

# Political Discourse Analysis on the 2024 Election: Political Capability of Cawapres No.2 Through Linguistic Performance

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## ABSTRACT

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*Keywords:*

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Ahead of the 2024 General Election, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia revised the Law No. 7 of 2017 on General Elections. Article 169 letter q states that the vice-presidential candidate must be "at least 40 (forty) years old or have/are currently holding a position elected through general elections, including regional head elections." This change was considered inappropriate and was only carried out in order to include Gibran Rakabuming Raka, the first son of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, as the second, out of three, vice presidential candidates (Calon Wakil Presiden – Cawapres). Thus, to justify his political capability, analysis of Cawapres No.2's performance in the 2024 Vice Presidential Debate, needs to be done. This article uses Van Dijk's (2015) Political Discourse Analysis which applies three approaches; control of text and context of discourse, mind control, and discourses of domination through speech acts. Moreover, the linguistic construction used in the debate is analyzed in this paper through three aspects of Speech Act namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary (Austin, 1975). Thus, the suitability and readiness of Cawapres No.2 can be seen from the language perspective through Political Discourse Analysis approach.

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## INTRODUCTION

Political participation during the election year gives the opportunity for politician to excel their political career and to be promoted to a higher position in their political parties (Borchert, 2011). This can also be a pathway for them to become presidential or vice presidential candidates in the future. Moreover, inclusive participation of citizens in political activities, specifically the election, implements the concept of democracy of a country (Mashuri, 2014). The inclusivity in democracy is implemented in the participation of youth in political activities. In order to improve policy and decision making, young politicians should be chosen to lead the society because of five superiorities that they have (Alesina et al., 2018). Compared to their seniors, young politicians have longer political career, longer horizon, more energetic, more opportunity in labor market, and more diverse connections. Moreover, political leaders represent the community that they are involved in. Therefore, a community which is dominated by young people should be led by a young politician as well. This could implement an ideal policy making to fulfill the needs of many people.

During Indonesia's Election 2024, youth participation in political activities is necessary. This is due to the amount of 187 million voters are dominated by the young voters from the Generation Y, known as Millennials, and Generation Z. Unfortunately, ageism becomes an obstacle; younger politicians are thought as not as smart and experienced as older politicians (Soetjipto, 2023). This discrimination influenced the policy and decision making due to the lack of updated point of view from the progressive thoughts of the youth leadership in political activities. Also, the discrimination still exists due to the power domination by the older politician. Money, access, and social connections are not easy to obtain by the young politicians whose political activities are mostly under their seniors' leadership. Therefore, their suitable characteristics with the majority of the citizens cannot guarantee their thoughts, opinion, and leadership to be accepted by the older politicians.

The discrimination comes with stereotype among Generation Y and Generation Z. Soetjipto (2023) reported that Generation Y in Indonesia, who has witnessed the New Order and post-reformation era, is an open-minded generation yet pessimist towards political activities. This generation does not trust politics and politician in improving the condition of the country. On the other hand, Generation Z has more concern towards the improvement of political situation in Indonesia. Unfortunately, their egocentric and apathy image is hard to deconstruct and has created lack of attention from the decision makers.

Discrimination against youth participation in politics is somehow supported by the rules and regulations. According to Law no.40 of 2009 on Youth, youngsters are those whose age is between 16 – 30 years old. This means people within that group of age could participate in

political activities. Unfortunately, this law contradicts with Law no.7 of 2017 on Elections. The rule stated that in the election both presidential and vice presidential candidates should at least 40 years old. Although the number does not completely represents the elderly, but it gives restriction to younger people to participate as future president or vice president in the election. Despite the limitation, the need of younger political leaders is justified by the 107 million people aged 17 – 40 who dominates the 2024 election (Sadikin, 2023).

The law on age restriction of the presidential and vice presidential candidates, however, was revised by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia (Mahkamah Konstitusional Republik Indonesia – MKRI) in 2023. The requirement of the candidates to be minimum 40 years old was made equal with the candidates' experience in running the public or state office. The revision was made to give Gibran Rakabuming Raka to run for vice president in the 2024 election. Gibran is the first son of Indonesian President, Joko Widodo, who followed his father footsteps and became the mayor of Surakarta in 2020. The 36 year-old joined his father's political party, Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDI-P), when running for mayor. Despite his age, he could run for vice president in the 2024 election because of the revision made by MKRI.

