

Expressive Act by Elite Politicians in Responding Issue of “Coup d’etat” in Democratic Party”

Lewi Kabanga^{1*}, Yohanes Moruk¹, Upi Laila Hanum¹

¹ Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

*Correspondence: lewikaban@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Democratic party is one of the greater parties that exists in Indonesia. Its existence gives significance colors in national politics. The declaration of coup' d etat effort in front of the pers invites the politicians giving their responds. This research tries to investigate expressive act by the elite politicians. The method used in this research was qualitative method. To collect the data, documentation technique was used. It meant that the data were downloaded from internet. There were six videos taken from internet with 12 politicians. Those videos discussed the issue of coup d'etat in democratic party. The collecting data were transcribed without blurring the meaning. In displaying the data, the researchers investigated expressive acts used by every politician and then put them into the table of expressive acts. The results of this research revealed that there were two groups of politicians with different expressive acts. The group of pro and contra toward the issue of coup d'etat. In pro group used expressive act of approving, convincing, confessing, criticizing, and fearing. While the contra used disapproving, resentment, shocking and lamenting. Whole the expressive acts, both in pro and contra, were categorized into psychological and attitude effects. The psychological effect included the emotional range such as fearing, shocking, lamenting, and resentment. While, the attitude effect included the range of cognition, affection, and connation such as approving, disapproving, convincing, confessing, and criticizing. The implying meaning showed both the existence of coup d'etat and conspiracy thinking of elite politicians..

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1. Introduction

Language has many functions, it can be used to express our feeling, idea, and intention to other people (Rahman, 2018; Suherman, 2018). Language at least involves two people, one as speaker and another is listener. By these two users of language, communication can run well. There many forms of language. It can be expressed orally, written or even in symbolically. As language has meaning which needs to be comprehended by the listener/reader.

Comparing between two ideas of philosophers of language, Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) and Noam Chomsky (1928) in Skandera and Burleigh (2005), both of them had same definition of language with different terms. If de Saussure used “parole” as the actual language and elements that was involved in language the Chomsky’s idea used it as “performance”. While “langue” and “competence” were the two terms in same meaning of the ability of understanding language. These two classifications of language terms imply that language is performed by the speaker or the writer with the particular purposes and then interpreted by listener and reader based on the cognitive side. Language is formulated conventionally and then comprehended its containing meaning by different background of people (Weda et al., 2021). Hence language can be multiple interpretation of meaning and language can be misleading and misunderstanding of interpretation (Gatut et al., 2021). As language, meaning is operated by level of langue and competence namely language thinker, listener and reader.

As media of communication, language has important role in delivering idea to others either as legal language or illegal language. As legal language, it can be formulated by paying much attention on diction or selectivity of words and rule of grammar. While in illegal language, it can be used simply without paying much on grammar. The examples of legal

language are political speech, conversational meeting of government, legal meeting, declaration, and many more. In other words, illegal language can be used in every aspect of social life such as in family, in market, airport, bus station, and many more places.

Elite people can use language both as legal and illegal language based on situation and context. Using language must understand both situation and context (Rahman et al., 2019). Hence context and situation always embody in every single used of language. As elite people, they tend to address their language softly and carefully. They tend to realize that language always has effect. Language can be bridge for negotiation or even language can be the pointed spear. As elite people use language as their mediation for sharing idea, issue, and knowledge. For concise definition of Elite is the group of people who have similarity in education, rank, and occupation. In line with Pareto (1916) in Rohmah (2018) stated that elite is a group of succeeded people who are able placing strategy position in society. The elite group classifies into two types, they are upper class society and lower class society. Member of political party is one of elite people because they have common purposes in struggling their goal.

Government system of Indonesia is democracy. It means that all people of Indonesia have equal right in deciding their own activity to improve their quality of life. Moreover, democracy also gives right to participate either directly or indirectly in a political party. General election in 2019 stated that there were 20 political parties and 4 local political parties involved in general election (kompas.com, 2018). It is the evidence that Indonesia gives freedom to its society in improving and participating in any legal party. Democratic party is one of them, it is the bigger party with Susilo Bambang Yudoyono as its general leader. This party have reached its golden time approved by the winner of SBY as president of Indonesia in 2004-2014.

