

1550564779 ISSN

Vol. 1 No. 1, April 2019

BEYOND LINGUISTIKA

(Journal of Linguistics and Language Education)

FKIP

English Department

Jl. Zainal Abidin Pagar Alam No.26, Labuhan Ratu,
Kedaton, Kota Bandar Lampung, Lampung 35142

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study is to describe (1) the types of speech acts used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area in Yogyakarta and (2) the functions of the speech acts used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area in Yogyakarta.

The type of this study is a descriptive qualitative method. The sources of data used the utterances taken from the transcription of paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area in Yogyakarta. The research instruments were the recorder to record the utterances produced by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area in Yogyakarta and the headset was used to hear the utterances produced by paddy cab drivers. The technique that was used to analyze the data is a discourse analysis.

This study shows that (1) based on the analysis, it can be concluded that there were four types of illocutionary speech acts. They were commissive, directive, expressive, and representative. Based on the analysis, there were 4 utterances of commissive (30.7%), 3 utterances of directive (23.1%), 3 utterances of expressive (23.1%), and 3 utterances of representative (23.1%). (2) Based on the result of analysis, the types of illocutionary speech acts of paddy cab drivers' utterances used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area in Yogyakarta were commissives, directive, expressive, and representative. In commissive speech act, the paddy cab drivers promised with the tourists that they would change their performed in order to get attentions from the other people. In directive, the paddy cab driver used directives of request and command. The directive of request can be seen when the paddy cab driver asked the tourist to give his command about bakpia as a special food from Yogyakarta. The directive of command can be seen when the tourists gave command that Bakpia is good and delicious. In expressive, the paddy cab driver often expressed the truth of the expressed proposition in his conversation. It happened when paddy cab driver tried to give explanations about the specific location. In representative, the paddy cab driver used expressive of thanking when tourists thanked to the paddy cab driver because he had given the money to get paddy cab driver's services.

Keywords: *speech act, paddy cab driver*

A. Introduction

Speech act is another kind of act by using language. Searle (1969:16) notes that the reason for concentrating on the study of speech act is that all communications involve linguistic acts. In order to communicate, people act as what is intended to say. That act will support the language

that is produced by people. It will also be useful to explain or to describe what people intended to say through their language. People used language to do a lot of activities, such as to convey information, make bets, request information, give advice, give orders, do apologize, make requests,

tell jokes, make threats, pay compliments, and give warnings.

Speech act is an act that a speaker performs when making an utterance. Speech act is very much affected by the situation between speakers and listeners. It means that when choosing an appropriate utterance for the situation, there are factors that must be considered in order to effectively convey the message to the other participants. Furthermore, speech act theory attempts to explain how speakers use the language to accomplish intended actions and how listeners intended meaning from what is said.

On this occasion, we will investigate utterances or the sentences produced by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta. We decide to discuss the utterances of the sentences they used related to one of linguistics studies, the speech act. Austin (1975) says that an analysis of utterances that we perform or produce at every speech is called as speech act. It is an act that a speaker performs in making speech. Speech act performs when people make utterances, such as an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, and refusal. Studying speech act is important to comprehend what messages undiscovered in every utterance. Speech act is also decided by the language ability of the speaker to convey the message in communication. According to Parker (1986:16), speech acts are highly delicate to the context of the utterances in particular to the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. It can be studied that many fields of studies that concern about this. One of them is sociolinguistics.

Based on the description above, this study reports an analysis of speech acts used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta. This is the challenge for us to conduct the research and to get the data about the utterances or sentences produced

by them in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta explaining the speech acts. In addition, the research found many tourists and many paddy cab drivers who asked for services by using English. For asking services, the paddy cab driver used their English as possible as they could. Another reason is we want to know the types of speech acts produced by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta and their meanings.

B. Theoretical Review

In attempting to express something in mind, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words but also perform action via those utterances (Yule, 1996: 47). For instance, Boss' utterance in the following sentence is more than just a simple statement: "you're accepted". This sentence indicates that a new employee has been accepted in the company. The sentence performed via utterance are generally called speech acts and commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, promise, request, order, and so on (Yule, 1996: 47).

