

**Language Property in Speech Acts Language Activities in Speech Program
Indonesian Lawyers Club (ILC) TV ONE**

Dedi Satriawan

satriawantedi@gmail.com

UIN Raden Intan Lampung

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and describe the use of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts and describe the deviations from the use of politeness and cooperation principles in the three types of speech acts on the Indonesia Lawyers Club program on TV One episode Is It Necessary to Declare Total War and Badr War using a descriptive-qualitative approach, so that the speech acts used. Deviations can be identified from the politeness and cooperation principles used by speakers or resource persons in the event. This study uses a descriptive-qualitative research method using content analysis techniques. The data from the video shows is then transcribed and analyzed, described, and interpreted with the stated objectives, and concluded. In analyzing the data, a series of activities were carried out, namely 1) data reduction, 2) data presentation, and 3) concluding. The study results show that the most widely used speech act is the perlocutionary speech act. If it is associated with using the principles of politeness and cooperation, then most speakers violate the maxims of wisdom, humility, and consensus. Meanwhile, when viewed as violating the principle of cooperation, speakers often violate the maxim of quality and method.

Keywords: Speech Acts; Principles of Politeness and Cooperation

INTRODUCTION

Politeness in speech acts is a very complex speech phenomenon. It is because language users sometimes say what they want. That is, many language users use language explicitly. Explicit, namely expressing language by using indirect or implied meaning. Conversational activities can be developed in three ways, namely, by giving questions, orders, and statements. These three methods can be used separately in one conversation or separately. It can be done, for example, by the arrangement of questions, orders of approval, or statements of rejection.

With the above explanation, discrepancies are often found in television shows or programs that involve several people so that several important people and great people play a lot of interaction and communication. In such programs, there are many fierce arguments to defend opinions so that both the interlocutor and the listeners accept their opinions to bring down the interlocutor or when he is cornered, such as in the Indonesia Lawyers Club program on TV One.

Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) is a talk show broadcast on Tv One. This event features a dialogue on legal issues, crime, and national issues currently developing in society, lasts 210 minutes, and is guided by Karni Ilyas (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia_Lawyers_Club/ accessed on September 9 at 10.27 WIB). This program is packaged interactively and communicatively to provide learning for its viewers. From this event, there are many expert sources who often tell incidents that are appropriate to the topic. In the event, many state officials, important religious or community figures, politicians, experts, and others. So, there are many ways of communicating with the speakers in it.

The conversation in the Indonesia Lawyers Club program on TV needs a speaking strategy to establish social relations. The speaking strategy is a way of speaking to produce utterances that can save the face of the interlocutor so that there are no misunderstandings in communication, for example, by using politeness expressions. This strategy is carried out by the speaker and the interlocutor so that the communication process runs well in the sense that the message conveyed does not damage social relations between the two. Thus, after the communication process, the speaker and the interlocutor get a deep impression, for example, politeness. However, it cannot be denied that there are still speakers who pay less attention to the principle of politeness in speaking. The following is a grouping of politeness principles; there are six maxims, namely (1) wisdom or wisdom maxim, (2) generosity or acceptance maxim, (3) praise or generosity maxim, (4) humility maxim, (5) agreement or compatibility maxim, and (6) the maxim of sympathy.

In addition to the politeness principle mentioned above, the host and speaker (guest star) as speech act actors must understand that those who take part in the conversation process will provide assumptions and expectations about the conversation so that the conversation develops according to the type of contribution that is made. Expected and have made by them. In this case, they will share general principles that will make it easier to interpret the utterances produced. In communicating, a speaker communicates something to the speaker in the hope that the speaker can understand what he is communicating. Communication can only occur between speakers and hearers if there is communication between them. Therefore, a speaker must always try to make his speech relevant to the context, clear, easy to understand, concise and concise, and focused on the problem to save time. In other words, between speakers and interlocutors, there is a principle of cooperation that they must apply so that the communication process can run smoothly.