As time goes by, the legal standing of democratic party has wave curved of achievement. It cannot be part away from the problems. And at the same time, it has a power to solve its problem as well. Recently, the General head of democratic party, Agus Harimurty Yudhoyono abbreviated AHY changed SBY as general leader, declares that in his party there is an illegal movement in taking over his leadership. It was announced in front of the pers at the 1st February 2021. He said that this movement involved both internal and external member of democratic party. The issue of this statement invites comment from different background of knowledge. This issue becomes the one of the hottest issues in Indonesia because it involves well know figures who have strategy position in government and political party. He added that the external party was the people who near with the president of Indonesia, Joko Widodo. His statement automatically evoked the emotional, psychological and attitude responds from different background of people.

The question expanded in this study will be "how is the expressive act used by the elite people after the declaration of *coup d'etat* issue in democratic party?. This research tries to figure out the expressive act used by the politicians and the intended meaning imply in the text used by them. Moreover, this research will classify the expressive act into weather psychologically or attitude side. As both of them are different in use. The object of this research are three types of elite people in responding issue in democratic party. The three types elite are ex-cadre or members of democratic party who legally resigned from this party. They resign for particular reason including politic reason. The other elite people are the politician who come from external party of democratic party. They actively give comment for national cases. While the last elite is the suspicious actor of *coup d'etat* toward the leader of democratic party. These three types classification can be categorized as elite people because they have important role in giving comment, and suggestion in critical issues. The reason to choose them because they might have various respond as white-black colors and ingredients. Their responds could be seen from attitude point of view or even emotional and psychological view.

Their responds, positively and negatively, will describe their attitude in managing information. Their respond will craft and enrich pragmatics point of view. Expressive act as part of illocution in speech act will give description to the people how the expression expressed directly and indirectly defending, supporting, or even building personal idea about this actual issue.

In Linguistics, study about meaning in context, pragmatics will display how meaning created in form of language. Meaning cannot be interpreted well without context (Bachriani et al., 2018). Hence pragmatics machine is on context. Little bit different with semantics, though both of them interpreted language meaning, the meaning of semantics is conventionally, while pragmatics meaning of language intentionally on the speaker. So that way, in the real life, language sometimes implies meaning. Leech (1989) stated that pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situation or the usage of language. It is clear that pragmatics tries to defines speaker utterances that embodies context and situation in which it is used.

In Pragmatics, one of topics that becomes the field of pragmatics is speech act. It is introduced and become an ingredient of pragmatics by L. Austin (1962). He said that speech act is to say something but also to do something. Then he divides Speech act into three part, namely *locutionary*, *illocutionary*, and *perlocutionary*. Locutionary act is the actual language. It is the performance of act when speaker saying something. Illocutionary is the core of speaker intention regarding to the action needed. And perlocutionary act is the result or the respond of the utterance. They are the pillar of speech act. They need context as essential ingredient to make clear cut of meaning of every utterance.

In line with Yule (2010) speech act is a sequence of action produced by using a particular utterance to communicate. He defines that speech act is an action or the speech that begs the other people to do something. The speech that performed by the speaker forces the listener to conclude something and do something. In this case, the speech act purses the listener to interpret what the speaker wishes then acted in an action.

From these three pillar of speech act, the illocutionary act is one of the important parts that always implies meaning. Searle (1979) divided illocutionary act into five types namely *representative*, *declarative*, *commissive*, *directive* and *expressive*. From these 5 distributions of speech act, the expressive act will be the major of this explanation. Generally, the root of this term is people' expression that involves people feeling and psychology. Searle (1979) stated that this type of illocutionary express the psychological stated. Yule (1996) added that expressive act was a state of what the speaker feels. Verbs that commonly used in expressing feeling are apologize, appreciate, congratulate, regret, thanks, welcome, and etc. they are used to express feeling or psychological state. They can be in negative and positive forms. Norrick's theory (1978), at least, there are nine types of expressive act. These are

- a. Apologizing, where an agent-speakers express negative feelings towards a patient addressee to appease them;
- b. Thanking, where the speakers express positive feelings to the addressee, who has done a service to the speakers;
- c. Congratulating, where the speakers have observed that the addressee has either benefitted from or carried out a positively valued event;
- d. Condoling, which resembles congratulating, except that the experienced event is negatively valued;
- e. Deploring, or censoring, in which the addressee is criticized for an event which had a negative impact on the speaker or a third person;
- f. Lamenting, where the speaker expresses his or her own misfortune, either at their own or somebody else's doing, the speaker is also the main observer;
- g. Welcoming, where the speaker expresses positive feelings towards the arrival of the addressee;
- h. Forgiving, which is found to have a similar conceptual set-up as deploring, except for the fact that the speaker does not resent the addressee's action; and
- i. Boasting, where the speaker expresses positive feelings about his or her own actions towards and addressee.

