

Illocutional Power as the Power of Processing in Tiktok Media: Application of Searle's Speech Action Theory to Ustaz Wijayanto's Processing Videos

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Abstract: Illocutionary speech acts on social media are nothing new. Research on illocutionary speech acts on social media has been carried out by many previous researchers. Previous research studies have photographed the phenomenon of illocutionary speech acts from one medium to another. However, among the research that has been done before, not much has discussed how illocutionary speech acts in da'wah content on social media, especially social media tikTok. Given the importance of delivering da'wah on social media, this paper aims to discuss the function of illocutionary speech acts in da'wah content on social media tiktok @ustazwijayanto.official using the netnographic method..This research shows that the function of illocutionary speech acts in da'wah content on social media tikTok @Ustazwijayanto is dominated by the function of convincing using lingual markers (1) also, (2) - too, (3) - yes, (4) indeed, (5) very, (6) only, (7) as, (8) even, (9) because indeed, (10) really, and (11) hadith. That is, Ustaz Wijayanto in conveying da'wah instilled more confidence in individuals to do things according to the instructions and orders of Allah SWT.

Keywords: Illocutionary speech acts, language, da'wah, social media TikTok

1. INTRODUCTION

Dakwah is an effort to invite, call upon, and influence people to always adhere to the teachings of Allah SWT in order to obtain happiness in life in this world and in the hereafter. Da'wah activities are currently easy to do because of the development of communication media. The development of communication media from time to time helps people in receiving and conveying messages. Receiving and conveying messages is currently very easy to do by utilizing social media. Social media is a means of communication favored by internet users in various corners of the world. Social media has been widely used by religious elites as a channel to transmit religious knowledge, because it reinforces tradition orally which has long been a method of spreading Islamic teachings (Hayat, 2022).

Social media is currently very diverse depending on the will of internet users. There are several social media that are popular with internet users today, including; *Instagram*, facebook, line, whatsapp, twitter, and Tik Tok. Tik Tok is one of the most popular social media in society, and is widely used by various groups, from children to the elderly today. Tik Tok's goal is to convey information and entertain online visitors. Tik Tok has a unique feature that allows users to channel ideas, emotional content or awareness in the form of video content. Popular video content on Tik Tok includes singing, stand-up comedy, dancing, storytelling, makeup tutorials, challenges, cooking, advice and

preaching. Dakwah content on social media can foster community morals and ethics. Bachtiar, (1997) explains that da'wah content is the content, information or messages conveyed by preachers on social media. The messages conveyed are inseparable from two elements, namely the Al-Qur'an and hadith as the main sources, including: faith, morals, sharia and various knowledge obtained from these elements.

Da'wah on social media is one way to reach the public quickly. Currently many use social media as a propaganda tool. So the delivery of da'wah must be done as well as possible so that it is accepted by the community. But in reality the delivery of da'wah has not been maximized so that the community does not respond to it. The delivery of da'wah that has not been maximized can be influenced by the characteristics of a preacher. The success of an Islamic da'wah is very dependent on the personal preacher himself. That is, a preacher to become a public figure and role model for those he preaches, must have characteristics that attract both character, attitude and self-ability (Bahri, 2008).

This research is interesting because today's human habits in interaction and communication have made many changes, especially in terms of conveying information or messages. The development of this technology causes changes in communication styles also change. Second, TikTok has become a new culture in Indonesia, especially for preachers, because it conveys more modern da'wah messages and information. Third, the language features used by Ustaz Wijayanto are unique. The uniqueness of Ustaz Wijayanto can be seen in the characteristics of the language used by Ustaz Wijayanto which is usually polite, relaxed and humorous.

Language functions as a means of communication with humans. In the communication process, each speaker uses certain utterances or words to his interlocutor, so that the interlocutor understands his intent and purpose. Gusnawaty, (2013) explains that communicants need to use certain strategies in communicating in the form of polite or appropriate word choices because otherwise the communication contact will be broken. This is done so that the message is well conveyed to the listeners. To convey the message is manifested in the form of speech acts. Yule, (2006). Speech acts are actions performed by humans in speaking both orally and in writing. Speech acts are actions performed through utterances. In certain situations the actions shown by producing an utterance will contain three related acts. There are three types of actions that can be realized, namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts.