Criticisms towards the MKRI's verdict point out the nepotism and ageism; not only Gibran is the son of the president, the Chief Justice of MKRI was Joko Widodo's brother-in-law. Two reviews of Law no.7 of 2017 on Elections Article 169 Letter q was submitted by two lecturers of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Bung Karno and a student from Universitas Surakarta. The two lecturers disagree with the alignment of minimum 40 years-old with the capability of running the public or state office and even stated it as "not comprehensive" (Pujianti, 2024). Their review was denied by MKRI and considered as unreasonable. As for the university student's criticism, the ageism regulation is the main concern. The review mentioned 10 young leaders in 10 different regions in Indonesia who are 28 to 35 years old. This justifies the capability of young politicians in leading their communities which is supposed to be able to excell their career and participate in the presidential and vice presidential election (MKRI, 2023). Therefore, the age restriction in Law no.7 of 2017 on Elections Article 169 Letter q is not hand-in-hand with Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 (The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia) which upholds equality for Indonesian citizens including taling part in politicalc activities like the Election. This criticism was also denied by MKRI who stated the review as "not serious".

Besides the two criticisms, another MKRI's denial was the possibility of nepotism as the reason for the law's revision. Particularly with the President's brother-in-law as the Chief Justice of MKRI. To justify the fairness of the decision to revise Law no.7 of 2017 on Elections, Gibran as Cawapres No.2 has to prove his leadership capability through the Presidential and Vice Presidential campaign which includes a five-round Presidential and Vice Presidential Debate (*Debat Calon Presiden dan Wakil Presiden/Debat Capres dan Cawapres*). The debate provides

three opportunities for the president candidates to present their goals and mission. As for the vice president candidates, two out of the five rounds are set for them to pitch their targets and plans as the future leaders of Indonesia.

Using Van Dijk's Political Discourse Analysis (PDA) theory, this paper will break down the control of text and context of discourse, mind control, and discourses of domination of Cawapres No.2 through his performance in *Debat Cawapres*. Speech Act theory is also implemented in this research to analyse the use of language as a political tool in the debate. The application of the two concepts are expected to see the readiness and leadership capabilities of Cawapres No.2 despite the critics towards the revision of law that was assumed to put him in the position of power.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) has been used as a tool to discover meaning of texts. One of the purposes is to see any social-power abuse and social relation from text and other forms of discourse (Dijk, 2015). By implementing CDA, it is possible to see the implicit meaning said or written by the actor or speaker which has purposes on influencing their audience. Political Discourse Analysis or PDA, on the other hand, focuses on the power used through text and talks in political activities. Not only points out the power, power abuse, and domination, but PDA also has a purpose to reveal the effect of the said domination (Dijk, 1997).

As the main source of PDA, text and talks of a political actor or institution is examined in a specific purpose and place. The purpose of a political activity is mainly to influence the recipients of the text and talks (Dijk, 1997). This power play often happens in political meetings, parliamentary sessions, campaigns, interviews, leaflet, and, for now, social media posts. To control the mind of followers of a specific political figure or members of a particular political party, these places use discourse structures as a set of tools.

The structures, based on Dijk (1997), are strategies that consist of lexicon, semantic, syntax, rhetoric, and speech acts. Each of this linguistic strategy has a function to create an ideal persuasive message to reach their political goals. In order to be closer to the recipients, lexicon and semantic are used to combine the campaign with societal domains. The use of syntax to arrange word order and rhetoric to emphasize the message is also implemented to persuade the political recipients. Moreover, in the speech act, the actor usually presents their positive self representation and tend to underestimate the performance of their opponent.

Speech act is where discourse structures are stated through feelings, thoughts, and intentions. In his lectures at Harvard University, Austin (1975) points out three aspects that are necessary to interpret and understand the delivery of message in a speech act. The aspects are

locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary; locutionary act pays attention to the message of the speech as well as the recipients of the same context. In analyzing the object of discourse, locutionary can maintain the consistency of meaning from the actor (Haryatmoko, 2015). Illocutionary, as the second aspect in the speech act, focuses on the force of the message delivery (Austin, 1975). Language in this aspect is considered as the implication of the actor through acts like persuading, promising, commanding, and so on (Haryatmoko, 2015). The last aspect, perlocutionary, is the effects received by the speech act audiences. Feelings like sad, touched, powerful are some of many expressions the recipients produce as a response towards the actor (Austin, 1962; Haryatmoko, 2015).