Some researchers have conducted research with the same topic, conducted research with various topics, and focused on analysis and technique. Nuraini and *et al* (2020) conducted research by using documentation technique in collecting data. Topic of this research were political conversation in talk show by Mata Najwa Show. The data was purely taken from one episode of Mata Najwa's show by downloading. This research tried to find out types and forms of expressive speech act in Mata Najwa talk show. In this research found that there were 13 types of expressive act used by the speakers. Those expressive act were thanking, regretting, apologizing, praising, liking, disliking, approving, disapproving, condoling, criticizing, boasting, lamenting, blaming. The forms of expressive act were declarative and interrogative.

In line with Tamam (2020), This research used same technique, documentation technique, in collecting data. The title of this research was "The Expressive Speech Act Used by Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan as the Reaction of the Attacks in Christchurch New Zealand". There were three goals of this research. The researcher tried to find out types of expressive act used by Rasyid and Recep in their conversation. Beside that intended meaning of expressive act was also the main priority in this research. The intended meaning was known by emerging context. The last step of this analysis was to compare personality differences between them when using speech act. This research ended with the result of analysis of there were three types of expressive speech acts, namely: condoling, deploring, and lamenting. The researcher stated that the mostly used of expressive act was condoling. The speakers' intended meaning of expressive speech act was determined by interpreting and determining what speakers means in the context. In addition,

the personality characters of Anies Rasyid Baswedan are kind, clever, and soft, whereas, the personality characters of Recep Tayyip Erdogan are courageous, influential person, and clever.

Muharyanto (2017) took data from Application BBM. The data was analyzed by using theory of Searle. The researcher tried to describe types of expressive utterances in BBM updating status by students of STIKIP PGRI Tulungagung. Documentation and observation were used in collecting data. The types of expressive utterance found in status update on BBM dominated by declarative sentence. The intention of expressive utterance are yearning, anger expression, welcoming, congratulating, tiredness, hoping, happiness, love, thanking, sadness, sorrow, worrying, like, dislike, apologizing, pleasure, shock, and longing.

From those previous researches, all the researches use technique of documentation in collecting data. All of them try to figure out types of expressive act used by the speakers. The first research used the expressive act used in political conversation in the Mata Najwa talk show, while in second research, two commentators from Racid and Recep of the tragedy happened in Australia. In third research merely classifies types of expressive utterances by the students when updating status in BBM Application. There is significance different among these three researches, the first research above continues with the forms of expressive act used by the speaker while the second one investigated intended meaning of speech act, not only expressive act but also all the part of illocutionary speech act, used by the two speakers. But in this research classifies the expressive act used by the elite member of politic party or politicians about the issue of coup d'etat in democratic party. Besides that, this research tries to distinguish types of expressive acts in emotional and attitude points of view and then frame the implying meaning of the elite's expressive act.

2. Method

This research used descriptive qualitative method. This research tried to give description of one of the speech act elements in illocutionary act, expressive act. The expressions were expressed by the elite politicians (inner and outside of democratic party) and suspicious actor of coup d'etat. This research based on the theory of Searle (1979). In collecting data, the researchers used documentation technique. The data were selected and then taken or downloaded from you tube. The selective data then transcribed. As there were many argumentations arose from different point of views after the announcing of "coup d'etat" by General Chief of democratic party, AHY, hence the data were selected carefully from two sides of videos. Those videos invited the politicians that included ex-cadre of democratic party and active member of democratic party and the video of clarification of suspected actor of coup d'etat. In transcribing the data, the researcher watched and listened them carefully and then displayed expressive act by every politician. The politicians are politician who are pro and contra with this issue. Hence the researcher figured out different expressive act among them. The representative data, after limiting data, was translated to English. Finally, the data was analyzed and given description about the expressive act that mostly elite people used in responding issue of "leadership taking over" in democratic party. In analyzing data, context of situation was used to decide fit classification of expressive act. Finally, the analyzed data were separated between positive and negative responses to figure out the intended or implying meaning of personal ideas who agree and disagree with the announcement content. This function was to measure elite attitude toward the issue that democratic party faced.

