THE SPEECH ACTS OF *BANTENESE* FAMILY IN *MEDAN JOHOR*

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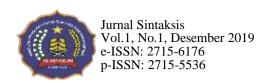*de_napoli@yahoo.com*

ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the types of speech acts and the meaning of the utterances used by Bantenese family. The study aims to find out the types of speech acts, the dominant type of speech acts used by Bantenese family in Medan Johor and the interpretation of the reason of Bantenese use these types of speech acts in their dialogues. This thesis conducts on the descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive design simply describes what data shows. This research elaborates on the utterances assumed to contain illocutionary acts. The findings of the research show the speech acts that occurred on Bantenese family in Medan Johor are assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative. The presentations are: assertives acts 27.5%, directives acts 58.75%, commissives acts 5%, expressives acts 7.5%, and declaratives acts 1.25%. If elaborated, there are several dialogues in Bantenese family. There are between parents to children, children to parents, between sisters and brothers, husband and wife, grandmother to grandchildren and the last between aunt to nephew. The writer also finds that Bantenese usually or often used the statement in command, request, advice, offering, suggesting, confirmation, boasting, resigning and expressing something. It is shown from pragmatic meaning that is utterered by Bantenese. In daily communication or dialogue in Bantenese family, they often say 'A' but the meaning is 'B' . They say with the statement that has meaning something.

Keywords: *Bantenese, speech acts, descriptive qualitative*

I. INTRODUCTION

A language cannot be separated from a speech-language that influenced many aspects like culture and ethnic culture as a tribe. Each tribe has different languages and culture but some are partly the same. Speech acts every region or tribe has its own differences in the structure and grammatical. Much speech of languages that be different in the world, especially Indonesia, which has a lot of cultures affects speech acts itself. But what is the meaning of a speech of language.? Discussing speech acts, it cannot be separated from a speech event. What is meant by the speech event is the occur ence or course of linguistic interaction in one or more forms of speech that involves two parties, they are speakers and opponents, with the principal speech, in the place, time and particular situations.

Speech event involves away of talking that we know as speech acts or utter speech activity with a specific purpose. (Yule, 1996: 47). Speech acts are principal in pragmatics. Pragmatic is the study of language and context, which means the study

on how the language use and its relation to context and meaning. Pragmatic is defined relative to a speaker or user of the language. The focus of the study deals with the relationship between language and context. It means, when people communicate to another, he/she utter fill to another in case we acquire to be able to use language or utterance suitable with context or situation, social and participants. (Leech, 1983:6)

Speech acts are the basis for the analysis of other topics such pragmatic presuppositions, implicature, conversational, principles of cooperation, the principle of unity, etc. Searle developed two types of speech it into three types of speech acts. According to Searle(1979), speech acts can be divided into locutions act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Furthermore, Searle classified illocutionary act into five kinds of speech acts, namely: the assertive is also called the representative or assertives speech acts, directive, expressive, commissives, and declaratives.
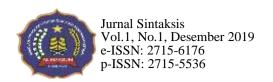
1. Representative or assertions represents a subjective state of mind; the speaker who asserts a proposition as true does so in force of his or her belief.

2. Directive is a type of speech act that be used the speaker to the hearer to take a particular action. Types of this speech act assert the desire of speaker to hearer. This type includes commands, requests, and advice.

3. Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express the speaker's intention to do something. Paradigmatic cases include offers, pledges, promises, refusals, and threats.

4. Expressives 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, congratulating, praising, and thanking. 5. Declarations (or declaratives) are those kinds of speech acts that effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs. The examples of declarations speech acts are opening a bridge, declaring war, excommunicating, firing from employment, and nominating a candidate

Bantenese are natives who in habited the former territory of the Sultanate of Banten out side Parahiyangan, Cirebon and Jakarta. Based on BPS (Badan Pusat Statistik/ Statistic Organization Center)2000census, the population of Banten ethnic of 2.1% of the population of Indonesia. Bantenese use the Banten language. Banten language is one of the Sundanese dialects closer to the kuna Sundanese (old sundanese) language at the level of modern Sundanese classified as rough language.

From the above explanation, the problem identification of this study is how exactly the ethnic of Banten in speaking for their communities, especially in speech acts by Bantennese family in Medan Johor. The objective of this study is to find out the types of speech acts used and to find out the dominant speech act used by bantennese family in Medan Johor.

II.RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative research. The research is based on observation (participant – observation) or ethnography model. This research elaborates the utterances assumed which contain illocutionary acts. A qualitative approach is chosen because of the subject matter in this study is related to the speech act of Bantenese people in Medan Johor.

The data of this research are utterances of speakers when the conversation occurs between Bantenese people, like in their family and their society/community in Medan Johor subdistrict. The data analyzed are the transcript of the Bantenese conversation.

