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SPEECH ACTS USED IN "PAPA MINTA SAHAM" TRANSCRIPTION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to find out the speech acts used in the entertaining program on television as one of the purpose of the use of the language. Speech acts are all the utterances uttered by the speakers in order to know the purpose of the speakers by its actions. This study applied descriptive qualitative method. The data are all the utterances uttered by the participants in that program. The result show that there are 4 types of speech acts used by the participants. They are representatives act, declarative acts, commissive acts, and also expressive acts. The dominant type of speech act used by the participants is representative acts. And the reason for using this dominant type refers to describing situation.

Keywords: Speech acts, directive act, assertive act, expressive act, and also commissives act

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language plays an important role in our life. Language informs the way we think, the way we experience, and the way we interact each other (Montgomery, 1995; p.251). It means when we are relating or communicating with other to share ideas or information, language is the tool in doing communication. Communication is needed by everyone. We need other people to listen what we are going to say and vice versa. When communication is happening, the speaker often uses the action to state, to persuade, to warn and so which have come to be called speech acts.

Generally, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. Some speech acts, are not primarily acts of communication and have the function not of communicating but of affecting institutional states of affairs. Austin (1962;21) points out that in uttering a sentence, we can do things as well as say things. Further, He stated that while sentence can often be used to report states of affairs, the utterances of some sentences must be treated as the performance of act.

In addition, speech acts are the three types of act performed by a speaker in uttering sentence (Yule, 1985;100). It means that it is important to consider to some ways in which meaning of sentence in terms of what the speaker of those sentences intend to convey is interpreted. Then, speech acts are the three types of act performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. The utterances are can be in single, dialogue, conversation, even discourse. Someone's utterance has the intention that is why speech act is related to the intention of speaker. How we intend the speaker's utterance is the most important. In doing the speech acts, they have many functions. Speech acts can entertain, persuade, and force the listener to do something that we need. In the function of entertaining, the speaker tends to use the slip of tongue. Why does he do this? It is done on purpose and of course he has the purpose in doing so.

Related to the explanation previously, the recently political news in Indonesia which is investigated by MKD. There are three speakers SN, MS, and R of course they do the speech acts when they are speaking. The way they communicate in the conversation is very unique and it is successful to catch the listener attention. Based on the background, the writer is interested in investigating the research to find out the speech acts used by SN, MS, and R in "Papa Minta Saham" transcription.

1.2 The Problem of the study

The problems of the study are formulated as the following.

- 1) What are the types of speech acts used by the speakers in *Papa Minta Saham*?"
- 2) Which type is more dominant used by the speakers in the *Papa Minta Saham*?"
- 3) Why is the type dominantly used by the speakers in the program?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

In relation to the problems, the objectives of the study are in the following.

- 1) To elaborate the types of speech acts used by the speakers *Papa Minta Saham*?
- 2) To elaborate the dominant type of speech acts used by the speakers *Papa Minta Saham*?
- 3) To explain the reason of using the dominant type of speech acts used by the speakers in the program?

1.4 The scope of the study

The main aspect of this study is to see the types of speech acts identified by Brinton (2000) as the six types of speech acts based on the illocutionary acts used by the speakers. The chosen article is *Papa Minta Saham*.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to be significantly relevant theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the research findings are expected to enrich the theories of speech acts. This study considered being useful initially to provide the information of what of speech acts used by speakers when they express their oral communication in the program of entertaining. Hopefully, it will give better understanding and new insight of how the speech are related to the aspect of pragmatic study.

Practically, since the research focuses on the speech acts used by the speakers in the program of entertaining, hopefully it is useful for teachers and lecturers of sociolinguistics to apply the speech acts specifically to sociolinguistics students either University or high school which occur in daily conversation. And to all of the readers, hopefully it will give knowledge of the function of language that is to entertain.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Speech Acts

Language in speech act theory is seen as form of acting (Renkema, 1993; 32). When we communicate with others, we produce an utterance as types of action. We can do many things with the language or word, such as making question, giving order, and making request and so on. On the other hand, one utterance may perform several simultaneously acts. For instance: "Hi Elita, you have passed the exam". This utterance has meaning as "She may be doing several things at once; she may be simultaneously 'asserting, congratulating, apologizing for her doubt etc.

