



Article

Expressive Speech Acts at Ages 18+ in Auction Place (TPI) Community

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A B S T R A C T

This study aims to describe the forms of expressive speech act uttered by adults in TPI in Pesisir Selatan Regency, Sumatera Barat. This is a descriptive qualitative research. The data are any utterances which contain expressive speech acts of adult in TPI Pesisir Selatan. The analysis is done by using speech acts theory proposed by Searle. Data source of this research is Adult in TPI. In this research, the researcher used observational method because the data are in the form of spoken language that obtained in a Adult in TPI. Thus this research used notetaking technique in collecting expressive speech act. The research findings show that there are ten kinds of expressive speech act in adults in TPI, namely apology, thanks, sympathy, attitudes, expressing greeting, wishing, expressing joy, expressing pain, expressing like, and expressing dislikes.

INTRODUCTION

Communication is important as human being. It is a life skill, people as social being need to communicate to the others, share ideas, express their feeling and their emotion and has interaction to meet their needs. By understanding the language and the meaning of it people connected to each other. The utterances performed by the speaker are an action or activities which may contain words expressed their feeling. In this case, it is called expressive speech act. Expressive speech act can be direct and indirect.

Yule (2006) states that “pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)”. It has to do with the meaning in interaction between the speaker and the hearer. To reach the speaker’s interpretation, the hearer has to understand the utterance rather than words and phrase themselves. It is more than understanding the speaker but also what the speaker’s imply. In addition, context also influences what the speaker’s

imply. Context such as when, where, what situation, who they are talk to, in what circumstances are necessary to involves helping the hearer interprets the speaker’s meant (Sbisa and Turner, 2013; Ariel, 2010).

Serschueren and Ostman (2009) states speech act as action performed via utterances. Like it is called, speech is the utterance and act is an action. As Austin says it is not only saying something, the speaker is also doing something. Thus, it is more than describing the word. It is used to communicate, to pass the information, more than that it carries mutual acting between the speaker and the hearer.

One of the aspects studied in pragmatics is speech act. Revita (2017) defines speech act as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance. In other word, there are activities intended to do by speaker by saying something. Speech act firstly is delivered by Austin (1962) which is divided in three different acts, those are, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Austin defines illocutionary act as performance of an act in saying something.

By saying the utterances, the speaker is also doing a certain action. Searle distinguish five classes of illocutionary acts and bases on illocutionary point, the result of illocutionary point and the relationship of word and world. They are assertive, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations (Searle and Bierwisch, 1980; Searle, 1979).

Speech acts refers to an utterance and the total situation in which the utterance is issued. There are three types of speech acts. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (Searle and Bierwisch, 1980). Locutionary acts is the utterance that a speaker performs, illocutionary act is the acts or a particular intention of utterance, and the perlocutionary act is the effect of the uttered which is by the speaker to hearer. speech acts is the important part of communication. Because people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structure and words, people also perform actions via that utterance. In English, speech acts are commonly given specific labels, such as apology, gratitude, complaint, invitation, promise, and request. So, to understand the meaning of the speaker says we must know about speech acts.

There are some kinds of speech acts. Under Searle's taxonomy, speech acts divided into five types. There are declaration, representative, expressive, directive and commissive (Revita, 2010). All of the classifications have certain function. In this study, the researchers focus on the expressive speech acts. Expressive are those kinds of speech act that express psychological attitude or state of the speaker such as a joy, sorrow, and like/dislikes. It's includes apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, and thanking (Revita, 2017).

Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that express a psychological attitude or state of the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and likes/dislikes. Paradigmatic cases include apologizing, blaming. It's above utterance indicates the speaker's feeling of apologizing to the hearer. The speaker wants to show his/her support to the hearer.

METHOD

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research involves data collection procedures that

result primarily in open-ended, non-numerical data which is then analyzed primarily by non-statistical methods (Sudaryanto, 2015). Qualitative research is suitable for observe the disciplines of language and consider its place within social sciences and humanities more generally (Reda, 2014). This can give contribution to increase the knowledge and give more understanding of pragmatic, especially speech act. Besides, the researcher expects that this research can get information and knowledge to the reader about speech act in general, and the type of speech act. The researcher also hopes that these theories can help the reader to identify the types of speech act and the contexts of situation occur in the speech act. Then, the researcher hopes this research can improve understanding the students of meaning in the teaching learning process.

The object of this research is the dialogue using expressive speech act. Data in this research is the dialogue that contain expressive speech act. Data source is a basic information and material that collected by the researcher. It can be in the form of document, thing, person, action, film, official document, etc. Data source of this research is *Adult in TPI* including gathering data. In this research, the researcher used observational method because the data are in the form of spoken language that obtained in a *Adult in TPI*. Thus this research used notetaking technique in collecting expressive speech act. The researcher observing the film then write the expressive speech act found and in which situation.