3. Finding and Discussion

3.1. Finding

There are five kinds of politician conversation documented from you tube. Every transcribed text will be displayed its types of expressive act based on the topics discussed by the elite members of politics party. The first data discusses topic of "*Pendiri Demokrat Protes AHY soal Kudeta Parta*". The speakers of this political conversation are Max Sopacua (former vice-chairman of democratic part) and Renandan Bachtar (deputy of general secretary of democratic party). Types expressive act used by the speakers are

Speaker 1. Max Sopacua (Former vice-chairman of Democratic Party)

1. "... *Saya terus terang tersinggung, Menuding saya mengikuti dan terlibat dalam kudeta. ...*"

(... honestly, I am **offended**, accusing me take part in coup d' etat action) (resentment)

2. "... *ngapain kalian **sibuk-sibuk menuduh kiri menuduh kanan**. ...*"

(why are you **busy accusing there and here**)(resentment)

3. "... *itu omong kosong, itu bohong besar, saya tahun lalu pengurus baru dilantik oleh AHY...*"

(it is **bull shit, it is non-sense**, I was inaugurated as administrator last year by AHY (*disapproving*)

4. "... **jangan sembarang memberikan statement**..."

(do not give illogic statements (Resentment – Angry)

From those quotations data, there are two expressive acts used by Max Sopacua. Those expressive act are resentment and disapproval. Resentment is statement to express angry because someone does not agree and like about something that forced to do. in this context the speaker denies about statement which is addressed to him. He shows angry because he is accused as one of the coup d' etat actors. The second expressive act is disapproval. The approval is the expression that tries to oppose someone's statement. He does not agree because he is accused not loyal to his former party.

Speaker 2. Renanda Bachtar (Deputy of General Secretary of Democratic Party)

1. "... **masalah internal yang kami takut**, ya kami panik dan seterusnya..." (*fearing*)

(... internal problem that we **fear** off, indeed we are **panic** and so on)

2. "... Kami ingin **dapat klarifikasi** dari president..." (*criticizing*)

"... we just **need clarification** from President ..."

3. "... Saya rasa seluruh orang Indonesia bisa lihat bahwa **betapa gugupnya pak Moeldoko dan tidak bisa menjawab pertanyaan**..." (*convincing*)

"... I think that all people of Indonesia can see **how nervous** Mr. Moeldoko and he **cannot answer** the question..."

4. "... jadi saya rasa itu Moeldoko yang harus jujur, **ini saksi kita banyak sekali**..." (*convincing*)

"... I think, Mr Moeldoko must tell the truth, we **have plenty of witness**..."

The speaker above, active member of democratic party, has different expression with the previous speaker. He tends to express something oppose to the later one. He would like to tell something sure, convincing and fearing. Hence the expressive act emerges from this are fear, criticizing and convincing. The expression of fear is the expression of unhappy caused by the real danger or imagination. He expresses his emotional action when says we are fear and panic about this internal issue. He says that this internal issue must be stopped before getting danger. Beside that, he believes and convinces that the figures as doer of coup d' etat are right as they have enough evidence and witness. His convincing statement is supported by text of the edginess and reluctance to answer the question by Mr. Moeldoko. Hence. He begs clarification statements from president as final decision, whether this issue right or just stimulation to grade up the name of democratic party again.

The second topic is "*Klaim Memiliki Bukti Soal Kudeta, Partai Demokrat_Kami Menjaga Kedaultan Partai*". This topic has two politician speakers namely Dedi Yevri Hanteru Sitorus (PDIP's Politician) and Herman Khaeron (Head of BPOKK DPP of Democratic Party).

Speaker 1. Dedi Yevri H Sitorus (PDIP'S Politician)

1. "... **Makanya saya bingung** ketika pak AHY menulis surat kepada President..." (*confusing*)

"... **hence I am confusing** when Mr. AHY wrote a letter to President .."

2. "... itu benar-benar liar kalua menurut saya" (*disapproving*)

"... it is really wild according to me"

3. "ya kita tidak tahu tadi , yang dimaksud itu siapa..." (*confusing*)

" yeah, **we did not know** it previously, who was intended ..."

4. "... Kenapa saya juga **bingung**, bisa saja kalua itu memang kejadiannya pak moeldoko mengatakan itu..." (*confusing*)

"... why I **confused**, if it was so , Mr Moeldoko can say it.."

