



Illocutional Speech Actions to Indonesian Subject Teachers at SMA Negeri 1 Liwa Lampung Barat

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Abstract: In the research that has been studied, this will get a deep understanding of illocutionary speech acts that interact in learning Indonesian at school. This researcher focuses on illocutionary speech acts. His research uses research in the form of qualitative and takes a study in the form of an ethnography of communication in order to examine an illocutionary speech act that exists in an appropriate situation. The results of this study explain that there are three components of illocutionary speech acts that are seen in the interaction of an Indonesian language lesson in class X IPS 2, namely assertive, directive, and commissive components. a research that has been compiled.

Keywords: illocutionary speech acts, communication ethnography

▪ INTRODUCTION

In interacting humans cannot let go of speech acts. Speech act is a thing that is closely related to the study of a pragmatic science. The speech act itself is an act that is shown through the utterance. (Yule, 1996:82) The theory of speech acts was shown by an expert in the philosophy of a language, namely John Searle and John Austin. Then According to Austin (in Frida Unsiyah and Ria Yuliati, 2018: 85).

Speech acts have a meaning that is usually said by an utterance in which the utterance of the person who utters it can be carried out. When Austin explained a theory then other linguists came out who explained about the theory of speech acts. Language is a form or form of sound that is patterned and functions as a substitute for the role of the speaker in conveying a message or idea which then creates a cooperative effect because of the response that arises so that a communication is established.

Locutionary act is an act of communication that talks about something. Not saying this can be said as the Act of Saying Something. The function of an illocutionary utterance is to say it, it can also be used in actions about other things. This illocutionary speech act is the center of study in speech acts. There is an expert who tries to classify speech acts into various categories in which the behavior is separated into its own types and functions. John Searle is an expert in expanding his classification of an illocutionary speech act on the basic thought of J.L. Austin.

The class of illocutionary speech acts has been made by Searle based on its communicative function, so Searle's intention is to do it from a listener when acting on an utterance (Wardagh, 2006: 287). There are five classes of speech acts Searle has done, namely, 1) Firm; 2) Referrals; 3) Commissive (Searle, 1969: 357) the third group is arranged by Searle of the three groups having their types and functions and then made as communicative as follows.

1. Groups that can be used in describing a statement about something are called Assertive Speech Acts.
2. The group that is commonly referred to as an order is its Directive Speech Act.

3. The group that is usually said to be a claimant for speakers to do something that is carried out at a later time and this speech act also explains the intent of a speaker.

- **METHOD**

This research is included in something that is usually said to be an ethnography of communication which is still related to qualitative research, but in this study it is explained from its type and function an action carried out in class in the speech act.

- **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

A study has been conducted on Indonesian language subjects in class X IPS 2 Sma Negeri 1 Liwa Lampung Barat regarding illocutionary speech acts divided into types and their functions.

Assertive Category

Groups that can be used in describing a statement about something are called Assertive Speech Acts.

Form of Speech:

Mrs. Nuraida : Who wants to be responsible, please state his name?

Ibn : Wijaya

Communicative Status

The situation of the interaction occurred in class X IPS 2 SMA Negeri 1 Liwa West Lampung, the class situation was very disorganized, there were students who were still sweeping the floor in class X IPS 2, learning was hampered for about 10 minutes due to the undisciplined students in charge of cleaning the class.

Communicative Time

The type of event is learning that will begin in class. The participants are students and teachers, the theme that becomes a problem is students who must have responsibility for class cleanliness.

Communicative action

The communicative act that is carried out towards the speaker is a verbal interaction and functions to talk about something that the speech partner actually did to what he said.

Meaning of Speech

The speaker (Ibnu) explains a pronouncement of his student's name in the form of a report to his speech partner (Mrs. Nuraida). A truth has been reported by speakers to convey an actual action for responsibility in the classroom janitor.

Directive category

The group that is commonly referred to as an order is its Directive Speech Act.

Form of Speech:

Ibnu : Your responsibility jay

Wijaya: I'll just keep going (Showing hand and then approached Nuraida's mother)

Communicative Status

the situation of the dialogue above is carried out in a classroom when the class is dirty, other students are cleaning up chairs and desks. The class started late about 10 minutes because the person on duty in the afternoon class had just arrived.

Communicative Happens

The type of incident is the learning in class x ips 2. What happens is between students and students. The theme carried out by these students was regarding students who have responsibility in class cleanliness.

Communicative Action

The communicative action carried out by the speaker is the interaction in the form of verbal which has an interactional function in order to invite the interlocutor to do what is desired by the speaker.

Commissive Category

The group that is usually said to be a claimant for speakers to do something that is carried out at a later time and this speech act also explains the intent of a speaker.

Speech Data :

Ade: Ekooooooooo pay you!

Eko : Yes, I will pay after the break

Communicative Time

The time occurred in the dialogue in the classroom when the Indonesian language teacher came in. The class situation is noisy, the other children are still tidying up the desks and chairs, the others are still sitting in front of the class.

Communicative State

The type of situation is learning that is still being carried out in the classroom. Actions between students and students. The theme being carried out by the student's actions is about students who have not paid their dues for class needs.

Communicative Action

The speaker performs an action in the form of a verbal action and then has an interactional function, namely that the speaker is required to carry out his responsibilities at the agreed time.

▪ CONCLUSION

This research is centered on speech acts in the form of illocutionary acts that are in its class, namely in the form of types and functions of an illocutionary speech act. The results of this study explain the three categories of illocutionary speech acts that were studied when the interaction was carried out in Indonesian language learning in class X IPS 2, namely the assertive, directive, and commissive groups. These groups are contained in several types that have their own functions, for example in the research results that have been discussed.

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