Responding to Austin, Searle (1969) added five aspects under the illocutionary: assertive, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaratives. Assertive is the right or wrong message expressed by the speaker and directives are statements that tend to give order to the recipients. Commissive is when the speaker promises goals they will fulfill for the needs of their audiences. Expressive, on the other hand, expresses sympathy while declaratives are confrontative statements usually used to point out other people's mistake. All of these illocutionary aspects are not only considered as direct speech discourse acts but also indirect speech (Permana & Mauriyat, 2021).

This paper focuses on the presidential and vice-presidential candidates' campaign in Indonesia during the Election 2024. The aim of the analysis is to see the second candidate vice president, Cawapres No.2, Gibran Rakabuming the son of now President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo. The PDA used in this article will break down the talks of Cawapres No.2 in two vice presidential debates to see the power play through one of the strategies; speech act. In order to see how capable Cawapres No.2 is, his performance needs to be analyzed using locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Each of the strategies can analyze Cawapres no.2 in recognizing his audience, emphasizing messages using the appropriate language, and to see the effect from his performance in the debate. The analysis should be able to Cawapres No.2's capability as a leader which could deny the nepotism issue in Election 2024.

## **METHOD**

This paper's framework is built through qualitative research design which focuses on the speech act as one of the PDA's strategies. The data collection includes two videos from the second and fourth presidential and vice-presidential debate. Out of five, the vice president candidates only performed in the second and fourth time while the rest of the stages were given to the president candidates. Both debates took two hours where the political actors present their goals in four minutes and responded to questions from the audience. The questions were collected by the Komisi Pemilihan Umum (General Election Commission) team from the chosen audiences. These audiences were experts and academics in politics.

The Cawapres No.2' performance is analyzed through his linguistic capabilities and performance during the debate against Cawapres No.1 and Cawapres No.3. The focus is on the method of responding questions and other candidates' answers towards the collected questions. The speech act framework will help analyze Cawapres No.2's performance to reveal whether his political power outweighs the ageism and nepotism claim towards him or the opposite.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis in this paper is focusing on one of Van Dijk's (1997) PDA through speech acts. Austin's (1962) locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary aspects of PDA is also implemented to analyze Cawapres No.2's performance in the Vice-Presidential Candidate Debate. The sources of PDA analysis are the actor's speech act which was accessed through two videos of the debate from KPU RI's and Sindo News YouTube account.

Message of the speech and the consistency of the actor are the two main focus of locutionary. In this paper, Cawapres No.2 is analyzed as consistent enough in performing his knowledge and leadership capabilities as the future vice president using one choice of language act. The completion of the debate tends to be carried out through an interrogative and underestimating type of language, in this case Searle (1969) categorizes this into a declarative aspect of illocutionary. The declarative choice of language performance happens when Cawapres No.2 responds to the other two vice presidential candidates during questions and answers sessions. This determines the standard of his government and political comprehension.

There are fourteen responses analyzed in this paper which are taken from the three Panelists Question and Answer sessions and Vice Presidential Candidates Question and Answer Sessions during both the first and second vice presidential debates. Each response represents specific aspect(s) of illocutionary of the actor's, Cawapres No.2's performance in interacting with Cawapres No.1, Abdul Muhaimin Iskandar (addressed as Gus Imin during the debate), and Cawapres No.3, Mohammad Mahfud Mahmodin (sometimes addressed as Prof. Mahmud during the debate). The knowledge, leadership, and capability in carrying the work of a leader are represented by his effort in message delivering (Austin, 1962).

The first response this paper analyses is when Cawapres No.2 questions his opponent, Cawapres No.2 stance on IKN (Ibu Kota Nusantara/Capital City of Nusantara). His response towards the other candidate is using nonformal style of language. Cawapres No.2 underestimates Cawapres No.1's plan and being sentimental about the IKN as the new capital city is one of President Joko Widodo's, his father, work. Based on Searle's (1969) illocutionary aspect, the act of the actor, Cawapres No.2, is declarative. Pointing out his opponent inconsistency is a form of blaming which is also added by the bias expression of the actor stance on his family legacy. It can be concluded that from the first statement, the actor did not perform ideally without the shadow of his family's power.