5. "itu kerjaan yang **tidak ada gunanya** seperti ini.." (disapproving)

"it was **meaning less** job..."

Contextually, the expression by active Dedi Sitorus as Indonesian Democratic Party would like to express disagree with the declaration of Coup d'etat issue by AHY. He is confused with the statement the external party of Democratic Party takes part in planning coup d' etat. The expression of "confusing, did not know, and meaningless job are the expressive act used by this politician". These statements also indicate that Dedi Sitorus uses disapproval expression to represent words and phrases of confusing, did not know, and meaningless job.

Speaker 2. Herman Khaeron (Head of BPOKK DPP of Democratic Party)

1. "**saya tidak tahu** oleh karena ketua umum meminta klarifikasi pada president" (confusing)

"I **do not know** as general chairman asking clarification from President"

2. "... bung iman ini seperti kekururangan informasi..... bahwa kami **sudah ada bukti-bukti** tertulis..." (confessing)

"... Brother Iman just like lack of Information ... that we **had written evidence**..."

3. "... **Ini peristiwa luar biasa**, kalua peristiwa internal partai kami **sudah selesaikan**..." . (shocking and confessing)

"... this is **great event**, if it were internal cases of party, we **have solved it internally**..."

This politician uses three expressions. The three expressive acts are confusing, confessing, and shocking. Confusing and confessing are expressive acts influenced by the attitude while shocking is an expressive act totally influenced by the psychological effect. The clauses of "I do not know and we had written evidence" are the clause that appear after understanding cognitively the statements. "the great events" shows the shocking expression that people regard this issue is just light and simple. The politician would like to invite the listener to understand this issue in which it was not internal issue but great issue.

The next data is taken from the topic of "*Benarkah AHY akan didongkel*". This data involves two politicians namely Firdinand Hutahean and Herzaky Mahendra Putra. Both of these two politicians have experienced to be member of democratic party. The different is Ferdinand Hutahean is former member of democratic party cadre. They give contribution from different point of view. They express their act in expressive act such follows

Speaker 1. Herzaky Mahendra Putra (Head Division of Communication Strategy of Democratic party)

1. "...Kami **memutuskan** menyampaikan secara langsung kepada president...." (convincing)

"... we **decide** conveying directly to Precedent..."

2. "... saya **agak bingung juga** gitu karena pak Moeldoko di awal mengatakan bahwa jangan ganggu pak Jokowi..." (confusing-approval action)

"... I am **little bit confuse** as Mr Moeldoko previously said that do not disturb Mr. Jokowi.."

3. "... di lokasi kami ada **beberapa bukti**.." (convincing)

"... in Location **we have some evidences**..."

In this stage, the politician conveying his emotional feeling by including cognitive side. He tries to explain to the hearer what he has believed. He expresses his expressive act by using confusing as sign of approval action and convincing action. This expressive act included in statement as key points of deciding, confusing, and have some evidence.

Speaker 2. Ferdinad Hutehean (Former Cadre of Democratic Party)

1. "ya saya kemarin mendengar berita ini saya cukup **kaget** ya..." (shocking)

"yeah, Yesterday, I heart this news. I was **shocking** enough..."

2. "... nah saya **kaget** kok sampai mas AHY sebagai ketua umum merspon ini secara besar-besaran" (disapproving)

“... Really I was **shocking**, why Mr. AHY, as Chairman, responds it massively.

3. “... **kekagetan** saya yang kedua adalah ketika democrat mengirim surat kepada pak Jokowi...” (disapproving)

“... my second shocked is when Democratic party sent letter to Mr. Jokowi...”

4. “... bagi saya ini sesuatu yang **tidak patut untuk diteladani dan berlebihan**...” (disapproving-boasted)

(“... for me, this cannot be **emulated** as it is **boasted**)

As former member of democratic party, Ferdinand Hutahean conveys his feeling by disapproval and boasted statement. He said that he disagrees with the statement and action that democratic party already decided. He argued that it was too fast to inform to the president about the internal problem of party. His disapproval can be seen in key point of his statement such as shocking and boasting. They indicate that he really does disagree with all the action done by active politician in democratic party.