Research data sources are the subjects where the data are collected. In this research, the sources of the data were taken from the observation of the teachers on the teaching in the classroom (Suwandi, 2015). Furthermore, this research was focused on the expressive speech actsthat are used. The data were in the forms of words, phrases, and utterances uttered by the teacher during the lesson. The data of this research also obtained from the response The responses are in terms of the action toward the utterances which have been spoken the teacher. It means thatthe primary sources of the research are the English teacher and the secondary sources of the research.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are some expressive utterances used by the people in TPI. mockery, expressing joke, expressing joy, expressing suggestion, expressing agreement. The are kinds of expression speech act in TPI.

Expressin Thanks

Thanking expresses that the speaker is pleased about or grateful for something that another people have done. The performative verb that describes this feeling is *thanked*, as shown in the data below:

- a) B: *Iyo sih, tapi kampuang awak ndak daerah siko jadi kurang tau.*
 C: *Oh gitu, iyolah **makasih** banyak kak*
 B: *Samo-samo, dari ma diak.*

The data (a) the researchers saying *thank you* which in Indonesia language is *makasih* to people around TPI because get some information about some place.

Expressing Resentment

Resentment refers to the verb *resent*. Resentment is statement to expressing angry because you have been forced to accept someone or something that you do not like. In this situation, seller do feel annoyed because buyer was try to reduce the price and the buyer tries to reduce the seller feels annoyed ans says if it still reduce then I can't be caught off the of it which is means sailing.

- b) A: *Iyo, **jan bakurangan jo, jan di kurangan dari 5,5 untuak bayia urang tu a.***
 C: *5,5 5,5 biaso tu nyo .*
 A: *Kalau dikurangan dari tu ndak bisa den ka tengah do lai.*

The data (b) expresses the speaker's feeling. The resentment shows in the adjective *annoyed* which is mean *angry*.

Exspressing Mockery

- c) R3: *Paja ko **utak pakak mahh** (mengejek temannya).*
 R2: *Juaro tigo den patang mah dek ang.*

In this data (c) , there is a communication between

an community where some of the mocking their friends stupid but in real he's friends is not like he what he says. *Utak pakak* in Indonesian language is *bodoh* and in English is *stupid*.

Exspressing Joke

Joke is a thing that someone says to cause amusement or laughter, especially a story with a funny punchline. In this part researchers got a joke from a community when the speakers try to got some information from the community.

- d) R3 : *Habis ma antak oto puso mah kak.*
 V: (kaget terengah-engah) *Hah sudah ma antak apoh? Oto pusoo?*
 R1: *Iyo, Kak.*
 V : (kaget) *Hahh otoo pusooo.*
 R: *Lai lunas tuhh, lai lunass (menyindir).*
 R1: *Lai, Bang.*
 R3: *Ndak ado doh, kak, sudah ma antak paga rumahh.*
 V: (ketawa) *owwhh hahahaaaa*

In this data R3 tries to explainthat he just had a very horrible incident a bus crash but, in reality R3 was nt hit by a bus just crashed into the fence of the house automatically someone whose listened to him were surprised and laughed together.

Expressing joy

The performative verbs that denote this action is *rejoice, brighten, swoon, delight, amuse, please, satisfy, enjoy, and exult*.

- e) R4: *Awak SMA lo*
 R1: (ketawa) *haha SMA aa loo, hahaha sembarang lai*
 R: *SMA diak?*
 R2: *iyoo*
 R4: *Awak SMA pakk (bercanda)*
 R: *(heran) weee badannyo lah gadang-gadang yo*

Considering data (e) Jackson answering *Yes I am* with happily for Robby Ray's question which means that he was happy. The reason is because he bough new car with his own money.

Expressing suggestion

Suggestion an idea, plan, or action that is suggested or the act of it.

f) B: *Banyak, selain mandi-mandi disitu banyak lo fasilitas permaninan ayia kayak benen-benen gitu, banana boat kayak gitu kan*

C: *oh iyo tadi kami caliak ado plang pantai tu tapi jadi kasitu lai*

B: *Iyo, cubo juolah pai kasitu, rancak ma*

In this data (f), the researchers meet a people and they suggest to come to recreational place in the area where it was a coastal areas to bathing could be visited and the place also a frequented place by tourist. In this data *cubo* in minang language means *try* in English.

Expressing Agreement

Agreement is an expression that used to express someone's desire. We can see the example in the data below.

g) A: *Bara ko?*
B: *Bara kaduonyo?*

A: *80 lah*

B: *Bae lah*

In this data (f) we can see the A ask to B how much the price of the fish means B just ask A how much he wants to buy. *Bae lah* in Indonesia means *take it* in English.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of this study, the researcher can draw some conclusions about the kinds of expressive speech act used by adults in TPI. It can be classified as expressing apology, expressing thanking, expressing sympathy, expressing attitude, expressing greeting, expressing wishes, expressing joy, expressing pain, expressing like, expressing dislikes. The researcher found the use of direct literal expressive speech act, indirect literal expressive speech act, direct non-literal expressive speech act, and indirect non-literal expressive speech act.

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