**Table 1. Responses of Cawapres No.2 during the vice presidential debate and the illocutionary aspects**

No.	Responses	Translated Responses	Aspect of Illocutionary
1.	<i>Gus Imin ini bagaimana, padahal pernah potong tumpeng di IKN. Ini gimana gak konsisten, dulu dukung sekarang tidak.</i>	Why are you so inconsistent, Gus Imin? You used to support IKN, now you don't.	Declarative
2.	<i>Mungkin nanti setelah debat (informasinya) bisa di-Google (oleh Mahfud MD).</i>	Maybe later after the debate, you (Mahfud MD) can Google it (the information).	Directive
3.	<i>Gus Muhaimin ini agak aneh ya, ingin bangun kota selevel jakarta tapi gak setuju sama IKN.</i>	You are weird, Gus Muhaimin. You want to build cities at the level of Jakarta, but you disagree with IKN.	Declarative
4.	<i>Saya akan memberikan solusi yang konkrit saja. Paling konkrit!</i>	I will only provide concrete solutions. The most concrete!	Commissive
5.	<i>Prof. Mahmud menjawab dua menit tapi pertanyaan saya belum dijawab sama sekali. Dijawab sesuai pertanyaan yang saya sampaikan, tidak perlu mengambang ke mana-mana.</i>	Prof. Mahmud answered for two minutes but did not answer my question at all. Answer according to the question I asked, be straight to the point.	Declarative and Directive
6.	<i>Proyek di Solo sebelum saya menjabat itu lebih banyak.</i>	There were more projects in Solo before I took office.	Assertive
7.	<i>Mohon maaf apabila pertanyaannya (mengenai SGIE) agak susah ya, Gus.</i>	Sorry if the question (regarding SGIE) is a bit difficult, Gus.	Declarative
8.	<i>Enak banget ya, Gus, menjawabnya sambil baca catatan.</i>	That's very convenient of you, Gus, answering while reading the notes.	Declarative
9.	<i>Sebagai seorang ahli hukum, pasti Pak Mahfud paham klo (peraturan tentang masyarakat adat) masih didorong (agar disahkan).</i>	As a legal expert, Mr. Mahfud certainly understands that (regulations regarding indigenous communities) are still being pushed (to be ratified).	Declarative
10.	<i>Gitu dong (Gus Muhaimin), jangan terlalu tegang.</i>	There you go, (Gus Muhaimin), don't be too tense.	Declarative
11.	<i>Gus Muhaimin ini lucu ya, menanyakan lingkungan hidup tapi pakai botol plastik.</i>	Gus Muhaimin is funny, asking about the environment but using plastic bottles.	Declarative
12.	<i>Saya lagi nyari jawabannya Prof. Mahmud. Saya lagi nyari-nyari ini di mana jawabannya. Saya tanya inflasi hijau kok malah menjelaskan ekonomi hijau. Kita kasih contoh yang simpel aja.</i>	I'm still looking for the answer, Prof. Mahmud. I'm still looking for your answer. I asked you about green inflation, why did you explain the green economy. Just give a simple example.	Declarative

No.	Responses	Translated Responses	Aspect of Illocutionary
13.	<i>Ini agak aneh ya, yg sering ngomongin LFP (adalah) timnya, tapi cawapresnya tidak paham. Ini kebohongan publik.</i>	This is a bit strange; your team talks a lot about LFP. But you as the vice-presidential candidate does not understand about it. This is a public lie.	Declarative
14.	<i>Sepertiya Prof. Mahmud agak ngambek ya karena saya sudah memberikan pertanyaan sulit. Kalau pertanyaannya receh, ya dijawab saja, Pak.</i>	It seems like Prof. Mahmud was a bit cranky because I asked him a difficult question. If my question only worths a dime, then just answer it.	Declarative

Another aspect of Searle's (1969) illocutionary, directive, is shown through an underestimating point of view from Cawapres No.2 towards Cawapres No.3. Cawapres No.3 is an academics and a former minister. Despite his educational background, from the second response it can be seen that he is still underestimated by Cawapres No.2 as if he did not have the knowledge of the topic and capability of research. Therefore Cawapres No.2 suggests a very typical younger generation response towards ignorance; "go ahead and Google it." The directive choice of language is represented by the order from Cawapres No.2 to Cawapres No.3 that he needs to look for the answer by himself. Unfortunately leading another person to Google something is considered as pretending you know the information exist (Heffernan, 2017). Instead of helping another person to find the information, telling them to rely on the search engine represents one's effort to run away from their responsibility in responding to questions.