Searle (1969) states that the basis for classifying all types of speech acts are:

1) Directive

A directive speech act is an attempt by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. Examples of directive are ordering, commanding, requesting, pleading, begging, entreating, daring, suggesting, inviting, questioning, insisting, and permitting. Note that the action must be future and voluntary because it is impossible to ask someone to perform an action in the past or to do something. The examples are stated below.

- a) *Give me your hand, please!*
- b) *Could you lend me a book, please!*

The expressed psychological state is that the speaker wants the hearer to do

something. The direction of fit is world-to-word, for the speaker (S) is attempting to get the world resemble his or her words.

2) Commissive

In a commissive speech act, the speaker commits himself or herself to the performance of an action. Examples of commissive are promising, pledging, threatening, guaranteeing, agreeing, consenting, and refusing. Again, the promised action must be future and voluntary. The examples are stated below.

- a) *I'll accompany you going to the market tomorrow*
- b) *If you disobey the rule, I will give you a punishment.*

The expressed psychological state is that the speaker intends to do something. The direction of fit is world-to-word.

3) Representatives

In this type of speech act, the speaker represents a state of affairs. Examples of representatives are affirming, declaring, describing, claiming, stating, explaining, classifying, insisting, emphasizing, and predicting. A representative commits the speaker to the truth of the proposition. The expressed psychological state is one of belief. The direction of fit is word to- world. The examples are:

- a) *Dad : he is my son*
- b) *I tell you that Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia*

4) Expressive

In an expressive speech act, the speaker expresses a psychological state about the situation or state of affairs denoted by the proposition. Examples of expressive are thanking, apologizing, consoling, congratulating, greeting, deploring, and welcoming. The propositional content is something which affects the speaker or the hearer. In using expressive, the speaker

makes words fit the world (feeling). The examples are:

- a) *I'm really sorry!*
- b) *Congratulation for your success.*
- c) *Thank you for being helped, Nick!*

5) Declaratives

Declaratives are the prototypical speech acts. Here the speaker brings about a change a world by uttering a locutionary act. The example of declaratives are declaring war, seconding a motion, adjourning a meeting, firing, nominating, betting, baptizing, finding guilty or innocent, divorcing, arresting, and resigning. The examples are:

- a) *Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife*
- b) *Bush: attack! Iraq*

The speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately (Alan & Brown, 2010: 938)

C. Research Design

The type of this study is a descriptive qualitative method. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975:4), qualitative method refers to research procedures which produce descriptive data, people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior. This research describes the phenomena of speech act found in utterances of paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta.

D. Research Findings

In this study, we discuss the speech acts performed by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta. We focused on the utterances of the paddy cab driver and tourists to describe the types of illocutionary speech acts. In this study, we want to analyze the types of illocutionary speech acts and functions of speech act used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta.

1. The types of speech act used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta.

Based on the result of analysis, the types of illocutionary speech acts of the paddy cab drivers' utterances in Prawirotaman

area of Yogyakarta were commissive, directive, expressive, and representative. The following table describes the frequency of those types of illocutionary speech acts used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta

Table 1. The Frequency of Types of Illocutionary Speech Act

| No. | Types of Speech Acts | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. | Commissive | 4 | 30.7% |
| 2. | Directive | 3 | 23.1% |
| 3. | Expressive | 3 | 23.1% |
| 4. | Representative | 3 | 23.1% |
| Total | | 13 | 100% |

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that there were four types illocutionary speech acts found in paddy cab drivers at Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta. They were commissive, directive, expressive, and representative. Based on the table above, there were 4 utterances of commissive (30.7%), 3 utterances of directive (23.1%), 3 utterances of expressive (23.1%), and 3 utterances of representative (23.1%).