In general, cooperation in conversation is supported by its elements. The elements that support cooperation in conversation are called maxims. Maxims are advice that guides in speaking. The following divides the principle of cooperation in a conversation into four, namely (1) maxim of quantity, (2) maxim of quality, (3) maxim of relevance, and (4) maxim of implementation. Based on the background of the research above, it can be formulated the formulation of the problem, namely how are the speech acts of locutionary speech, illocutionary speech, and perlocutionary related to the principles of politeness and cooperation in the

conversation on the Indonesia Lawyers Club program on TV One episode Do You Need a Statement.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Searle (in Wijana and Rohmadi, 2010: 20) suggests that pragmatically there are at least three types of actions that can be realized by a speaker, namely illocutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. An illocutionary act is a speech act to express something. This speech act is often referred to as The Act of Saying Something. Illocutionary acts are speech acts that function to say or inform something and are used to do something. Illocutionary acts are referred to as The Act of Doing Something. A perlocutionary act is a speech act whose expression is intended to influence the other person. Perlocutionary acts are referred to as The Act of Affecting Someone. A speech uttered by someone often has the power of influence (perlocutionary force) or effect on those who hear it. The effects that arise can be intentional or unintentional.

The originator of speech act theory, Searle (1975:59-82; see Gunarwan, 1994:85-86), divides speech acts into five categories: (1) Representative/assertive, namely speech that binds the speaker to the truth of what is said, (2) Directive/positive, namely speech acts intended by the speaker so that the listener takes action mentioned in the utterance, (3) Expressive/evaluative, namely speech acts intended by the speaker so that his utterance is interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned in the utterance. (4) Commissive, which is a speech act that binds the speaker to carry out what is stated in his utterance, and (5) Declaration/establishing/isbati, namely a speech act intended by the speaker to create a new thing (status and condition).

Wijana (1996:4) explains that speech acts can be divided into direct speech acts and indirect speech acts, literal and non-literal speech acts.

1. Direct and indirect speech acts

Based on the mode, sentences are divided into declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences. Conventionally news sentences (declarative) are used to tell something (information), interrogative sentences to ask something, and imperative sentences to express orders, invitations, requests, or requests. A direct speech act will be formed if the declarative sentence functions conventionally to hold something, the interrogative sentence to ask, and the command sentence to order, invite to beg, and so on. For example, Yuli takes care of her father. Who is it? Get me my book! These three sentences are direct speech acts in declarative sentences, questions, and orders.

An indirect speech act is a speech act to instruct someone to do something indirectly. This action is carried out using news or interrogative sentences so the person being ordered does not feel he is being ordered. For example, a mother

orders her child to fetch a broom, expressed by Upik, where is the broom?" This sentence is in addition to asking and, simultaneously, ordering his son to fetch a broom.

2. Literal speech acts and non-literal speech acts

A literal speech act is a speech act whose meaning is the same as the meaning of the words that compose it. While non-literal speech acts are speech acts that are not the same as or opposite to the words that compose them.

Based on some of the explanations from the experts mentioned above, the writer uses the opinions of Searle and Austin, who divide speech acts into three types, namely illocutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. (1) locutionary speech is the speech of the speaker who is solely to convey information, (2) illocutionary speech is the speech of the speaker who expects action from the speech partner; and (3) perlocutionary, namely, the speaker exerts influence or effect on the speech partner or interlocutor. Researchers will use this opinion as a reference to answer this research question.

Talking is not always related to problems that are textual in nature but often also relates to problems that are interpersonal in nature. Suppose pragmatic textual rhetoric requires the principle of cooperation, while pragmatic interpersonal rhetoric requires another principle: politeness. The principle of politeness has several maxims, namely (1) the maxim of wisdom or wisdom, (2) the maxim of generosity or acceptance, (3) the maxim of praise or generosity, (4) the maxim of humility, (5) the maxim of agreement or compatibility, and (6) maxim of sympathy Wijana and Rohmadi (2009:51-58). The principle of politeness relates to the two conversation participants, oneself, and others. Self is the speaker, and other people are the interlocutor and the third person the speaker is talking about.

METHOD

This study uses a descriptive-qualitative research method using content analysis techniques. This means that using this method, the video's data is transcribed and analyzed, described, and interpreted with the stated objectives, and concluded. In analyzing the data, a series of activities were carried out, namely 1) data reduction, 2) data presentation, and 3) concluding.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following will describe a discussion of research data in words, sentences, or paragraphs quoted from utterances or utterances in the ILC Tv One episode, Is a Declaration of Total War and Badr War Necessary? It consists of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts. Each sentence, paragraph, or dialogue of types of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts will be interpreted according to the context and analyzed for their relevance by using the principles of politeness and cooperation, whether these utterances contain deviations from the

principles of politeness and cooperation or not according to the interpretation of researchers who refers to theory. The results of the discussion of the research findings are as follows.