The third response of Cawapres No.2 in this paper points out the name-calling he does to Cawapres No.1. This is another declarative aspect of illocutionary (Searle, 1969) where the actor is being confrontative towards another person's mistake. In the third response, Capwapres No.2 name-called another candidate weird is a form of blaming due to different stance on IKN. Despite gaining respect and the proper response from the other candidate, his choice of language shows how Cawapres No.2 owns a bias character especially on his family legacy.

The next response shows how Cawapres No.2 acts confidently and performs another aspect of illocutionary which is commissive. This choice of language tends to promise one's audience on a future plan. Unfortunately, his confident in providing the only concrete solution is not really followed by an answer to the question given during the debate. Cawapres No.2 performance of commissive language, however, is followed by another declarative and directive aspect of illocutionary. In the fifth response analyzed in this paper, he shows another underestimating act towards his opponent, Cawapres No.3. Being diplomatic in a debate is a common practice which

sometimes requires the actor not to respond to question straight to the point. Cawapres No.2, instead of using his language capability in replying, prefers to protest his opponent in being not direct as well as order him to answer the question according to his wish. This shows his inability to respond diplomatically in a political campaign.

Cawapres No.2's another response to his opponent, Cawapres No.1, who asked for tips in building a proper city. Cawapres No.2 mentioned the fact that there were more projects held by his predecessor to point out that his success rate was bigger despite the less projects he had while running the office of Mayor in Surakarta. This is another example of how an assertive aspect of illocutionary (Searle, 1969) is implemented; the actor tries to give the right information to his audience in order to get attention and fulfill his goal.

The next response is given by Cawapres No.2 to Cawapres No.1 who failed to answer a question on SGIE (State of the Global Islamic Economy). In the vice-presidential debate, abbreviation must be explained by the candidate who brings up the topic or question. After Cawapres No.2 failed to do so, the moderator asked him to repeat the question along with an explanation of SGIE. He repeats the question by pointing out how Cawapres No.1's inability to answer him is caused by the difficulties of the question. This underestimating act shows another declarative aspect of illocutionary performed by the actor, in this case Cawapres No.2, which represents his lack of capacity in accepting that he missed the instruction of the debate regarding to abbreviation.

Still responding to Cawapres No.1, Cawapres No.2 sarcastically comments his opponents' performance that is supported by notes. Each candidate in the vice-presidential debate is allowed to carry notes and stationery to the stage. Audience can also see their paper and pen on the podium. Yet, Cawapres No.2 points out how his opponent cannot respond to the topic without reading his cheat sheet. This is the fifth declarative performance during the vice-presidential debate.

The ninth response analyzed in this paper shows another underestimating attitude from Cawapres No.2 to Cawapres No.3's understanding on the regulation in question. He points out that his opponent is an expert in law, so he should understand more about the regulation on indigenous people that is still in the process of legalization. This declarative aspect of illocutionary shows how Cawapres No.2 tries to point out his opponent's flaw despite his expertise in the area of law. Another declarative language choice is when Cawapres No.2's responds Cawapres No.1's sarcastic comment about the note he reads previously. Instead of responding straight to the point due to the short time given, he manages to spend some time replying to Cawapres No.1's performance.

The 11<sup>th</sup> response from Cawapres No.2 has the same characteristic as his third comment; name-calling the other candidate. He name-calls Cawapres No.1 as 'funny' because of his irony decision, while the topic of the question is Environment, in using plastic bottle during the debate

unlike him and Cawapres No.3 who use reusable water bottle. This name-calling performance is a declarative act based on Searle's (1969) illocutionary.