Speech acts are the three types of act performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence (Yule, 1985; 100). It means that we consider some ways in which we interpret the meaning of sentence in terms of what the speaker of those sentences in tend to convey. On the other word, speech is closely related with the intention of speaker.

In general, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. In uttering any sentence, a speaker could be seen to have performed some acts. Austin (1962; 22) states that all expressions of language must be viewed as acts. He distinguished three kinds of action within each utterance; Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act.

The first is Locutionary act. According to Austin (1962; 32) Locutionary act is the act of uttering a sentence within certain meaning. In this activity, the speaker produces some words to convey the certain meaning to the listener. Renkema (1993; 22) states that Locutionary act is the act of saying something. Furthermore, Sari (1998; 24) defines that Locutionary act is the act of simply uttering a sentence from language; it is a description of what the speaker says. It is the act of using a referring expression. For example; "My heart is broken". The referring is "is broken".

The second is Illocutionary act. Renkema (1993; 23) states that Illocutionary act is the act which is committed by producing an utterance; by uttering promise, critics, uttering threat, agreement etc. Sari (1988; 25) states that Illocutionary is what the speaker intends to do by uttering an utterance, for example; "Take your bag on the table". In this sentence, the Illocutionary act is showed by ordering someone to do something. More, Brown and Yule (1983; 232) states that Illocutionary act is the force of the utterance which can be expressed as a performative such as "promise or warn".

The third is Perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is producing some effect on hearers. Brown and Yule (1983; 234) states that Perlocutionary act is the effect of Illocutionary act, on the particular occasion of use, has on the hearer. Further, Perlocutionary act is the producing of an effect through Locution and Illocution. Perlocutionary act is the effect on hearer of what the speaker says. Perlocutionary act would include such effect as; persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, and inspiring the hearer. For example; "the husband says to his wife ten times in five minutes. "Hurry up dear we are going to be late to the party". The Illocutionary act might be one of urging, but the Perlocutionary act is likely to be one of irritating.

2.2 Types of Speech Acts

Searle (in Mulyana 2002; 42) distinguishes three different types of speech acts: an utterance act, a propositional act. Later on others have included perlocutionary acts to the above types of speech act is distinguished between the utterance of speaker (locutionary act), and the effect of utterance on the listener perception (perlocutionary act), Brinton (2000:303) identifies six classes of Illocutionary act, they are:

- 1) Directive acts are attempt by speaker to get hearer to do something. The examples of directives are; ordering, commanding, questioning, pleading, begging, entreating, daring, inviting, insisting, suggesting, permitting and also challenging. For example:
Command : Close the door please!!!
Forbid, Prohibit : Don't close the door!!!
Permit : I don't command you to close the door

Those examples are 'infelicitous' command. The expressed psychological state is that the speaker must want or wish the hearer to do something.

- 2) Commisives acts; with a commissive speech act, the speaker commits himself or herself to the performance of an action. In other word, the speaker intends to do something. The examples of commissives are; promising, treating, agreeing, cossetting, and refusing. Eg. I promise to leave yesterday, the expressed psychological state is that speaker intends to do something.
- 3) Representative/ Assertive acts. Here the speaker represents a state of affairs. A representative commits speaker in the truth of the proposition. The examples of Representative are affirming, declaring, describing, claiming, stating, explaining, classifying, insisting, telling, hypothesizing, recalling, predicting, mentioning, attesting, confidence, and emphasizing.
- 4) Expressive acts. Here, the speaker expresses a psychological state about the situation or state of affairs denoted by proposition. The examples of expressive are thanking, apologizing, consoling, congratulation, greeting, welcoming, deploring.
- 5) Verdictives acts. The speaker expresses a value judgment or mates something. The Examples of verdictives are; assessing, ranking, rating, estimating, grading, diagnosing, calculating and measuring.
- 6) Declaratives acts. Here, the speaker brings about a change in the word by uttering an Illocutionary act. The examples of declarative are; declaring war, adjourning a meeting, seconding a motion, nominating, finding guilty/innocent, firing, christening, passing, divorcing, baptizing, arresting and also resigning.

