

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTION SPEECH IN STUDENT COMMUNICATION AT
MA'HAD AL JAMI 'AH HASYIM ASY 'ARI UNIVERSITY
(PRAGMATIC STUDY OF JOHN ROGERS SEARLE)**

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Abstract

Communication is a process by which a group of people exchange information using a language in which a particular meaning is involved. Communication in the study was done by students, teachers, caretakers, the cafeteria mother, in which the speech contained illocution speech. The communication was carried out during the presentation activities, having clear the boarding school, cooking, selling in the cafeteria interaction, talking in the room. The study aims to describe analysis of illocution speech in student communication at ma 'had al jami 'ah hasyim asy 'ari university. The approach made in the study involves a qualitative approach, claiming that the source is a student's utterance. Based on the results of the data analysis in the student communication there is a type of illocution speech such as astive, directive, expressive, commissive, declarative. Astive Illocution includes speech, suggestion and complaint. Directive illocution consists of speech relating, commanding, pleading and counseling. Expressive illocution includes speech of apology, blame and praise. Commissioner collusion includes threat speech and offers. Declarative illocution includes resignation. Therefor, it is necessary to examine the practice of speech in order to understand properly and properly the speech spoken by speakers.

Keywords: illocution speech, student communication.

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INTRODUCTION

Language use is a communication tool, one of which is language spoken by students. With language, it can make easier for a student to convey something to the other person such as convey a wish, an ask, or a hope. A person who has studied language not only with knowledge of the language but also has an examination of the language and its context. As for the language sciences that probed language and its context, it is called pragmatic. Pragmatics are a study of how language and context interact (Nuramila, 2020: 1). Pragmatic studies are used as a basis for reference in the study, since pragmatics is a study of external language structure and serves as a communication tool. Communication is a symbol of the language by which people interact and are arbitrary (Ananda, F.P. & Yulianah, P., 2022: 2).

The communication instrument is the language's main function of conveying information by the speaker to the opponent. A form of speech, speakers expect the point of speech to be understood by their speech partners or listeners. By speech which is speak by a speaker, his speech partner make it easier on the environment, since communication is vital to human life. Keep in mind that the most important thing in communicating is understanding or catching the message being conveyed (Prihatin, Y., 2021: 2628). Communication is possible by all as one of the means of interactions with others. As if a student belong to a social life, as if a person were accustomed to social and social life.

A student's speech in the speech has a variety of language that is action and will affect his or her partner, so that acts of speech can be said to be a process of communication. Searle (Rohmadi, M., 2017: 32) explains that speech is the smallest component of the language communication process and is the result of a word or phrase in a particular circumstance that can take the form of a statement, a question, a command, and so forth. As with Sendilatta (Haryani, F & Asep, P. Y. U, 2020: 17) tells that speech is created through the process of using language between speakers and speech partners in word, sentence, or dialogue. Generally speaking involves all the actions associated with the actions done in speaking (Prihatin, Y., & Mu'minin, 2022: 1).

The student's speech in the study was discussed using John Rogers Searle's theory, and it has three forms of speech: the speech of locution, illocution and perlocution. Searle (Rohmadi, M., 2017: 32) mentions that in pragmatic study there are at least three kinds of speech that most speakers can do: the actions of human speech, hypnosis, and translation. These three categories of speech can be explained as follows: 1) actions of speech are a speech that is intended to inform a sound that is meaningful, such as statements, questions, and so forth. 2) illocution speech is a form of speech that is used to convey a meaningful action. That is the implied meaning that listeners want to convey. The act of voluntary speech consists of 5 that are representative or supportive, directive, commissive, declarative and expressive. On the other hand, 3) official speech is a form of speech in which speakers influence their partners to action. Translation speech has three types of actions: verbal, nonverbal and nonverbal.

The study focused on the practice of communicating in student communications at Ma'had Al Jami'ah Hasyim Asy'ari university. The act of voluntary speech is the act of speech in which a person has a specific purpose and function. Searle (Sekarsany, A., dkk, 2020: 17) describes acceptable actions with functions and objectives clearly made through the use of ideas called illocution. In the student's communication the purpose was to convey a meaningful speech, so that it could be conveyed properly. Student communication carried out in the study included having presentations, having clean the boarding school, cooking, selling and buying in the cafeteria, and talking in the room. As for the language interaction employed in communication involves the teachers, the caretaker, the students, the canteen keeper who was at Ma'had Al Jami'ah Hasyim Asy'ari university.