One of the practices of using language which functions as an act of doing something with a specific purpose and objective in speaking activity, namely that there is a kind of power that arises from the meaning of speech, is an illocutionary speech act. Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that contain the intent and function of speech power. Speeches can be conveyed through the media both orally and in writing. Speech through spoken and written media has two parties, namely the speaker (speaker) and the speech partner (listener), while in written media, the speaker (writer) to the speech partner (reader). Pragmatics is not limited to spoken language, but includes written language as well. Therefore, speech acts can occur in any media in which language is used as a medium of expression (Nuramila, 2019). All language expressions need to be seen as an action (act). That is, spoken speech supported by writing in da'wah content on social media TikTok @ustazwijayanto.official which has reached 15.4 thousand followers is an act because there is the use of language which is expressed through messages and there are speech acts carried out by the speaker to listeners, supporters or followers of that TikTok account.

Ustaz Wijayanto is known as a well-known preacher in Indonesia who has a relaxed and humorous preaching style. Ustaz Wijayanto studied elementary to high school in Solo. During elementary school he also studied at the Tafsir Diniyah assembly, while during junior high through high school he also studied at the Al Islam Islamic Boarding School. Subsequently, he continued his studies at the Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic Institute and graduated as a Bachelor of Tarbiyah Science in 1992. In the same year he also successfully completed his undergraduate study in Anthropology at Gadjah Mada University. Then, he continued his studies at the International Islamic University of Islamabad majoring in Master of Sociology and graduated in 1997. Ustaz Wijayanto is releasing da'wah content on social media TikTok starting in 2021, the da'wah content currently displayed contains 62 videos with the number of followers reaching 15.4 thousand,

2. APPROACH AND STUDY METHOD

This study uses a pragmatic approach. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is increasingly important in language studies because it reveals the use of language and the meaning of expressions based on the situation behind them (Yulianti et al., 2022). This is based on the increasing awareness of linguists that efforts to uncover the nature of language will not bring the expected results without an understanding of pragmatics, namely how language is used in communication.

In 1962 an American philosopher named Austin succeeded in developing pragmatics through his book *How To Do Things With Words* which then produced ideas about performative and constative utterances, he also produced other ideas about locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Furthermore, Austin's theory was later developed by his student Searle in 1969 through his work entitled *speech acts*. Searle's work seeks to develop Austin's theory of speech acts by relating it to other linguistic theories. Based on this, the steps taken by Searle to develop speech acts with other linguistic theories succeeded in attracting the attention of linguists such as Grice, Levinson, Leech and other linguistic experts to develop theories regarding pragmatics.

Richards(1993) stated "Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication, particularly the relationship between sentences and the context and situations in which they are used". This means that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication, especially the relationship between sentences and the context and situations in which the sentences are used. Gusnawaty, (2011) argued that pragmatics focuses on two keys, namely the use of language and its context; and the meaning that arises from social interaction that depends on the relationship of solidarity or distance between interlocutors. context in pragmatics is all kinds of aspects that are outside the language (extralinguistics) which are the main determinants for the presence of a linguistic meaning. So, the role of context is indeed very basic because it is the context that determines the speaker's intention in the communication between the speaker and the hearer.

This research method is netnographic method. The development of information and communication technology supports virtual communication as the main communication media that has shifted the use of conventional communication media before. This can encourage change and development in the context of netnographic research. Netnography attempts to analyze the way group members present themselves, which is called "digital self". The netnographic method seeks to understand in depth the life of virtual communities from the perspective of actors so that the popularity of this method cannot be separated from the development of the internet and social media which are global phenomena. Kozinets, (2010) explained that netnography is a research method specifically designed to study online culture and communities or a suitable method for understanding phenomena related to online communities. The presence of netnography, social media is considered not only as a research tool but can be a sustainable system for market intelligence and as insight for marketers who need it. Based on Kozinets's opinion, in this study the netnographic method was used because there was compatibility with the research focus, namely da'wah content on social media. *tikTok*.

Dakwah content on social media *TikTok* is a global phenomenon that occurred in the 4.0 era. Through netnography that focuses on understanding cyberspace or cyberspace, we can find out the behavior of a community and culture that is manifested in social media. The source of the data in this study is the content of da'wah videos on social media *TikTok* @ustazwijayanto. official in 2021-2022. Ustaz Wijayanto in 2021-2022 has uploaded 62 da'wah content on social media *TikTok*. The contents of the da'wah video uploaded by Ustaz Wijayanto can be seen by the intensity of the viewers watching the video, which is different, that is, there are tens of thousands of views and there are also those below it. That is, the higher the index of watching the video, the higher the public's enthusiasm for the video and vice versa. Based on this, researchers used 15 videos with the largest number of views as a data source. Sutopo, (2002) states that sample selection is directed at data sources that are seen as having important data relating to the problem being studied. The sample used in this study is 2-3 examples representing each classification of illocutionary speech acts used by speakers in da'wah content on social media *TikTok* @ustazwijayanto.official.