2.3. Papa Minta Saham Transcription

Papa Minta Saham Transcription is a trending topic news in Indonesia. The transcription can be seen in the appendix completely. The utterances were taken in order to find the types and the dominant type of speech acts.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

The study was done by using qualitative research. Its function is to describe the condition or the phenomena of the language.

3.2 The Data and Instrument of Data Collection

The data are taken from the natural utterances which are produced by the speakers or participants in the program. This was based on the qualitative survey method in collecting data. The data were recorded in non-numerical form where the presentation recording will be transcribed.

3.3 The Subject of the Study

The subjects of this study were the speakers in the recording. They are SN, MS, and R.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

The data analysis applied Miles & Huberman (1994) data analysis. They are as following.

Data Reduction

Data reduction should not be separated from analysis, but as a part of it. This reduction of the data is analysis that helps to sharpen, sort, focus, discard, and organize the data in a way that allows for "final" conclusion to be drawn and verified. In this study, the data reduction is after selecting the utterances uttered by speakers in *Papa Minta Saham transcription*. From the subjects, there are 3 subjects who were speaking in the recording. This data is finally used on answering the problem of the study.

Data Display

Data display is the second major activity which the researcher should go through, and this means taking the reduced data and displaying it in an organized, compressed way so that conclusions can be more easily drawn.

Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Conclusion drawing and verification are the final analytical activity for the qualitative researcher. It is here that the researcher begins to decide what things mean. They do this by noting regularities, patterns (differences/similarities), explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions. However, Miles & Huberman (1994) also add that the competent researcher should hold such conclusions lightly, while maintaining both openness

and a degree of skepticism. After reduce the data and display them, there will be some conclusion. The conclusion got after do some analysis

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Data Description

The focus of this study was language used by the speakers in *Papa Minta Saham* transcription. This study described the speakers use of language.

4.2 Data Analysis

4.2.1 The Analysis of *Papa Minta Saham* Transcription

There are three people who are involved as the presenter of the *Papa Minta Saham* transcription. The transcription can be seen in the appendix completely The utterances were taken in order to find the types and the dominant type of speech acts.

No	Utterances	ANALYSIS
1.	<i>Sn: Waktu Pak Luhut di Solo...Pak Luhut lagi disibukkan habis Jumat itu. Kalau bisa tuntas, minggu depan sudah bisa dihorapkan. Itu yang sekarang sudah bekerja.</i>	The utterance includes into representative because it consist of describing
2.	<i>Ms: Coba ditinjau lagi fisibilities nya pak. Kalau nggak salah Freeport itu off-taker.</i>	The utterance belongs to directive because it is consist of commanding
3.	<i>R: Saran saya jangan off-taker dulu, kalau off-taker itu akan....</i>	These utterances includes directive because it is consist of suggesting.
4.	<i>Ms: Keterkaitan off taker itu darimana pak?</i>	This utterance includes into directive because it is consist questioning.
5.	<i>Ms: Bapak juga nanti baru bisa bangun setelah kita kasih purchasing guaranty lho Pak. Purcashing guaranty-nya dari kita lho pak.</i>	This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of explaining
6.	<i>R: PLTA-nya</i>	This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of emphasizing
7.	<i>Ms: Artinya patungan? Artinya investasi patungan ? 49-51 persen. Investasi patungan, off taker kita juga? Double dong pak? modalnya dari kita, off</i>	This utterance includes into directive act because it is consist of questioning.