The reason this research is done in student communication at Ma'had Al Jami'ah Hasyim Asy'ari university to be used as an object of study, since Ma'had Al Jami'ah Hasyim Asy'ari university is student boarding school. The student comes from different areas, so the student has a different social, cultural, linguistic, linguistic, and speech background. With the factors that arise in action, the student often has misconceptions about the language he has received. For examples in the student's comment that says: "makan kantin aja weh nanti", the point in the comment explains that he wants to buy food in the cafeteria instead of the cafeteria that he wants to eat. Therefore, student communication needs to be studied in order to prevent misunderstandings in communication.

Based on previous explanations, the study discussed how analysis of illocution speech in student communication at Ma'had Al Jami'ah Hasyim Asy'ari university. As for the purpose in this study is to describe illocution speech analysis in student communication at Ma'had Al Jami'ah Hasyim Asy'ari university.

METHOD

A qualitative approach is applied in the study. The purpose of a qualitative approach is to explore the different types of locution speech, illocution speech, and perlocution speech that can be found in student communication. It might be said that a qualitative approach is a method of research that results in data that can be viewed as written words or sentences to be observed, not numerical. On the other hand, the reason for using that approach is the source of data in the study is the student's speech.

The source of data in this research is from students Ma'had Al Jami'ah Hasyim Asy'ari university. Whereas the data obtained is an act of illocution speech. Then the data collection techniques performed in this study include: 1) observation, 2) listen freely, 3) record, 4) note. An observational technique is one of the key ingredients in collection data. The heed technique is used to wiretap when people are speaking or are rambling in language. Recording techniques are data collection techniques that are done in the process of extracting data orally by means of visual audio. A recording technique is also used to anticipate recorded data on visual audio that can be erased or lost. In addition to note-taking techniques, the study also uses transcription data to copy written material from spoken language and to transfer to written language. As for the data-analysis techniques done in a way: 1) reduce data, 2) present data, and 3) conclude of the final result of qualitative analysis data.

FINDINGS

The result of the research is from the analysis of voluntary speech in student communication conducted on various activities such as, having presentation, having clean the boarding school, cooking, selling and buying in the cafeteria, and talking while in the room consisted of five different kinds of illocution: assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. illocution speech involves a form of saying, suggesting and complaining. Directives include: inviting, commanding, pleading and counseling. Expressive includes: apologize, blame and praise. The commission includes threats and offers. Declaration includes: declaration of surrender. Here is a data analysis of illocution speech conducted by students at Ma'had Al Jami'ah Hasyim Asy'ari university:

1. Assertive speech

Assertive speech is a form of speech expressed by the speaker and there is a truth represented in it. The results of this study consist of: conveying, complaining, suggesting. Here's the explanation:

a. Conveying

Conveying speech is a speech done by speaker to convey something based on the fact. For example:

(1) M2: "sek sek kurang tanek"

(Wait a minute, it's not fully done yet)

(Context: stir the rice and she say that the rice is not fully done yet)

In the speech (1) is assertive speech which done in the cooking activity, that speech shows that the student said to her interlocutor that the rice that she cooked is not fully

done yet), so they have to wait until the rice fully done. Then, in the second speech for example:

(2) *IK*: “krupuk e iki 2000 an, sing iko 1000”
(This cracker is 2000 and that cracker is 1000)

(Context: the canteen keeper says to the buyer that the crackers price is two thousand and one thousand)

In the speech (2) in selling and buying interaction activity in the canteen was assertive speech which is conveying. This communication done by the canteen keeper and students, the canteen keeper said that the crackers price started from 1000-2000.

b. Complain

Complain speech is a form of speech that a speaker does to express he trouble a person has faced. For example:

(1) *M2*: “Ya Allah, kotor sumpah kotor banget lo, ngga ada sikatnya ta?”
(Context: the student complains the bathtub is dirty and she want to clean it)

In the speech (1) in the having clean the boarding school and its environment shows those speech is complain assertive speech. That the student complains to the interlocutor that the bathtub is dirty.