3. DISCUSSION

The Function of Illocutionary Speech Acts in Da'wah Content on Social Media Ustaz Wijayanto.Official

Illocutionary speech acts are expressed through the function of illocutionary speech acts in clauses contained in the video uploaded by @ustazwijayanto.official. Based on the data tabulation on the TikTok social media propaganda, 256 clauses were obtained. This amount of data generally has the function of convincing, followed by the function of suggesting, notifying, ordering, affirming, prohibiting, begging, permitting, assessing, complaining, claiming, stating, worrying, criticizing, predicting, refusing, greeting, promising, and condolences.

There are 20 functions of illocutionary speech acts out of 256 clauses found in da'wah content on social media @ustazwijayanto.official namely, functions of convincing, ordering, prohibiting, advising, permitting, begging, suggesting, telling, affirming, claiming, stating, assessing, worrying, criticizing, refuse, greet, condolence, predict, promise. The 20 functions of illocutionary speech acts use lingual markers of different illocutionary speech acts functions. The function of convincing illocutionary speech acts uses lingual markers(1) also, (2) - too, (3) - yes, (4) indeed, (5) very, (6) only, (7) as, (8) even, (9) because indeed, (10) really, and (11) hadith.

The function of illocutionary speech acts is to use lingual markers 1) must, (2) please, (3) try hard, (4) immediately, and (5) look for. The speech act function prohibits using lingual markers (1) may not, (2) may not, and (3) cannot. The functions of illocutionary speech acts advise using lingual markers (1) in a good way, (2) don't humiliate them, (3) with prayer, (4) help each other, and (5) complement each other. Functions of illocutionary speech acts begging using lingual markers 1) please, and (2) hopefully. The function of illocutionary speech acts allows using lingual markers (1) it is allowed, (2) it is not prohibited, and (3) it is okay. The function of illocutionary speech acts suggests using lingual markers (1) which, (2) or, (3) is better, (4) all of them, (5) is allowed, (6) can be at the beginning, and (7) should be. The function of illocutionary speech acts is to inform using lingual markers (1) clearly (2) not (3) there is (4) the form (5) not yet (6) is a problem. The function of illocutionary speech acts confirms (1) then (2) hierarchically (3) so (4) one more time (5) I repeat. The function of illocutionary speech acts is claiming that using lingual markers (1) does (2) belong. The function of the illocutionary speech act is complaining using lingual markers (1) difficult (2) difficult (3) the problem. The function of illocutionary speech acts evaluates using lingual markers (1) good (2) wrong (3) not right. The function of illocutionary speech acts is to worry about using lingual markers (1) not possible (2) maybe (3) the child they are carrying?. The function of the illocutionary speech act of greeting uses lingual markers (1) assalamualikum. The function of the illocutionary speech act criticizes using lingual markers 1) whereas (2) how come (3) the birth is bald? . The function of the illocutionary speech act of refusing to use lingual markers (1) cannot (2) has nothing to do with it. The function of condolence illocutionary speech acts using lingual markers (1) condolences. The function of illocutionary speech acts predicts that using lingual markers (1) later will not have a father (2) will later become chaotic. The function of illocutionary speech acts promises to use lingual markers (1) will. The function of the illocutionary act states using lingual markers (1) is. The function of illocutionary speech acts predicts that using lingual markers (1) later will not have a father (2) will later become chaotic. The function of illocutionary speech acts promises to use lingual markers (1) will. The function of the illocutionary act states using lingual markers (1) is. The function of illocutionary speech acts predicts that using lingual markers (1) later will not have a father (2) will later become chaotic. The function of illocutionary speech acts promises to use lingual markers (1) will. The function of the illocutionary act states using lingual markers (1) is.

