Indirect Speech Act Analysis of Indonesian Education Department Students of Serambi Mekkah University

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Abstract

This study raises the issue about the employment of indirect speech acts of Indonesian language education students at FKIP Serambi Mekkah University. The purpose of this study was to determine the indirect speech acts of Indonesian language education students FKIP Serambi Mekkah University. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. The data in this study are indirect speech acts of Indonesian language education students, FKIP, Serambi Mekkah University. The subjects in this study were all Indonesian language students. Data collection was carried out by using listening techniques which included tapping techniques, free speaking listening techniques, conversational free listening techniques, recording techniques, and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique was carried out by means of data reduction, data presentation, interpreting the meaning of the data, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study found that the utterances spoken by Indonesian language education students at FKIP Serambi Mekkah University contained indirect speech acts. In general, the indirect speech acts used by Indonesian students are news sentences which have the intention of commanding the speech partner to do something, then requesting sentences and news sentences that function to ask the speech partner to give something. Speakers use indirect speech acts when interacting so that the speech conveyed seems more polite and not pushy.

Keywords : Pragmatics, Indirect Speech Act, Student Speech

1. Introduction

Language is a system of speech sound signs that are arbitrary as stated by Subroto (in Muhammad, 2011). Based on this concept, the substance of language is the sound produced by the human speech apparatus. One of the objects of pragmatic study is speech acts. Talking about speech acts is closely related to context. Pragmatics can be interpreted as knowledge of understanding the meaning of words in relevance of certain situations (Darma, 2014).

Speech events are a series of a number of speech acts that are organized to achieve goals. Actions that are displayed through speech are usually called speech acts (Yule, 2006). Simply put, a speech act is an utterance that is conveyed by the speaker to the speech partner while communicating with the aim of obtaining information.

When viewed from the context and situation, there are two kinds of speech acts, namely, direct speech acts and indirect speech acts. Direct speech acts are easily understood by the speech partners because their utterances are in the form of sentences with straightforward meanings. Indirect speech acts are speech whose meaning can only be understood if the speech partner listens to the speech and the context of the situation. Therefore, the researcher considers research on Indirect Speech Acts of Indonesian

"The Importance of Digital Media for Sustainable Learning, Research, and Community Service during The COVID-19 Pandemic"

85

Language Study Program Students FKIP University of Serambi Mekkah important to do in order to add new insights and information about indirect speech act analysis.

Pragmatics is the study of language use in relation to the context in which it is used. Context is things related to the physical or social of an utterance as well as the same background knowledge possessed by the speaker and the interlocutor to interpret the utterance (Nadar, 2009). Pragmatic limits are the rules of language use regarding form and meaning associated with the speaker's intent, context, and circumstances. According to Leech (in Razali and Rahim, 2016) pragmatics has a relationship with speech acts as stated by Van Djik that the relationship between pragmatics and speech acts is very close because speech acts are the center of pragmatics (Djadjasudarma, 2012).

The speech act itself is a pragmatic element that involves the speaker or listener, writer or reader and what is being discussed. In its application, speech acts are used by several disciplines. One of them Searle (in Rusminto, 2010) suggests that speech acts are theories that examine the meaning of language based on the relationship between speech and actions taken by the speaker. This study is based on the view that: (1) speech is a means to communicate, and (2) speech only has meaning if it is realized in real acts of communication, for example making statements, questions, orders and requests.

In the book Speech Acts, Searle (in Yendra, 2018: 241) classifies speech act behavior into three forms, namely the first locutionary speech act which focuses on an action to say something, the second illocutionary act is an act accompanied by saying something, and thirdly Perlocutionary act is doing an action by saying something.

Indirect speech acts are speech acts that often occur in student circles. In general, students use these utterances to convey meaning and information indirectly. Indirect speech acts spoken by students are utterances that are used to command, invite and instruct the speech partner. The speech is used in subtle language so that it has an element of politeness that makes the speech partner not feel offended.. The formulation of the problem in this study is: what are the indirect speech acts of students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program FKIP University of Serambi Mekkah? This study aims to determine the indirect speech acts of students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, FKIP, Serambi Mekkah University.

2. Methods

This research is a pragmatic research and uses a qualitative descriptive design. Qualitative research (Qualitative Research) is a study aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions of people's thoughts, both individually and in groups. This research is inductive in nature, that is, it allows problems to emerge from the data and is left open to interpretation. The data were collected with careful observation, including descriptions in a detailed context accompanied by notes from interviews, as well as the results of analysis of documents and notes.