<p><i>takernya dari kita juga.</i></p> <p>11. R: Kalau off taker itu....</p> <p><i>Oke deh Kalau Freeport ngga usah ikut</i></p>	<p>This utterance includes into commissives act because it is consist of agreeing.</p>
<p>12. Ms: Ini yang Pak R pernah sampaikan ke Dharmawangsa itu?</p>	<p>This utterance includes into directive act because it is consist of questioning</p>
<p>13. Ms: Oh kalau komitmen, Freeport selalu komitmen. Untuk smelter, Desember kita akan taruh 700 ribu dollar. Tanpa kepastian lho pak. Karena kalau kita ngga tahu, kita ngga komit. Sorry 700 juta dollar.</p>	<p>This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of stating.</p>
<p>14. Sn: Presiden Jokowi itu dia sudah setuju di sana di Gresik tapi pada pada ujung-ujungnya di Papua. Waktu saya ngadep itu, saya langsung tahu ceritanya ini waktu rapat itu terjadi sama Darmo...Presiden itu ada yang mohon maaf ya, ada yang dipikirkan ke depan, ada tiga....(kurang jelas)</p> <p><i>Tapi kalau itu pengalaman-pengalaman kita, pengalaman-pengalaman presiden itu, rata-rata 99 persen gol semua.</i></p> <p><i>Ada keputusan-keputusan lain yang digarap, bermain kita</i></p> <p><i>Makanyo itu, Reza tahu Darmo, dimainkan habis-habisan, selain belok.</i></p>	<p>This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of explaining.</p>
<p>15. Ms: Delobies...</p> <p><i>Repot kalau meleset komitmen...30 persen. 9,36 yang pegang BUMN.</i></p>	<p>This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of predicting</p>
<p>16. Sn: Kalau ngga salah, Pak Luhut itu bicara dengan Jimbob. Pak Luhut itu sudah ada yang mau diomong.</p> <p><i>Sn: Saya ketemu menteri ESDM Surabaya beliau bilang ada tiga hal. Satu, penerimaan itu minta ditingkatkan. Kedua adalah privatisasi dari 30 minta 51 persen, mana mungkin. Ketiga adalah pembangunan smalter. Presiden mengatakan kepada saya, saya nggak sependapat pak ketua, karena kita menerima....tapi kita mengeluarkan dana di Papua saja untuk Otsus 35 triliun. Kita sudah dibantu juga CSR, tapi tidak cukup pak ketua. kita besar sekali. Dua smalter kalau di sana lebih lama waktunya. Judi kalau lihat itu di Gresik</i></p>	<p>The utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of explaining.</p>

	<i>ada smelter kecil terus di sana....kita harus paksa untuk percepat pembangunan smalter. Yang ketiga itu masalah penyerahan seal saham dari 30 persen minta 51 persen. Daerah yang sudah 250 ribu hektar itu sudah juga nanti diperbaiki kabupaten yang lain. Pus saya makan, Presiden samperin saya. Pak Luhut mau bicara. Pak Luhut mau memberikan pendapat, terus saya segera ngobrol-ngobrol. Sekarang yang jadi pertanyaan adalah dimana.....setelah saya pulang....Si Darmono dengan si Ridwan (tidak jelas) diekspas</i>	
14.	<i>R : Si Ridwan (?), perlu ketemu itu.</i>	This utterance includes into directives act because it is consist of ordering.
15.	<i>Ms : OK saya sudah baca.</i>	This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of declaring.
16.	<i>Ms : PLTA? yang mau memiliki sahamnya siapa?</i>	This utterance includes into directive act because it is consist of questioning.
17.	<i>R : Nomininya Pak....dari Pak Luhut.</i>	This utterance includes into directive act because it is consist of questioning.
18.	<i>Ms : Dari pak Luhut?</i>	This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of affirming.
19.	<i>R: Saham itu juga memang kemauannya Pak Luhut gitu, cari referensi freeport dari pengusaha seperti yang dulu dilakukan oleh kita kepada pengusaha. Pak Luhut itu pernah bicara sama Jim Bob di</i>	This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of explaining.
20.	<i>Sn : ini.....di Amerika.</i>	This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of mentioning.
21.	<i>R : di Amerika</i>	This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of emphasizing.
22.	<i>R: kalau itu bisa diolah rahasia kita berempat saja.</i>	This utterance includes into directive act because it is consist of ordering.
23.	<i>Sn: Jadi kalau pembicaraan Pak Luhut dan Jim di Santiago, 4 tahun yang lampau itu, dari 30 % itu 10 % dibayar pakai deviden.... Ini menjadi perdebatan sehingga mengganggu konstalasi....Ini begitu masalah cave-cave itu presiden ngga suka, Pak Luhut dikerjain kan begitu kan...Nah sekarang kita tahu kondisinya...Saya yakin juga karena presiden kasih kode begitu berkali-kali segala urusan yang kita titipkan ke presiden selalu kita</i>	This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of confidence.