Not only that, the function of illocutionary speech acts in da'wah content on social media TikTok @ustazwijayanto.official has different illocutionary powers. Convince has strong illocutionary power, orders has strong illocutionary power, forbids has strong illocutionary power, advises has weak illocutionary power, allows has weak illocutionary power, asks has weak illocutionary power, suggests has weak illocutionary power, tell has strong illocutionary power, asserts has strong illocutionary power, claims has strong illocutionary power, states has weak illocutionary power, judges has weak illocutionary power, worries has weak illocutionary power, criticizes has strong illocutionary power, rejects have strong illocutionary power, greetings have strong illocutionary power,

a. Convincing Illocutionary Function

Convincing illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that are conveyed by the speaker seriously and clearly so that the hearer can be trusted or relied on.

Convincing 'but'

The following is an example of the function of a convincing illocutionary speech act indicated by the lingual marker 'but'.

Context :Ustaz Wijayanto gave da'wah material entitled "The Fate of Adultery's Children", Ustaz Wijayanto's da'wah explained about the status of children born as a result of adultery, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto:But the jury of scholars said that later the guardian would be the judge's guardian because the relationship occurred outside of marriage, namely there was no marriage that was legal by religion or state.

(VID. 15/DATA. 253/KDUW)

Example shows that there is a convincing function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech, using the lingual marker "but". The word but means a word to express the opposite(KBBI V, 2021: 1739). The presence of the lingual marker 'but' becomes a performative verb pointer for the function of convincing.This is caused bythe word 'but' in the context of speech refers totrying to get someone to do something.Based on this context, Ustaz Wijayanto's da'wah convinced a child who was born outside of a legal and religious relationship when he was about to marry a judge's guardian became the guardian of the marriage and was responsible for marrying off the child because the relationship that occurred outside of marriage was illegal and religion. Ustaz Wijayanto's speech is convincing and expects that a child born from an illegitimate relationship when married is replaced by a judge's guardian.

b. Command Function

The illocutionary speech act of ordering is the speech act conveyed by the speaker in uttering an utterance with the aim of instructing the hearer to do something.

Say 'immediately'

An example of the function of an illocutionary speech act is to order which is indicated by the lingual marker 'immediately'.

Context :Ustaz Wijayanto gave preaching material with the title "Collecting Debt in a Wise Way", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained about debts and procedures to be carried out when collecting debts from debtors, the material was uploaded in video form via a TikTok account@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: For those who are in debt, try hard to pay it off immediately

(VID. 2/DATA. 23/ KDUW)

The example above shows that there is an ordering function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech using the lingual marker "immediately". The word 'immediately' meansquick; in a hurry; fast (KBBI V, 2021: 1481).The existence of the lingual marker "immediately" becomes a performative verb indicating the function of ordering. The word "immediately" in the context of this speech refers to somethingactivitydone by someone to do something quickly. Da'wah Ustaz Wijayanto ordered someone who owed money to work and try to pay off the debt quickly. Ustaz Wijayanto's speech intends to order and expect that when someone is given sustenance he quickly pays off the debt he has so that the debt is quickly paid off.

c. Prohibit Function

The function of illocutionary speech acts prohibits speech acts that influence the partner not to do something and rather orders the speech partner to do somethingdo it.

Prohibit 'shouldn't'

The following is an example of the function of an illocutionary speech act forbidding which is indicated by the lingual marker 'not allowed'.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave da'wah material with the title "Can I Choose the Fastest Tarawih Prayer?"@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: no rush...

(VID. 13/DATA. 223/KDUW)

This example shows that there is a prohibition function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech using a lingual marker with the word "not allowed". The word 'may not' mean not allowed; prohibited (KBBI V, 2021: 1739). The lingual marker "may not" becomes a performative verb pointer for the prohibition function. The lingual marker with the word "may not" in the context of the speech refers to an order which forbids someone to do something. Ustaz Wijayanto's da'wah prohibits someone from performing the tarawih prayer with hasty prayer movements and fast reading of the Koran because it can affect the prayer. Ustaz Wijayanto through his speech intends to prohibit and hopes that someone will not perform the tarawih prayer movement quickly.

d. Advise Function

The illocutionary speech act of advising is a speech which contains an element of prohibition to avoid bad things so that advice can be said to be a teaching to bridge the speech partners towards goodness, safety and happiness.

