

In the new Presidential Election, we found a lot of cheating, too much cheating, too systematic. We also experienced that the elections were unfair, they tended to one of the contestants. Our protests, appeals as the number one presidential and vice presidential candidates were ignored. Bawaslu recommendations were ignored.

Our legal and ambassador team found considerable fraud. For that reason, in a deepest sadness and regrets we said that the general election was failed. That this election was not valid. That this Presidential Election violated the rules of this Election democracy. If we pass this general election, then we agreed for a fraud, a lie and an unfair activity.

Thank you, this is not the end of a struggle, this is just the beginning of our struggle. Independent. Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb

## **AFFENDIX 4**

### **THE BIOGRAPHY OF PRABOWO SUBIANTO**

Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo (born 17 October 1951) is an Indonesian businessman, politician and former Lieutenant General in the Indonesian National Armed Forces. He is the son of Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, an Indonesian economist, and Dora Sigar. He is also the former husband of Titiek Suharto, the late President Suharto's second daughter. They were married in 1983 and divorced in 1998 during the Indonesian political crisis.

In early 2008, Prabowo's inner circle, including Fadli Zon, established the Great Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra). In the Indonesian presidential election, 2009 he ran for the vice-presidency as Megawati Sukarnoputri's running mate. He ran for president in the Indonesian presidential election, 2014 but was defeated by Jakarta Governor Joko Widodo, which he initially disputed. He has declared he will run again for the presidency in 2019 with Sandiaga Uno as his running mate and with the support of Gerindra, Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), National Mandate Party (PAN), Democratic Party and Berkarya Party.

Prabowo enrolled in Indonesia's Military Academy in Magelang in 1970. He graduated in 1974 with others who would gain senior leadership positions such as Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

In 1976, Prabowo served in the Indonesian National Army Special Force *Kopassus* and was assigned as the commander of Group 1 Komando Pasukan Sandhi Yudha (Kopassandha), which was one of the Indonesian Army's Nanggala commando units in East Timor, the former Portuguese territory that Indonesia had invaded the previous year. Prabowo, then 26 years old, was the youngest Nanggala commander. Prabowo led the mission to capture the vice president of Fretilin, who was the first Prime Minister of East Timor, Nicolau dos Reis Lobato.<sup>[14]</sup> Guiding Prabowo was Antonio Lobato – Nicolau's younger brother. On 31 December 1978, Prabowo's company found and fatally shot Nicolau in the stomach as he was being escorted in Maubisse, fifty kilometres south of Dili.

In 1985 Prabowo attended the Advanced Infantry Officers Course at Fort Benning, in the United States for commando training. In the early 1990s, as the commander of Kopassus Group 3, the now Major General Prabowo attempted to crush the East Timorese independence movement by using irregular troops (hooded "ninja" gangs dressed in black and operating at night) and, in main towns and villages, militias trained and directed by Kopassus commanders. Human rights abuses rose. The Army's 1997 campaign was called Operation Eradicate.

In 1996, Prabowo led the Mapenduma Operation in the mountainous terrain of Papua, Indonesia. The goal of the operation was the release of 11 scientific researchers, who had been taken hostage by the Free Papua Movement. The researchers were five Indonesians, four Britons, one Dutchman and his pregnant German wife. Two of the Indonesian male hostages were killed shortly

before the rescue operation. The mission involved covert support from British Military Attache and SAS veteran Colonel Ivor Helberg. The operation was criticised for using the Red Cross emblem on a white helicopter to deceive the Papuan rebels.

When the helicopter landed at Geselema, innocent villagers who had nothing to do with the kidnapping ran towards it, thinking it was their friends from the Red Cross. Instead, white gunmen and Indonesian soldiers jumped out and shot them dead. The Free Papua Movement had been in peaceful negotiations to release the hostages until this massacre sparked violence in which the two Indonesian hostages were killed.

On 20 March 1998, Prabowo was appointed head of the 27,000-strong Army Strategic Reserve Command (Kostrad), that Suharto had commanded in 1965.