The next response not only shows Cawapres No.2 declarative choice of performance but also his inability to carry out proper public speaking skills. His response on Cawapres No.3's irrelevant answer started with a comical body language as if he was looking for something in a distance. Despite replying as efficient as he can in between one short minute, he performs in a less diplomatic manner to confront his opponent's unclear answer. Similar performance happened when Cawapres No.2's response to Cawapres No.1 about LFP (Lithium Ferro Phosphate). This declarative response is another form of underestimating Cawapres No.1 due to his lack of knowledge on LFP despite his team who is assumed by Cawapres No.2 to understand about the topic in question.

The last response analyzed in this paper is when Cawapres No.2's choice of language, the declarative, tends to show not only interrogative way but also attacking technical issue that does not related to the topic of the debate. Despite showing a diplomatic method of responding to Cawapres No.3's answer, Cawapres No.2 comments on his opponent's negative feeling on answering his questions which he considers to be hard.

Out of fourteen responses from the two debates, twelve of them are delivered by Cawapres No.2 using the choice of declarative aspect of illocutionary which tends to confront his opponents during the vice-presidential debate (Searle, 1969). This consistency supports the locutionary aspect of the actor's PDA which constantly interrogating and confronting Cawapres No.1 and Cawapres No.3. Based on the analysis, the PDA of Cawapres No.2 has shown the expressions and emotions (Austin, 1962) of a political actor who is not an expert yet in what he does. This has also brought up negative criticism by the public which published by Media companies like CNN Indonesia, Kompas.id, and CNBC Indonesia.

Through social media algorithm, 60% of the X application users responded negatively towards Cawapres No.2 (Iradat, 2024). Most of the social media statements criticized his impoliteness towards Cawapres No.3. While Kompas.id reported that public disliked Cawapres No.2 due to his breaking the rules, not paying attention to propriety, and intending to bring down other candidates' attitudes (Rahayu, 2024). CNBC Indonesia justified this by stating that one of the broken rules is when Cawapres No.2 left his podium to respond questions during the debate (Redaksi, 2024). These publications by the media is the perlocutionary of Cawapres No.2 PDA during the debate. This means the speech act by the actor has caused an effect among the audience. Specifically, negative criticism is delivered by public online towards Cawapres No.2's performance during the vice presidential debate.

The domination of interrogation and confrontation in his performance shows Cawapres No.2 less experiences in politics and government area. Although his previous job as the mayor of

Surakarta, could have supported his campaign as the future vice president of Indonesia, it can be seen from his performance in the debate that the accusation of nepotism outweighs his experiences. This can lead to the preserve of ageism which affects other younger politicians, who may have better experiences and speech act performance, in improving and defending their political career.

## CONCLUSION

As the year of politics is celebrated in Indonesia, politicians give their maximum effort for the best public performance and position of power in their career. Improvements are done not only by the senior politicians but also the younger ones. Unfortunately, the career development of the young politicians is not as easy as their older colleague. This is not only caused by ageism but also the rules and regulations of how old leaders in political arena should be.

Although the discrimination towards young politicians is preserved legally, towards the Election 2024, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia (MKRI) revised the Law No. 7 of 2017 on General Election, specifically the age of president and vice president candidates. This is done so Cawapres No.2, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, can join and be the second vice president candidate. In order to see Cawapres No.2's quality of performance, Van Dijk's (1997) concept of PDA is implemented to analyse the speech act. Three aspects of PDA; locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary (Austin, 1962), are the main focus to see the message delivery.

The result shows that Cawapres No. 2 is being consistent in using the same choice of method and language. This consistency shows how the locutionary is dominated with interrogative and confrontative method of message delivery. Moreover, the illocutionary shows how Cawapres No.2 uses declarative type of language in most of his responses towards other vice presidential candidates questions or opinion. The declarative method of message delivery tends to confront the actor's opponents (Searle, 1969) which leads to a specific effect that becomes the perlocutionary aspect of the speech act. The perlocutionary is negative criticism from the public towards Cawapres No.2 that can be found in the news and mass media publications.

Despite his experience being the former mayor of Surakarta, the PDA analysis shows that Cawapres No.2 does not show a proper political capability through his performance during the vice presidential debate as one of the Election 2024's chain of campaigns. This causes the accusation of nepotism dominate the MKRI decision in revising the rules on president and vice president candidate's age and, unfortunately, may lead to an effect of preserving the discrimination, specifically ageism, towards other young more talented politicians.

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