III. ANALYSIS AND FINDING

A number of the data were 80 data that were collected and categorized according to their communicative content. The data analysis was grouped based on the types of the speech act. It showed several data analysis.

3.1.1 Assertive

Situation : A son makes a dialogue with her mother.
Son   : *Melik caik tadi pake duet kulak*
             'This water is bought with my money'
Mother : *Engkek sekedeng deik*
             'I will change yourmoney later'

From the above data, the writer analyses the types of speech acts of son utterance, it is assertive because the utterance says the confirmation toward what he does. The pragmatic meaning is *'change my money'* because the situation here is a child said to his mother "with my money". The statement of the son's utterance has an aim to the listener, it is an illocutionary act.

Situation : A mother asked her son.
Mother : *Diak nyatuk timanak tem*
             Where do you eat,tem ?'
Son : *Di imah bik anti*
'In the anti's house'

From the types of speech acts of mother's utterance, it is assertive, because the speaker shows the confirmation by the interrogative statement. The pragmatic meaning is *'have you eaten?'*. It is the illocution of his mother's utterances.

Situation : A son was washing his motorcycle and much puddle water.
Mother : *Banjer di burik*
             'Always flood at behind'
Son   : (Just silent)

Based on the data 47, the types of speech acts, it is assertive. The utterance is complaining. The situation is a son was washing his motorcycle and much puddle water.

Situation : In a family between husband and wife always getting to loggerheads and disturbed another neighbor.
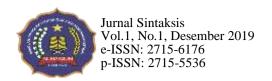
Sister   : *kok ribut teing?*
                    'why so noisy'
Young sister   : *Aseak baek kerjanak*
                    'They just fight'

The types of speech act of the sister's utterance, it is assertive. The speaker sighs for something. the context is in a family between husband and wife always getting to loggerheads and disturbed another neighbor.

3.1.2 Directive

Situation : The weather was hot and many clothes weren't washed.
Mother : *Poek nak panas, pakean lekas kering*
'Today the weather is
hot, the clothes wil be dry quickly'
Son : *he'e panas*
'yes, it is hot'

From the data above, the writer analyses the types of speech acts of the mother's utterance is directive because of the utterance request for doing something. The statement of the mother's utterance is locutionary act, but when she was saying it, there is an aim to the listener its an illocution act. The pragmatic meaning of the data above is '*please wash the clothes*'. Her son does not directly understand what her mother wants.

Situation : A son sits close with the ventilator.

Mother : *Panas teingnyah pol*
'The weather is so hot
Son : *He'e*
'yes'

From the data above, the writer analyses the types of speech acts, it is directive because the pragmatic meaning is *'turn on the ventilator'*. Its a command but indirect speech also called directive. The context is a son sit close with the ventilator. The statement of mother utterance is the illocutionary act, when a son turns on the ventilator, the perlucotionary acts occurred because the son understands and doing act.

Situation : A mother advice her son to save her money.

Mother : *Diak boga duit asik
meliin baju baeg*
'You have money just buy clothes anymore'
Son : 'just silent'

From the data 10, the types of speech acts, it is directive because the utterance gives advice. The context is a mother's advice to her son to save her money. The pragmatic meaning is *'thrifty your money'*.

Situation : A mother looked many plates were not clean.

Mother : *Udah nunggu etak
piring diak diburik*
'Your plate is waiting for you at behind'
Daughter : *He'e sekedeng deik*
'yes, just a moment'

From the data 13, types of speech acts of the mother utterance, it is directive. The speaker says about a statement that has pragmatic meaning. It is *'clean the plate now'*. The speech function is a command. The situation a mother looked

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many plates were not clean, so she said the statement like above. The perlucutionary act will occur because the listener says 'yes' it means she understands her mother's utterance.

3.1.3 Expressive
Situation : A mother gets angry with her son
Mother　　　: *Kunaon diak balik?*

'Why do you comeback?'

Son　　: *Tadi ulin ti ima batur*
'I just play in my friend's house'

The statement of the mother's utterance is locutionnary act, but when she was saying it, there is an aim to the listener its the illocution act, and the type of the illocution act is expressive because related with the psychology of the angry speaker. The pragmatics meaning of mother utterance is '*why do you comeback too long'*. The statement of the mother's utterance is angry, so its categorized expressive.

Situation : A son did not listen words of her mother.

Mother　　　: *Vin kula sapu dirinak*
'Vin I will give the broom for you'
Son　　　　: (just silent)

From the types of speech acts of the mother's utterance, it is expressive. The speaker gets angry with her son. The pragmatic meaning is *'I will hit you if you do not listen to me'*. The situation a son did not listen to her mother. The illocution act from the mother's utterance gives effect for her son, it is a perlocution act because her son is just silent, it means he understood.

Situation : A sister invited a young sister to go on holiday.