Advise 'with'

The following is an example of the illocutionary speech act function of advising which is indicated by the lingual marker 'with'.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave preaching material with the title "Collecting Debt in a Wise Way", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained about debts and procedures to be carried out when collecting debts from debtors, the material was uploaded in video form via a TikTok account@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: How to collect it in a good way, in a wise way, at the right time, in the right place, don't insult it

(VID. 2/DATA. 18/ KDUW)

The example above shows the advising function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech by using the lingual marker "with". The word 'with' means a conjunction that explains how (KBBI V, 2021: 370). The lingual marker "with" becomes a performative verb indicating the advising function. The lingual marker "with" in the context of this speech refers to a process of explaining to do something that can avoid bad things. Ustaz Wijayanto advises people who owe someone so that when collecting debts use a wise method by looking at the circumstances of the debtor and not insulting or saying harshly so that they get good and away from bad. Thus, Ustaz Wijayanto advised and hoped to collect debtors in a good way so that they could provide mutual comfort to others.

e. Request function

The illocutionary speech act of begging is a speech act that politely asks the speech partner to do something the speaker wants.

Begging for 'please'

The following is an example of the function of an illocutionary speech act indicated by the lingual marker 'please'.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave preaching material with the title "Want to Get Married Pay Attention to These Four Things", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained the things that must be considered by someone when they want to get married or have a family, the material is uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: For my brothers and sisters who want to get married, please note carefully there are four points that must be considered...

(VID. 12/DATA. 47/ KDUW)

This example shows that there is a begging function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech using the lingual marker "please". The word 'please' means help; ask (KBBI V, 2021: 1762). The performative verb function of begging is indicated by the lingual marker "please". The lingual marker "please" in the context of the speech refers to something to ask someone else to do something. Ustaz Wijayanto asked younger siblings who had the intention to go to the level those who are more serious or married to pay attention to several important things so that they don't make the wrong choice. Ustaz Wijayanto conveyed his da'wah by begging and hoping that younger siblings would prepare mentally and improve themselves so that they are ready to have a family.

f. Function Allow

The illocutionary speech act of allowing is an utterance that justifies the speech partner doing something without prohibiting it.

Allow 'not banned'

The following example is a function of the illocutionary act of allowing which is indicated by the lingual marker 'not prohibited'.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave da'wah material with the title "Which is better; Jama'ah Husband at the Mosque or Leading the Wife at Home", Ustaz Wijayanto's da'wah explained about the best choice for husbands when they want to pray in congregation, the material is uploaded in video form via the TikTok account @ustazwijayanto.official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: But going to the mosque is not prohibited

(VID. 6/DATA. 65/KDUW)

This example shows the function of allowing in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech using the lingual marker "not prohibited". The word 'not prohibited' means it is permissible (KBBI V, 2021: 241). The function performative verb pointer allows it to be known through the lingual marker "not prohibited". The lingual marker "not prohibited" in the context of this speech refers to something that allows one to do something. Ustaz Wijayanto allowed a woman to follow her husband to pray in congregation at the mosque because the Prophet did not forbid Muslim women to go to the mosque to attend congregational prayers. Ustaz Wijayanto intends to allow and expects to be able to witness goodness, listen to advice, and study Islam.

g. Suggest function

The illocutionary function of suggesting is giving choices through expressions that contain suggestions, opinions, and suggestions that can be considered.

Suggest 'may'

An example of the function of an illocutionary speech act is suggesting which is indicated by the lingual marker 'may'.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave preaching material with the title "About Tahajud", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained about the midnight prayer which was ordered to be done at midnight, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account @ustazwijayanto.official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: So you can witr first, later who knows you can't get up...

(VID. 11/DATA. 161/KDUW)

This example is the function of suggesting that Ustaz Wijayanto uses the lingual marker "may". The word 'may' means allowed; can (KBBI V, 2021:249). The keyword that indicates the performative function of the suggestive verb is the word "may". The word "may" in this context refers to something that proposes something to be considered. Ustaz Wijayanto advises someone who wants to pray the midnight prayer but is not sure that he can get up in the middle of the night, so to anticipate such conditions, it is advisable to pray the witr prayer first. Ustaz Wijayanto advised and hoped not to miss the closing prayer at night because witr can only be done once in one night.

h. Notify function

The function of Informing is a speech act that disseminates information for people to know so that it can be understood.

Says 'not yet'

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave preaching material with the title "Let's Build a Mosque for Memorizers of the Qur'an", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained about the construction of mosques intended for travelers and memorizers of the Koran, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto.official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: Because in front of this, the road is quite dense and busy but there is no mosque yet....