2. The functions of speech act used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta. Based on the result of analysis, the types of illocutionary speech acts used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta were commissive, directive, expressive, and representative. Meanwhile, the functions of each speech act are as follows:

- a. Commissives produced by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman Yogyakarta are used to commit them to some future course of action, such as promising. By uttering commissive the paddy cab drivers is committing himself/herself to some future course of action, such as the

paddy cab drivers promised to the tourist to take him to Malioboro.

- b. Directives produced by paddy cab drivers are used to get the tourists to do something, such as requesting. It intends to produce some effects through action in the tourists. By uttering a directive speech acts the paddy cab drivers attempt to get the tourists to do something. The example is the paddy cab driver asked the tourists to give command about Bakpia as a special food from Yogyakarta.
- c. Expressives produced by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta are used to express a psychological state, such as thanking. They have the function of expressing, or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs which the illocution presupposes. These speech acts express the paddy cab driver's inner state which says 'thank'. The example is the paddy cab drivers thanked the tourist because he gave money.
- d. Representatives produced by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta are used to commit them to

the truth of the expressed proposition, such as stating. The example is the paddy cab drivers gave explanations about the specific location in Yogyakarta.

E. Discussions

In this study, there were two problems discussed. They were the types of speech act and the functions of speech act used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta. The detail explanations are as follows.

1. The types of speech act used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta. In line with the research finding above, it can be stated that there were four types of illocutionary speech acts produced used by the paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta. The types of illocutionary speech acts were classified into commissive, directive, expressive, and representative. Those types of illocutionary speech acts become the main focus of the study in which they were discussed in details based on the result of the research. In this study, we used code PD for paddy cab drivers and code T for tourists. The descriptions of those illocutionary speech acts are stated below.

a. Commissives

In giving the services to the tourists, the paddy cab drivers often used commissives in their conversation. Generally, commissives are speech acts that commit paddy cab drivers to some future action, e.g. promising. Based on this statement, paddy cab drivers used commissives to give description to the tourists about the action or activities that they will do in the future. In this type, the form of commissives often used by paddy cab drivers is promising. The example of commissives used by paddy cab driver in

Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta is stated below.

Text
 PD : Cheap sir becak cheap sir
 T : How much if you take me Malioboro?
 PD : Fifty five thousand sir to Malioboro
 T : Ok take me please
 PD : Siap sir, sit here, *I will take you there.*

The example above is commissive of promising. The commissive of promising can be seen in the statement "*I will take you there*". In this case, the paddy cab driver promised the tourist to take him to Malioboro. The expressed psychological state is that speaker intends to do something; that is the paddy cab driver's promise to take the tourist to Malioboro.

b. Directives

Based on the analysis, paddy cab drivers often used directives in their conversation. Generally, directives are speech acts that cause the hearer to take a particular action, e.g. requests, commands and advice. Based on this statement, paddy cab drivers often gave some commands. It was clear that paddy cab drivers wanted the tourists to take particular actions as being commanded. The example of directive used by the paddy cab drivers are stated below.

T : Take me in the shop please. I look for bakpia. Do you know the nearest shop?
 PD : Oh ya...I know near near bakpia sir
 T : Take me there please.
 PD : OK sir. Do you like bakpia?
 T : Ya Bakpia is good...so delicious
 PD : *Yes, I agree. Bakpia is nice, it is famous food in here.*
 T : Hmm...oh yaya

The example above is directives of command. The directive of command can be seen in the statement "*Yes, I agree. Bakpia*

is nice, it is famous food in here". It means that the paddy cab driver gave command about bakpia that it is nice and famous food in Yogyakarta.

c. Expressive

In giving the services to the tourists, paddy cab drivers also used expressive in their conversation. Expressive are the speech acts that express the paddy cab drivers attitudes and emotions towards the proposition, e.g. thanking. Based on this statement, paddy cab drivers used 'expressive' to give description to the tourists about the expressions of gratitude. The examples of expressive used by a paddy cab driver are stated below.