The data sources are all elements that are the object of research (Arikunto, 2006), the data sources in this study are all students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program FKIP University of Serambi Mekkah for the Academic Year 2020-2021. There are 62 students for the 2020-2021 academic year. The data sources in this study amounted to 18 people, because at the time this research was carried out the lecture process was carried out online due to the COVID-19 pandemic conditions. Students who are the source of data in this study are students who have special interests with campus academics.

"The Importance of Digital Media for Sustainable Learning, Research, and Community Service during The COVID-19 Pandemic"

86

The data collection technique in this research is using the listening technique. This technique is usually used to obtain data by listening to the use of spoken language. It is called the listening technique because the method used to obtain data is by listening to the use of language. Listening technique is a technique that is done by listening, which is aligned with the observation technique. This technique is used to obtain oral data, namely data in the form of indirect speech acts of Indonesian language students FKIP *Universitas* of Serambi Mekkah.

Data analysis is an analysis activity in research conducted by examining all available data from research instruments. After the data was collected, the researcher then analyzed the data. The data analysis technique used is interactive model analysis (interactive model of analysis). So the researchers carried out three stages, namely: (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation and (4) interpreting the meaning of the data and drawing conclusions.

3. Research Results and Discussion

The description of the data presented in this study is to provide an overview of the data that has been obtained.The data in this study is an indirect speech act analysis of students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, FKIP University, Serambi Mekkah. The data in this study is an indirect speech act analysis of students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, FKIP University, Serambi Mekkah.The data in this study are grouped into several parts, namely:

1) Indirect speech acts in the form of news sentences that function as commands.
2) Indirect speech acts in the form of requesting sentences that function to ask for something.
3) Indirect speech acts in the form of declarative sentences that function to ask for something.
4) Indirect speech acts in the form of requesting sentences that function as commands.

The data analysis presented in this study includes the analysis of indirect speech act data for students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, FKIP University, Serambi Mekkah.

Indirect speech acts in the form of news sentences that function as commands.

Excerpt

SM   : *Dinda and who is the mentor?*
DS   : *Mr. Faisal. Don't ask who (singing).*
NA   : *Sis Sally! Go near the trash can (give paper trash).*
SM   : *(smiles and takes out the trash)*
DS   : *Thank you very well.*
SM   : *Beb to good writing! Write a minute.*
NA   : *He didn't ask anything.*
SM   : *Babe!*

Data Analysis

The data above is an indirect speech. When several students were sitting and talking about their supervisor, one of the students said to his friend, "KakSely! Get close to the trash can." The utterance is a news sentence that is conveyed to the interlocutor that

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87

there is a trash can nearby, but the utterance not only functions as a delivery of information but also orders the speech partner to dispose of the garbage given by the speaker. Then without answering SM took the trash and threw it away. The reason he responds to the NA speech with action is because he understands the meaning of the speaker's speech.

In this data, the speaker orders the speech partner using news sentences. When the speech "KakSely! Come near the trash can" changed to "Sis Selly, please throw this paper in the trash for a moment!" The speech that occurs here is a direct speech act, because the speaker clearly instructs him to throw the garbage away.

Speech acts in the data uses news sentences and has the intention of ordering the speech partner to do something without feeling that he is being ordered. The indirect speech used in the data aims to avoid the impression of commanding the speech partner directly.

Indirect speech acts in the form of interrogative sentences that function to ask for something

Speech events
IJS   : I feel sorry to see you like that!
DS   : Me too. Already there, back again.
SC   : The problem is, have your lecturers had lunch yet!
ZS   : Sis?
IJS   : Sir.
ZS   : Any glue?
IJS   : Huh?
ZS   : Any glue?
IJS   : Yes! (gives glue).
ZS   : Borrow for a moment, sis!
IJS   : Yep.

Data Analysis
The data above contains indirect speech acts, where when a student named ZS wants to put a stamp on a folder, but he doesn't bring glue. Then he tried to ask another student who was sitting not far from him sitting. ZS asked "Sis, do you have glue?" The speech he conveyed was not just asking if his friend had glue, but indirectly he asked the interlocutor to lend him glue. Then the speech partner answered yes while giving him the glue. The reason he immediately gave him glue was because he understood the meaning of his friend's words.