	<i>bertiga, saya, pak Luhut, dan Presiden setuju sudah.</i> <i>Saya ketemu presiden cocok. Artinya dilindungi keberhasilan semua ya. Tapi belum tentu kita dikuasai menteri-menteri Pak yang begini-begini.</i>	
24.	<i>R: Freeport jalan, bapak itu happy, kita ikut happy. Kumpul-kumpul/kita golf, kita beli private jet yang bagus dan representatif.</i>	This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of challenging.
25.	<i>Ms: Tapi saya yakin Pak, Freeport pasti jalan.</i>	This utterance includes into representative act because it is consist of affirming.
26.	<i>Sn: Jadi kita harus banyak akal. Kita harus jeli, kuncinya ada pada Pak Luhut dan saya.</i>	This utterance includes into directive act because it is consist of inviting.
27.	<i>Ms: Terima kasih waktunya pak.</i>	This utterance includes into expressive act because it is consist of thanking.
28.	<i>R: Jadi follow up gimana? Nanti saya bicara Pak Luhut jadi kapan. Terus Oke lalu kita ketemu. Iya kan?</i>	This utterance includes into directive act because it is consist of questioning.
29.	<i>Sn: Kalau mau cari Pak Luhut harus cepet, kasih tanggung jawab enggak. Gimana sukses, kita cari akal.</i>	This utterance includes into directive because it is consist of suggesting.

Finding

No	Types of acts	Number	Percent
1	Representatives	15	51.7%
2	Commissives	1	3.4%
3	Directives	12	41.3%
4	Expressives	1	3.4%
5	Verdictives	-	-
6	Declaratives	-	-
	Total	29	100%

According to Austin (1962; 22) all expressions of language must be viewed as acts. He distinguished three kinds of action within each utterance; Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. Based on the research, the result can support this theory although not all the types of speech acts he proposed are used by the speakers in reality. Only four of six types of illocutionary acts proposed by Austin are used by the speaker. It can be seen from the table that there are 4 types of illocutionary acts are used, they are representative acts 51.7%, directive acts 41.3%, commissive acts 3.4%, expressive acts 3.4%. Talking about the function of speech acts, not all the function of speech acts are used.

Language plays an important role in our life. Language informs the way we think, the way we experience, and the way we interact each other (Montgomery, 1995; p.251). It is supported by the reality that the speaker uses language on purpose. One of these is to entertain. In addition, the speaker has its own purpose to commit in the truth of the proposition.

The findings of this study are as follows:

1. From the study, it can be seen that the types of speech acts in "Papa Minta Saham" transcription are **representatives, directives, commissive, expressives**.
2. The dominant type of speech act used in the program is **representatives**.
3. The reason for using this dominant type of speech act is to describing situation.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the types of speech acts in "Papa Minta Saham" transcription are representatives, directives, commissive, expressives. The dominant type of speech act used in the program is representatives. The reason for using this dominant type of speech act is to describing situation.

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