Sister　: *Karunyak amat diak*
'How pitty you are'

From data 23 the types of speech acts, it is expressive. The speaker shows the expression to something. The situation related to the data 28 where old sister felt sad because her sister could not join with them.
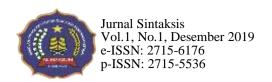
Situation : A father gets angry with his son.

Father　　　: *Hebat dia mah*
'Good, what you have done'
Son　　　　: (Just silent)

From the data, the types of speech acts, it is expressive. The utterance is a statement but has meaning a fury. The situation is a father gets angry with his son. The pragmatic meaning is *'I will reprimand you'*.

3.1.4 Commisive

Situation : A boy weared bad T-shirt and his mother unliked it.
Mother : *Pakai la baju etak, jegisuk dipicen*
         'Just wear the T-shirt, I will throw away tommorow'
Son   : *Bagus keneh iyek*
       'It is still good'

     From the data 2 the type of speech acts is commisive, because the utterance gives a threat for someone if the listener to do not listen it. The mother statement has an aim in her utterence, so that is categorized as illocutionary act. The pragmatic meaning of the data 2 is *'do not wear it'*.

3.1.5 Declarative

Situation : a mother was tired because of her son always getting to loggerheads.
Mother : *Aing tek nyaho de hayang ngomong deik*

'I do not know, what I must talk'

    From the types of speech acts, it is declarative. The utterance shows a resigning to the listener. The pragmatic meaning of the data above is '*I resigning'*. The context is a mother was tired because of her son always getting to loggerheads. She wanted the listener help her, so that it is called illocution.

    The findings of this research are :

1. The types of speech acts used by Bantenese family in Medan Johor indicated as assertive, directive, expressive, commisive and declarative.
2. Based on the description before, there are five types of illocutionary act, there are assertive, directive, commisive, expressive, and the last declarative. In Bantenese family at Medan Johor, the utterance in their family there are found assertives acts 27.5%, directives acts 58.75%, commissives acts 5%, expressives acts 7.5%, and declaratives acts 1.25%. The speech acts are used by Bantenese family in Medan Johor dominantly are directives, then followed by assertives, and expressives. The commisives and declaratives are the minimal forms of speech acts. The dominant iilocutionary act when parents talked with their son is directive. The illocutionary acts of the utterance children to their parents, the dominant illocutionary acts is directive. The dominant illocutionary act between sister and brother is assertive. The dominant illocutionary act between husband and wife is directive. The illocutionary act between a grandmother to her grandchild, there is only occurred directive. The last is the illocutionary act between an aunt to her nephew in Bantenese family. There are only occur directive and assertive, the result of the data showed the same presentation.
3. The most dominant is directive. It means the speakers directing hearers to perform some future action based on what the speaker means/wants. Based on the data, the words usually used are commanding, recommending, requesting, advice, and prohibition. From the analysis above when parents talked with their son the dominant is directive with the

dominant is command and advice. It means someone that be an adult or more has a higher position prone to command and advice someone that be younger or in the low position.

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data from the topic "The Speech Acts of Bantenese Family in Medan Johor, finally, the writer gets the conclusion as follows:

1. The types of speech acts used by Bantenese family in Medan Johor indicated as assertive, directive, expressive, commisive and declarative.
2. The speech acts are used by Bantenese family in Medan Johor dominantly are directives, then followed by assertives, and expressives. The minimal commisives and declaratives are the minimal forms of speech acts. The dominant iilocutionary act when parents talked with their son is directive. The illocutionary acts of the utterence children to their parents, the dominant illocutionary acts is directive. The dominant illocutionary act between sister and brother is assertive. The dominant illocutionary act between husband and wife is directive. The illocutionary act between a grandmother to her grandchild, there only occurs directive. The last is the illocutionary act between a aunt to her nephew in Bantenese family. There only occurs directive and assertive, the result of the data showed the same presentation.
3. The most dominant is directive.From the analysis above when parents talked with their son the dominant is directive with the dominant is command and advice. It means someone that be an adult or more has a higher position prone to command and advice someone that be younger or in the low position.

Based on the findings, some suggestions are proposed as the following:

1. The writer suggests parents in giving a command to do their son, they should not fear to their son. As children, we must obey command of our parents. A child is demanded to understand the condition of their parents. The children suggest maintaining how to talk well with their parents with words requesting be polite. The politeness must more be learned for a child so that be a good child.
2. The Bantenese society can be maintaining their language by using their language for their children or their generation so that the young Bantenese generation can be maintaining their language also. We know English is an international language, many parents think that 'it is better learning English than region language'. It is the wrong statement. We need also learning our region language to maintain our culture and our language.
3. The writer hopes that there are the next researches about speech act, especially research about region language because Indonesia have many cultures and

tribes, that use the different language in their tribes. To give a contribution to the linguistic study and to enrich pragmatics study, especially on speech acts.

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