Ruhut Sitompul as former cadre of democratic party, recently joined with PDIP, also contributes to conversation. He always gives critical argumentation. People know him as senior politician and talk with hot critic. Another side, Rocky Gerung, political observer, also takes part in conversation. Both of these figures always have opposite point of view. Rocky Gerung argues with the point of philosophy, analogy and critical text of discourse. In this issue, these figures will emerge their expressive act such follows

Speaker 1. **Ruhut Sitompul** (Former Cadre of Democratic Party)

1. “**nga lha**, Kita tahu bahwa pak Joko Widodo...fokus bagaimana pandemic covid-19 bisa diatasi...” (disapproving)

“**disagree**, we know that Mr. Joko Widodo... focuses how pandemic covid -19 can be solved...”

2. “... Mereka udah nda dijawab kok **bikin aneh-aneh gitu**...” (disapproving)

“... They have been not answered, then **do weird things** ...”

3. “saya ngak tahu begini..... **mereka sedih lha**..” (lamenting)

I don't know ... **they must be sad**..”

4. “... saya katakan ini sekarang ngebalikin cerita ... padahal ini masalah di dalam. Selesaikan di dalam...” (disapproving)

“... I say, they must be reversed the fact... in fact this is internal case. Solve it internally.

Ruhut Sitompul has point of view. He blatantly disagrees with the case that democratic face. He has argumentation to reject all the statement that democratic party's politicians state. His expressive acts are disapproval and lamenting. Disapproval cues are disagree, do weird things, and reverse the fact. While lamenting act will be indexed with the word of sad.

Speaker 2. **Rocky Gerung** (Political Observer)

1. “itu kayak nyolong manga tapi bau durian...” (approving)

“it likes stealing mango but its smell is durian..”

2. “... Moeldoko kan ada disekitar pohon durian...” (critizing in approving)

“... Moeldoko is in durian tree area, isn't he..”

3. “... kan wajar kalua nga wajar nagapain AHY tulis surat ...” (approving)

“... it is natural, if it is not why AHY wrote a letter”

4. “saya tersenyum karena ada tukang mangga ngomongin durian”

“I smile because there is a mango seller who tells about durian fruit”. (approving)

Rocky Gerung expressive act is different with other politicians. He constructs language indirectly. He uses approval expressive act to validate the truth of statement of taking over AHY's leadership. He uses mango as people who near to

Jokowi and durian as Jokowi and others who have authority. He totally agrees with the statement of coup d'etat by the people who near with president.

The last data is the data taken from the suspicious doer of coup d'etat. He is Moeldoko, the presidential chief of staff. He is the former of commander or main general of Indonesia national soldiers. He declares that he never has a plant to take the position as chairman of democratic party. His expressive act can be seen as follows

1. "... **pekerjaan gua setumpuk begini, ngurusin yang nga-nga aja...**" (disapproval)

"... **my job is planty, seem like to care of unimportant thing ...**"

2. "... **jangan lucu-lucuan begitulah gitu, ...**" (resentment)

"... **do not play joke...**"

3. "... **masa gua ngopi harus ijin president, Gila apa..**"(resentment)

"... should I inform to Mr. President if I would like to drink coffee. **It is crazy thing?**

4. "... **jangan turut emosi juga kamu, biasa aja kenapa sih...**" (resentment)

"... you should not **angry**, take it easy please.

5. "... **saya orang porofesional dan saya tidak pernah ngemis jabatan..**" (disapproval)

" I am professional man and **I never beg a position**

As accused man, Moeldoko has right to defend himself. he asserts to the media that he never wants the position of chairman in democratic party. He says that he has lot of job and responsibility moreover he is a professional man. He emphasizes that he never begs the position. Kinds of expressive acts he uses are resentment and disapproval. resentment is the expression of angry, rejection of statement that never be done. Resentment expression will be shown in key words such as angry, and crazy. While disapproval key phares such as "never beg the position and do unimportant things".

From those data, the deciding expressive act is applied based on contextual understanding. The expressive acts used by the politician above can be simplified and classified into a table such follow

Table 1. Expressive acts used by Politicians

No	Name of Politicians (Initialed)	Types of expressive acts
1	M.S	Resentment, Disapproving
2.	R.B First Video	Fearing, Criticizing. Convincing
3	D.S	Confusing, disapproving
4	H.K Second video	Confusing, Confessing, Shocking, Confessing
5	F.H	Shocking, Disapproving
6	H.M Third video	Convincing, Approving
7	R.S	Disapproving, Lamenting
8	R.G Fourth video	Approving, Criticizing
9	M Fifth video	Resentment, Disapproving

The expressive act used by the politicians above shows that there are two classification politicians. They are opposite one another. The two classification are the politician who tries to convince people that the statement of coup d'etat is a valid action done by some people. While another group is disapproving group. This group consists of politician who tries to inform the hearer that the statement of coup d' etat is not valid. It is only a trial to sustain the existence of democratic party. It is political movement. The name of politicians used disapproving expressive act are M.S, D.S, F.H, R.S, and M while politicians who uses expressive act of convincing and approving are R.B, H.K, H.M, and politicians also use R.G. Resentment expressive act. The politicians uses expressive act are M.S and M.