(2) *M1*: “aku lek kon memecahkan teka-teki gak mampu rasane”
(I can’t afford to solve the puzzle)

(Context: the student was talking with her friend and complaining the live journey she felt)

In the speech (2) shows that as part of a conversation with a friend, it includes speech that is causative of complain. Because the incident involving the student told a friend about a problem she had faced and she felt that it was so overwhelming, that he felt unable to cope.

c. Suggest

Suggest speech is a form of speech by an speaker to suggest to their partner in hopes of perpetuating good works. As in the following speech:

(1) *U*: “ngaji, ngaji yo ngaji di depan”
(praying, praying, praying in front)

(Context: suggest that the consequence of not following the presentation activity more than 3 times would be given a punishment by praying in front of the council)

In speech (1) as communication during presentation activities, it was an act of assertive speech suggesting. The conversation between teacher and the student, in which teacher advises students if later in the praying activities do not follow during 3 meetings, then receives a commission in front of the council.

(2) *M1*: “nasinya keknya kurang deh, kek pengen beli di ibu kantin”
M2: “gak enak lek ditambahi”

(it will be not nice when we add it)

(context: m2 suggests that the Fried rice should not be added because later the Fried rice will not taste much.)

In speech (2) including acts of assertive speech suggest those that are done during cooking. The communication is made by the m2 to the m1 to suggest that the Fried rice need not be supplied because if the rice is too much, it tastes bad.

(3) M1: "sambel e dipisah mben gak jemek"

(the sauce is separated, so it doesn't get soft)

(context: the student advises her friend that sauce is not mixed with rice, anticipating that it will not soften or wet.

Speech (3) including a form of assertive speech suggests that occurred in the cafeteria interactions. The incident was a student communication at the buying of food in the canteen, he suggested to his friend that the rice and rice are not mixed so that the rice would not soften.

2. Directive speech

Directive speech is a form of speech in which the speaker says something to influence his partner in action. The results of research on reflective speech include pleasing, counseling, inviting, commanding.

a. Having please

Pleasing is a speech done by a speaker to a speech partner in which in the speech she hopes to get something she wants. As in the speech below:

(1) U: "tapi kan absensi ini juga diranah mbak-mbak pengurus"

M3: "mungkin ustadzah sudah kenal kita semua, kalo mbak-mbak ngga tau"

M2: "iya kan tapi mbak-mbak ngga tau oh ini anaknya kenapa ngga masuk gitu, kalo ustadzah kan tahu oh anak ini capek habis itu lagi ini"

(context: the students please in a tone of convincing the teacher so that the teacher will comply their wishes)

In speech (1) there is directive speech, the communication takes place during the praying activity. In the official words the student pleased with the teacher to comply with their desires, for which they pleased if someone who give someone punishment who had not followed the activities during the 3 meetings were their own teacher only.

a. Having advice

Counseled Speech is a form of speech that a speaker does to the other person in order to give a measure of neighbor concern. As in the following speech:

(1) U: "oyo turu mari shubuh, nek mari shubuh iku wiridan moco surat Al-Fatih biar dibuka ilmune samean rezeki samean"

(Don't go to sleep after morning, if it comes out, read al-fatih to open your science and sustenance)

(context: the teacher gives advice to students if after pray shubuh is best not to sleep)

Based on speech (1) there is speech that represented as speech that is offered during the reading holy qur'an activity. A conversation that is carried on between

teacher and the student, teacher gives the student advice to stay awake after praying shubuh and do worthwhile things.

b. Invite

Speech proposes a form of speech that a speaker does to the other person in the hope of following the call of the speaker. As follows:

(1) U: "mpun ayo do'a"
(let's pray)

(context: at the end of reading the holy qur'an activity the teacher invited prayer and indicated that the reading holy qur'an was finished)

According to speech (1) there is speech directed that acts of speech engage in the praying activity. The speech was expressed by the teacher who inviting the students to pray and thus signifying that the praying activity was finished.

c. Command

Command speech is a speech done by the speaker to the interlocutor in which the saying is prompted to do something. Such as the following speech examples:

(1) M1: "wes wes cos wenak e"
(done cos, it's very nice)

M2: "wes, jajal maneh ca, ndang di jajal neh"
(done, please try again ca, hurry up)

(context: stir fried rice while asking her friend to try the dish)

Speech (1) is a command speech that takes place during cooking. The speech was made by the m2 to the m1 to make a taste of the food they had cooked.

(2) IK: "lek gak ono ngetog mbak"
(if there is no, please break it girl)

(context: the canteen keeper commands an assistant (the person who helps the canteen keeper) to break the ice)

According to speech (2) there is command speech performed on the cafeteria interaction. It appears as the mother of the canteen commanding or ordering her assistant to break the ice because the ice in the big bowl had been exhausted.