(VID. 9/DATA. 130/ KDUW)

The example above shows that there is a notification function which is spoken by Ustaz Wijayanto by using the lingual marker "not yet". The word 'not yet' means still not (KBBI V, 2021: 206). The word "not yet" becomes a performative verb pointer for the function of notifying. The lingual marker with the word "not yet" in the context of this speech refers to a situation that is known to have not been carried out. When related to the context, Ustaz Wijayanto's da'wah informs that no one has yet built a mosque in a location that is busy with the community so that this strategic location is an opportunity to build a mosque. Ustaz Wijayanto informed and hoped that together they would build a mosque so that travelers could rest at the mosque, besides that children could learn to memorize the Koran at the mosque.

i. Affirm function

The confirming function is an action that ensures the truth of an information.

Assert 'one more time'

An example of the function of an illocutionary act of asserting is indicated by the lingual marker 'one more time'.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave preaching material with the title "About Husbands Who Cheat", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained about infidelity that occurred in the household, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto.official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: So, once again, you are still patient in praying and asking God for the best thanksgiving in a third of the night...

(VID. 8/DATA. 106/ KDUW)

The example above shows that there is an affirming function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech which uses the lingual marker "one more time". The word 'once again' means again (KBBI V, 2021: 788). The use of the word "once again" is used to indicate the performative function of affirming. The lingual marker "one more time" in the context of this speech refers to something that confirms the truth of what is said. Ustaz Wijayanto emphasized that Allah gives a test to his servant by bringing problems, one of which is a test in the household so that as a servant, he is guided to always be patient and ask Allah for the best because only Him is the place to ask for help. Ustaz Wijayanto intends to emphasize and hope that he will improve himself and always remember Allah SWT because only with patience,

j. Complain Function

The speech act of complaining is a sentiment that generally indicates mercy that is passed on to get mercy.

Complaining 'difficult'

An example of the function of the illocutionary speech act is complaining as indicated by the lingual marker 'difficult'.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave preaching material with the title "About Husbands Who Cheat", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained about infidelity that occurred in the household, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: But I already have a child, it's hard to find again

(VID. 8/DATA. 106/ KDUW)

This example shows that there is a function of complaining in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech by using the lingual marker "difficult".The word 'difficult' means very difficult; difficult; in a precarious state(KBBI V, 2021: 1611. The use of the word "difficult" indicates a performative verb for the function of complaining. The word "once again" in the context of this speech refers to something that expresses difficulty. Ustaz Wijayanto conveys a complaint of a wife who is really having difficulty making the decision to find a replacement for her husband because he had a child from his marriage Ustaz Wijayanto hoped that this would strengthen his heart and mind in dealing with problems.

k. Declare function

A speech act of declaring is an utterance that explains something and binds the speaker to the truth of the contents of the utterance.

Declare 'is'

An example of the function of an illocutionary speech act is declaring which is indicated by the lingual marker 'is'.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave da'wah material entitled "The Fate of Adultery's Children", Ustaz Wijayanto's da'wah explained about the status of children born as a result of adultery, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: *Ulum al-riwayatul Allah fitra*every baby born is fitrah

(VID. 15/DATA. 253/ KDUW)

The example above shows that there is a declarative function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech using lingual markers "is". The word 'is' means a connecting word to express conformity (KBBI V, 2021:9). The performative function verb pointer states is indicated by the lingual marker "is". lingual markers" is" in this context refers to something that is in accordance with the truth. Ustaz Wijayanto stated that humans are born clean without sin, even though the parents who gave birth to them committed sins. Ustaz Wijayanto stated and hoped that he would know the truth of children born from extramarital relations.

l. Claim Function

The speech act of claiming is a speech that gives recognition to a reality itself.

Claiming 'belong'

The following shows an example of the function of the illocutionary speech act of claiming which is indicated by the lingual marker 'belonging'.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave preaching material entitled "Wife's Income is Greater", preaching Ustaz Wijayanto explained about a wife who works to help her husband and has a higher income than her husband, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account @Ustaz Wijayanto.Official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: But the wife's money belongs to the wife "your money is my money my money is my money.