From finding above politicians can be mapped their expressive act such table

Table 2. Pro and Contra of Coup d'etat

Issue of Coup d'etat in Democratic Part	
Pro	Contra
Approving	Disapproving
Convincing	Resentment
Confessing	Lamenting
Fearing	Shocking
Criticizing	

The contextual explanation of those expressive acts can be extended such follows

- a. Approving is an act to agree, sure, and finite about statement. It is positive emotion that evoke confidence to agree on something
- b. Convincing is an act to believe about the existence of something. This act sometimes tries to persuade somebody to hear and follow
- c. Confessing is an act to tell the truth with the evidence, abstract and concrete evidences.
- d. Fearing is negative emotion to worry about something.
- e. Criticizing is an act to give simple or complex explanation with philosophy or analogy.
- f. Disapproving is an act to refuse, reject, or disagree about someone's statement/idea. It is negative emotion that force the mind not to believe others argumentations which appose.
- g. Resentment is the negative emotion that totally refuse the idea because the imbalance emerges.
- h. Lamenting is the situation of sad
- i. Shocking is the psychology effect after hearing something.

These definitions are designed based on the situational context that happens in the middle of the conversation. Those definitions can happen psychologically and attitude or cognitively. Psychological expressive act such as fearing, lamenting, and shocking while attitude or cognitive process of mind such as approving, disapproving, confessing, criticizing, and resentment. As attitude must pass the cognitive side, affective side, and conative side. In short way, after understanding the statement in cognitive side it passes to feeling and then give reaction in negative or positive. That is called attitude in expressive act.

3.2 Discussion

Context is situation which embodied in text. It can explain something without making vague. It explains everything clearly. Context and meaning always be together. Meaning can be catch with or without context. Expressive act from the finding explain that context cannot leave the text. Context explains all the situation. Hence, there are two classifications of politicians, namely pro and contra, toward coup d' etat. The pro classifications say that they approve with the issue of coup d' etat. They agree as they have evidence while contra classifications disapprove with the issue. They regard that it is only political maneuvers.

Approving, disapproving, resentment, convincing, confessing, fearing, criticizing, lamenting, and shocking are types of expressive act in political conversation when responding issue of coup d'etat in Democratic party. From those expressive acts, some politicians express them with psychological effect while the other politician first consumes the issue and then gives argumentation. The second type is called attitude. It must use three components, namely cognition, affection, and conation. According to Sarwono (1999), attitude responds to object that appears as like, dislike, agree, and disagree. It must include the component of cognitive as to understand, affective as to feel, and conative as to do action. Based on the explanation, the expressive act must be classified with psychological and attitude side. Resentment, fear, shocking, and lamenting, in this case of issue coup d' etat, are the type of expressive acts used psychological effect. While approving, disapproving, confessing, convincing, and criticizing are types of expressive acts used attitude affect.

The intention of these two classifications of expressive acts must be underlined that there must be small movement from inside and outside of the party. The action to declare an issue of coup d'etat implies that the movement must be stopped before it really happens. It is the framing idea from internal party. This idea is followed up by the politicians who pro with it. While the other reactions, contra toward the issue of coup d'etat, try to make self-defense. It means that the

issue is the conspiracy thinking by the elite politicians of democratic party. It is caused by the worry of the future life of democratic party which declines in two times of election periods

4. Conclusion

Coup d'etat is the trial to take over the legal leadership. Democratic party has an internal problem that the external people will take this party his position. Hence, this problem invites politician to give their respond and idea. From the result said that there two group of politicians, namely pro and contra about this issue. The pro groups commonly use expressive acts such as approving, convincing, criticizing, and fearing. While contra groups tent to use expressive act such as disapproving, resentment, shocking, and lamenting. The logical operator of expressive act above are categorized into expressive act happens because of the influence of psychology and attitude.

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