1. Locutionary Speech Acts

“Indonesia Lawyers Club tonight's edition. Back with the theme Do You Need to Declare Total War and Badr War? with Influencers from the Jokowi Ma'ruf Campaign Team: Maruarar Sirait, PDI Perjuangan Politician: Kapitra Ampera, Constitutional Law Expert: Irman Putra Sidin, Professor of Defense University and Executive Director of the Institute of Civilization: Prof. Salim Haji Said, Ulama: KH. Abdullah Gymnastiar, Political Communication Expert: Prof. Karim Suryadi, Prabowo BPN Steering Committee Password: Fadli Zon, Prabowo BPN Team Password: Haikal Hasan, Chair of the Presidium of Volunteers #2019ChangePresident: Neno Warisman. Ladies and gentlemen, we welcome the President of the Indonesia Lawyers Club: Karni Ilyas.”

Data code number (1)

The utterances of the ILC co-hosts mentioned above are included in the type of illocutionary speech act. It is because when the co-host said the speech, it was only a greeting and only opened the ILC program without any specific intention for the audience to take action or action. Suppose it is related to the principle of politeness and cooperation. In that case, this speech does not experience any deviation because the speech is by the context and can be said to be polite speech.

“Our viewers meet again tonight at the Indonesia Lawyers Club in this episode of the Need for a Declaration of Total War and the War of Badr? Slightly gruesome title. The political situation or temperature is getting hotter day by day, even though the actual elections will only take place on April 17 or more than one and a half months from now; various statements have emerged from both parties, and the war of arguments are heating up, especially with the emergence of the terms total war and bad war. That's why the Indonesian lawyers club asked whether we need this term to appear, right? Because we are, of course, worried that this term will end in polemic or conspiracy, and the conspiracy of these arguments will lead to conflict. Because if this happens, the Republic will not progress but will be set back 25 years, exactly as it happened at the beginning of the reform. Therefore, we pray that this war is just war in two statements and that there may be no need for another term of war. Politics is war without blood, that's the City of Moucetung, but this term doesn't feel right to be exposed to the surface. But before we go into the discussion, the first applause for Dewi Gita... with the beautiful Syamphony humming from various sounds finally blending into beauty and accompanied earlier by Flow Grub. Now I want to go into the beginning of the discussion, namely the Chairperson of the Volunteer Presidium #2019GantiPresiden, Neno Warisman. We also invited Mr.

Moeldoko, but Mr. Moeldoko didn't like it. General Moeldoko is not pleased to be here tonight. I'll start with Neno Warisman; good night, Miss Neno."

Data code number (2)

The utterances of the ILC co-hosts mentioned above are included in the type of illocutionary speech act. It is because when the co-host said the speech, it was only a greeting and only opened the ILC program without any specific intention for the audience to take action or action. If it is related to the principle of politeness and cooperation, then this speech does not experience any deviation because the speech is by the context and can be said to be polite speech.

2. Illocutionary Speech Acts

Karni Ilyas: "Walaikum salam, Mba Neno, how did Mba Neno come to pray like the Prophet before the Badr War took place so that people called the Badr War prayer?"

Neno Warisman: "Eeeee....., Bang Karni, it's in Karang Anyar, and it's on the side of the road. So the sound is not heard because there are so many. Eeee....., are cars passing by, can you repeat Bang Karni?"

Data Code numbers (4) and (5)

The utterances mentioned above are types of illocutionary speech acts. It is because what Karni Ilyas (ILC Host) conveyed was a question that required action or action, namely the answer to what was asked. Judging from the politeness principle, no single word indicates a violation. Meanwhile, from the principle of cooperation, the speech or answer conveyed by Neno Warisman, the sentence does not obey the maxims.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research data and the discussion results in the previous chapter, the speech acts in the ILC program on Tv One mostly use the non-perlocutionary type. It is proven by the speech acts of the Perlocutionary type, amounting to 137 out of 170 speech acts in the above program. And when viewed as violating the politeness principle, most speakers violate the maxims of wisdom, humility, and consensus. Meanwhile, when viewed from the violation of the principle of cooperation, speakers often violate the maxim of quality and method.

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