(VID. 3/DATA. 31/KDUW)

The example shown shows that there is a claim function in Ustaz Wijayanto's da'wah using the lingual marker "belongs to". The word 'property' means possession; rights (KBBI V, 2021: 1092). Meanwhile, the lingual marker "belongs to" becomes a performative verb indicating the function of claiming. In the context of this speech the lingual marker "belonging" refers to something that expresses recognition of a fact. Ustaz Wijayanto claims that the husband's income belongs to a wife while the wife's income belongs to the wife herself. Ustaz Wijayanto hoped that a husband would not demand that his wife's income be his right.

m. Rate function

The speech act of judging is a speech act that gives a view of the situation.

Rate 'good'

An example of the function of an illocutionary speech act as shown by the lingual marker 'good' is as follows.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave preaching material with the title "Islamic Dating? Is There Really?", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained about men and women who are in a relationship with dating in Islam, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: So from that meaning dating is good...

(VID. 3/DATA. 31/KDUW)

The example above shows that there is a judging function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech by using the lingual marker "good". The word 'good' means very good; beautiful (KBBI V, 2021: 146). The word "good" becomes a performative verb indicating the judging function. The word "good" becomes a lingual marker that refers to something that shows the speaker's psychological attitude towards the implied situation. Ustaz Wijayanto assesses dating status based on the meaning in the dictionary is a friendship that is forged with the opposite sex with a status not yet married. Ustaz Wijayanto assesses and expects men and women to be good friends.

n. Alarming Function

The speech act of worrying is a speech act that expresses feelings of anxiety and fear.

Worried about 'how'

An example of the worrying function shown by the lingual marker 'how' is as follows.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave da'wah material entitled "The Fate of Adultery's Children", Ustaz Wijayanto's da'wah explained about the status of children born as a result of adultery, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: How is the child she is carrying?

(VID. 15/DATA. 239/ KDUW)

The example above shows that there is a worrying function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech using lingual markers "How". The word 'how' means a word that asks about the consequences of an action (KBBI V, 2021: 144). use of lingual markers "How" becomes the performative verb pointer of the function of worrying. lingual markers "How" in the context of this speech refers to something that shows the speaker's psychological attitude towards the implied situation. Ustaz Wijayanto is worried about the fate of children born from premarital relationships. Ustaz Wijayanto is worried and hopes that he will have compassion for the children who are born because every child who is born even though his presence is the result of an act of adultery is still a child born in a fitrah state.

o. Criticizing Function

The speech act of criticizing is a speech act that conveys evaluation results which are usually negative.

Criticize 'why'

An example of the function of an illocutionary speech act of criticism is indicated by the lingual marker 'how come' as follows.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave da'wah material entitled "The Fate of Adultery's Children", Ustaz Wijayanto's da'wah explained about the status of children born as a result of adultery, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: Why was your child born bald?

(VID. 15/DATA. 246/ KDUW)

This example shows the function of criticizing Ustaz Wijayanto's speech by using the lingual marker 'how come'. The word 'how come' means a word that emphasizes or strengthens the intention; Why; why (KBBI V, 2021: 850). Use of lingual markers'how come' becomes the performative verb pointer of the function to criticize. Therefore, lingual markers"how come"in the context of speech refers to something that shows the speaker's psychological attitude towards the situation by giving a response. Ustaz Wijayanto criticizes a child who is born with a bald head, the same way his parents did when they cut their hair. Ustaz Wijayanto intends to criticize and hopes that he will not equate the characteristics of children with their parents.

p. Condolence Function

The function of condolences is the act of expressing sorrow.

condolences 'condolences'

The following is an example of the function of the illocutionary act of condolences which is indicated by the lingual marker 'condolences'.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave da'wah material with the title "Insha Allah Syahid because of Drowning", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained about a child who died drowning, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account @Ustaz Wijayanto.Official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: I am Ustaz Wijayanto from Jogjakarta, my condolences for Ananda's misfortune from Kang Emil and Teh Athalia.

(VID. 14/DATA. 226/ KDUW)

An example shows that there is a condolence function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech using the lingual marker "my condolences". The word 'condolences' means expressing condolences (KBBI V, 2021: 201). Say "my condolences" becomes the performative verb pointer of the condolence function. lingual markers"my condolences" in the context of this speech refers to the speaker's psychological attitude towards the implied situation. Ustaz Wijayanto expressed his condolences for the death of the child of Kang Emil and The Athalia who died because he was carried away by the river current and drowned. Ustaz Wijayanto grieves and hopes that together he will pray for the children of Kang Emil and Teh Athalia who died.

q. Greet Function

The greeting function is the act of greeting.