PD : This Malioboro sir
T : Ok thanks. How much?
PD : Twenty five thousand sir, cheap
T : This is for you
PD : *Ok, thanks*, matur nuwun sir
T : You're welcome

The example above is the expressive of thanking by using the statement "*ok thanks*". In this case, the paddy cab driver thanked the tourist because he had given the money for the paddy cab driver's services.

d. Representative

Based on the analysis, paddy cab drivers mostly used representative in their conversation. Generally, representatives are speech acts that commit paddy cab drivers to the truth of the expressed proposition. In line with this statement, paddy cab drivers wanted to make the tourists sure about the truth. Therefore, they mostly used representative in their conversation. The examples of representatives used by the paddy cab drivers are stated below.

T : Excuse me. Do you know where Bringharjo is?
PD : oh yes madam, start here, *you go ahead until gapura you take a right kira -*

kira 2 km or I take you by becak madam, cheap just fifty thousand

T : No..noo .. Thirty five thousand
PD : hmm.... ok deal, please sit here madam.

The utterance above is the example of representative of explaining or stating. Based on the example, it can be said that the paddy cab driver often expressed the truth of the expressed proposition in his conversation. It happened when paddy cab driver tried to give explanation about the specific location by using statement "*you go ahead until gapura you take a right kira - kira 2 km or I take you by becak madam, cheap just fifty thousand*".

2. The functions of speech acts usage produced by the paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta.

The types of illocutionary speech acts are classified into commissives, directives, expressive, and representative. Based on the analysis, the functions of those types are stated below.

a. Commissive

Based on findings and discussions above, the paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta used commissive. In commissive speech act, the paddy cab drivers commit themselves to the performance of an action. It means that paddy cab drivers promised the tourists that they would change their performance in order to get attentions. So, they did not lose their mansion and also still could live there.

b. Directive

Based on findings and discussions above, the paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman Yogyakarta used directive. Directive speech act is attempted by the paddy cab drivers to get the tourists to do something. It

means that paddy cab drivers wanted to give suggestion, when they wanted the hearers changed their performance in order to get attention from any people, questioning, when paddy cab drivers wanted to know about the tourists' condition and about their mansion, commanding, when they asked another character to do something for their mansion, and requesting, when they wanted the tourists to always keeping their mansion.

c. Expressive

In an expressive speech act, the paddy cab drivers express a psychological state about the situation or state of affairs denoted by the proposition. It means that the paddy cab drivers showed their apologizing expression and thank.

d. Representative

Based on findings and discussions above, the paddy cab drivers used representative. In these types of speech act, the paddy cab drivers represent a state of affairs. It means that the paddy cab drivers wanted to show their stating, when they stated about them to tourists, such as explaining.

F. Conclusion

Having finished discussing all the data from the research, we draw some conclusions related to the objectives of the research. They are stated below.

1. The types of speech act used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that there were four types of illocutionary speech acts found in the utterance of paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta. They were commissive, declarative, directive, expressive, and representative. Based on the analysis, there were 4 utterances of commissive (30.7%), 3 utterances of

directive (23.1%), 3 utterances of expressive (23.1%), and 3 utterances of representative (23.1%).

2. The functions of speech act used by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta. Based on the result of analysis, the types of illocutionary speech acts used in paddy cab drivers' utterances in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta were commissive, directive, expressive, and representative.

Those functions are stated below:

a. Commissives produced by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta is committing them to some future course of action, such as the paddy cab drivers promised the tourist to take him to Malioboro.

b. Directives produced by paddy cab drivers are used to get the tourists to do something, such as requesting. The example is the paddy cab driver asked the tourists to give command about Bakpia as a special food from Yogyakarta.

c. Expressive produced by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta are used to express a psychological state, such as thanking. The example is the paddy cab drivers thanked to the tourist because the tourist gave some money.

d. Representatives produced by paddy cab drivers in Prawirotaman area of Yogyakarta are used to commit them to the truth of the expressed proposition, such as stating. The example is the paddy cab drivers gave explanations about the specific location.

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