In this data, the speaker asks the speech partner to use an interrogative sentence. If the speech "Sis have glue?" is changed to "Sis, can I borrow glue? The speech that occurs at this time is a direct speech act, because the speaker clearly says can I borrow glue? In this utterance, the speaker directly asks the interlocutor to lend him glue.

Usually when the speaker wants to ask something from the speech partner, the speaker uses a question sentence so that when the speech partner does not give what is asked by the speaker, the speaker does not need to feel ashamed.

Indirect speech acts in the form of news sentences that function to ask
Speech Events
NA   : I don't know, I forgot there was.

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88

KD   : It's cute!
IJS   : Hey. Don't get caught up on the color, you don't want it.
NA   : Are you cute? But Nova doesn't bring enough money!
IJS   : You can use money if you want, you can change it later.
NA   : Yes, okay, Nova just used my brother's money, that's right!
IJS   : Hey.

Data Analysis

The data above is an indirect speech act. When some students are shopping and one of them wants to buy a headscarf, but they don't have enough money. Then one of them said "Cute sis! But Nova doesn't bring enough money!" Judging from the speech spoken by NA, it was not just giving information that the hijab was beautiful and the money was not enough, but indirectly he asked IJS to lend money. "You can use money if you want, you can change it later". The reason the interlocutor responded to the speech was because he understood the meaning of the speech partner who asked him to lend money so that he could buy the hijab.

In this data, the speaker asks the speech partner by using news sentences. When the speech "Cute sis, yes! But Nova doesn't bring enough money!" changed to "Cute sis! Nova can I borrow your brother's money first? Nova's money is not enough! The speech that is happening now is a direct speech act, because the speaker clearly says that you can borrow money from your brother first? In this utterance, the speaker directly asks the interlocutor to lend him money.

The form of speech acts used by speakers is a news sentence that functions to ask. The purpose of the speaker using news sentences when he wants to ask something from the speech partner is so that the speech conveyed by the speaker seems more polite and not pushy.

Indirect speech acts in the form of interrogative sentences that function as commands

Speech Events

AA   : Hey, where's my key? Oh, it's raining! Where's my key?
ST   : Do not shake (give the key).
AA   : Hahaha I'm tired.

Data Analysis

The data above is an indirect speech act. When several students had just finished their final exams and were about to go home, one of their friends was confused about finding the keys to his motorbike. Then AA said "Ugh, where's my key? Oh, it's raining! Where's my key? Judging from the speech that was spoken, he not only asked where his motorcycle key was, but indirectly he ordered his friend to give him the key. Then ST responded with the answer "Don't get mad! (gives the key)". Thus, if the speech is spoken in a certain context, the content of the conversation is intending to order his friend to look for his motorbike key, not just asking, then his friend immediately responds and gives the key because he understands the meaning of his friend's words.

In this data, the speaker commands the speech partner using an interrogative sentence. When the speech "Oh, where's my key? Oh, it's raining! Where's my key?" changed to "Where is my key? Help find my keys for a moment!" The speech that occurs

"The Importance of Digital Media for Sustainable Learning, Research, and Community Service during The COVID-19 Pandemic"

89

at this time is a direct speech act, because the speaker clearly says help me find my key for a moment! In this speech, the speaker directly orders the speech partner to find the motor key.

In the last data, the form of speech act used by the speaker is an interrogative sentence that has a commanding function. The purpose of the speaker to use interrogative sentences is because it is considered that the language used sounds more polite.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research data, the authors show that the speech acts that are often used by all students of the Indonesian language education study program, FKIP University, Serambi Mekkah, are indirect speech acts. Indirect speech acts are usually used by Indonesian language students in the form of news sentences and interrogative sentences which have other functions from the actual meaning.

The percentage results collected from this study amounted to four parts. The first part is in the news sentence which functions as a command, the percentage results obtained are 55%. Furthermore, in part two there is an interrogative sentence that functions to ask, the percentage results obtained are 20%. Then in the third part the percentage is 20% which is obtained from speech in the form of news sentences that function to ask. The final percentage result is 5% which is obtained from utterances in the form of interrogative sentences that function to command.

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"The Importance of Digital Media for Sustainable Learning, Research, and Community Service during The COVID-19 Pandemic"

90