3. Expressive speech

Expressive speech is a form of speech that has the function of expressing a person's psychological attitude or speaking to a condition the result of observation. The results of such expressive speech study include forgiveness, blame and praise.

a. Apologized

Apologizing is a form of speech uttered by a speaker with a guilty speech that causes an apology. The following speech examples:

(1) U: "dari saya kurang lebihnya mohon maaf, *tsumma salamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh*"

(2) (konteks: at the end of the lesson the teacher apology to students)

Based on speech (1) it is an act of forgiveness that is carried out during the study. The comment is an apology of teacher toward the student, when there is a mistake in teaching that the teacher apologizes to the student.

b. Blame

Blame is a form of speech that a speaker does with the view that something a person does is a mistake. As is the utterance below:

(1) M1: "eh anak-anak itu ya kalo nyapu kurang bersih banget"

M2: "iya ndak tau, buat katingnya kek gini jadi harus ngepel berkali-kali"

(context: cleaning floor while talking about cleaning unclean floor)

Based on speech (1) there is demonstrative blame on the activities of clean the boarding school. Such acts are carried out among fellow students by blaming the other students for when clean the boarding school didn't clean up.

(2) U: "Annisa sisan malah ndelok soko lantai 4, gak ketok teko lantai 4"

(Annisa looks from fourth floor too, it doesn't see from fourth floor)

(context: students say with various reasons for often missing the reading holy qur'an activities and teacher blame one of the students, for which reason is almost the same, because if want to go to depart of the reading holy qur'an activity often sees the growing state of each room floor)

Speech (2) is an act of expressive speech of blame on the reading holy qur'an activity. The communication is between teacher and the student in which teacher seems to blame the student, since during the activity one of the students looked at the department of the room window, when they cannot see anything from the window.

c. Commend

Command speech is a form of speech uttered by the speaker to the person of speech in which admiration is expressed.

(1) M1: "wes wes cos wenak e"

(done, it is really nice cos)

(context: taste the food they have cooked and she says that the food is delicious)

Speech (1) is expressive speech that is done during cooking. The communication was between fellow students cooking Fried rice, and the m1 said with great compliments that the food was already delicious.

4. Commissive speech

The commissive speech is a form of speech that acts as a pledge or an offer, as in the study, there is a commission offering and a threat.

a. Offered

Speech offers a speech uttered by a speaker intended to show something to the person. As in the speech below:

(1) U: "lo beneran iki, kalo samean ngajinya A tiga kali kalian mau dipanggil mbak-mbak pengurus atau dipanggil saya sendiri?"

(context: the teacher reiterates the question for the student to choose from the caretaker or teacher themself)

Speech (1) previously included commissive speech offering done in the reading holy qur'an activities. The comment shows teacher offering students a call if they don't follow the praying activity during the 3 meetings.

b. Threat

Threat speech is a form of speech in which they are of harmful value. Such as the following speech examples:

(1) U: "makanya samean itu jangan tidur habis shubuh, nanti jodohnya ngga datang-datang"

(That's why you shouldn't sleep after your praying shubuh, then the soul mate won't come over)

(context: the teacher threatens sleeping after praying shubuh make the soul mate don't come soon)

Speech (1) was the acting of the threat commission, the communication was carried out during the religion activity. The speech was done by teacher to terrify the student if after they praying shubuh then their soul mate didn't come right away.

5. Declaration of speech

Declaration of speech is a form of speech that links a speech to reality. The result of this study was acceptance.

a. Resignation

Resignation is a form of speech uttered by speakers in which there is the sense of giving it up completely. As in the following word:

(1) M2: "iya saking Fikria abot dosa rek-rek, mau tobat aku (ekspresi melas)"

(context: surrender to being able to say the words of her friend)

According to speech (1) there is a declaration of resignation that takes place during the praying activity. The speech occurred during the praying class activity of one of the students, she issued a statement of resignation because she had been ridiculed by her friends.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the previous discussion, it may be concluded that illocution speech is a form of speech made by speakers to be presented to their partners and in that speech has a meaning or meaningful. Illocution speech consists of assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative. The results of this study are analysis of translucent speech in student communication at ma 'had al jami 'ah hasyim asy 'ari university, that have an assertive form of speech, suggests and complains. Directives include: inviting, commanding, pleasing and counseling. Expressive includes: apologize, blame and praise. The commission includes threats and offers. Declaration includes: declaration of surrender. Because of the results of the study, speakers may properly present a form of speech and be accepted by their speech partners, thus allowing for no misconceptions of speech.

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