Context :Ustaz Wijayanto gave da'wah material with the title "Insha Allah Syahid because of Drowning", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained about a child who died drowning, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account @Ustaz Wijayanto.Official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: *Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatu.*

(VID. 14/DATA. 225/ KDUW)

The example above is the condolence function uttered by Ustaz Wijayanto using the lingual marker "asalamualaikum". The word 'asalamualaikum' means a greeting for safety and peace (KBBI V, 2021: 114). Not only that, saidasalamualaikum" becomes a performative verb pointer of the greeting function because of the word

“asalamualaikum” in the context of Ustaz Wijayanto's speech refers to the speaker's psychological attitude towards the implied situation. Ustaz Wijayanto greeted the people who watched his da'wah content. Ustaz Wijayanto greeted and hoped that people would be given safety and peace.

r. Reject Function

The function of rejecting is an action that does not accept and justify an opinion.

Context : Ustaz Wijayanto gave da'wah material entitled "The Fate of Adultery's Children", Ustaz Wijayanto's da'wah explained about the status of children born as a result of adultery, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: Because his father is a barber, he can't!

(VID. 15/DATA. 247/KDUW)

The example above shows that there is a refusal function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech using the lingual marker "Can't". The word 'cannot' means not accepting (KBBI V, 2021: 1761). Presence of lingual markers "Can't" becomes the performative verb pointer of the refuse function. This is due to lingual markers "Can't" refers to the speaker's psychological attitude towards the implied situation. Based on the context, Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching rejects the view that a child born out of wedlock has sins like his parents. Ustaz Wijayanto refused and hoped that he could avoid being prejudiced against other people.

s. Promise Function

Promise speech acts are actions that encourage action according to speech.

Promise 'will'

The following is an example of the function of a promise illocutionary act indicated by the lingual marker 'will'.

Context:Ustaz Wijayanto gave preaching material with the title "Let's Build a Mosque for Memorizers of the Qur'an", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained about the construction of mosques intended for travelers and memorizers of the Koran, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto:We will build the Darus Salihin mosque.

(VID. 9/DATA. 128/ KDUW)

This example shows that there is a promise function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech by using lingual markers "will". The word 'will' means to state something that is about to happen (KBBI V, 2021: 31). lingual markers "will" in this speech becomes a performative verb designator of the promise function. lingual markers "will" in the context of speech refers to an action that will occur in the future. Ustaz Wijayanto promised to build a mosque in a location that has a land area of 3,455 meters and 600 meters as a place for children to study religion. Ustaz Wijayanto hopes that he will contribute to realizing the hopes of children who are ready to learn to memorize the Koran at the Darus Shalihin Mosque.

t. Forecast function

The forecasting function is an act of predicting what will happen.

Foresee 'later'

An example of the predictive function of an illocutionary act indicated by the lingual marker 'later' is as follows.

Context :Ustaz Wijayanto gave preaching material with the title "About Husbands Who Cheat", Ustaz Wijayanto's preaching explained about infidelity that occurred in the household, the material was uploaded in video form via the TikTok account@ustazwijayanto. official.

Da'wah

Ustaz Wijayanto: But my children will not have a father.

(VID. 8/DATA. 117/KDUW)

This example shows that there is a predictive function in Ustaz Wijayanto's speech using lingual markers "Later". The word 'later' means not long from now (KBBI V, 2021: 1134). lingual markers "Later" becomes the performative verb pointer of the predict function. lingual markers "Later" in the context of this speech refers to an action that will occur in the future. Ustaz Wijayanto predicts that children will lose a father figure when a wife chooses to divorce her husband.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the function of illocutionary speech acts, da'wah content on the social media TikTok @ustaz wijayanto is dominated by the convincing function that uses lingual markers(1) also, (2) - too, (3) - yes, (4) indeed, (5) very, (6) only, (7) as, (8) even, (9) because indeed, (10) really, and (11) hadith. In general, the convincing function consists of 62 clauses out of 256 clauses. This explains that da'wah content on social media TikTok @Ustaz Wijayanto tends to be conveyed persuasively because the information conveyed contains clear arguments that can attract audiences to do something. Persuasive is done by using words sourced from the Koran and hadith and history. In this case, Ustaz Wijayanto seeks to change and strengthen the attitudes or beliefs of the audience so that every da'wah activity carried out aims to make changes to society in a better direction. The da'wah activities carried out apparently did not only touch the cognitive and affective aspects of society, but also touched the behavioral aspects.

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