An Analysis of The Speech Acts Through The Socioculture

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Abstract

This study entitled Analysis of the Use of Word Speech Action through Socio-Cultural approach : This Speech Action Study aims to analyze speech actions that contain socio-cultural values commonly used in the 'Dictionary of Indonesian Expressions'. The theory used in this study is the theory of Speech Acts by Leech (2017: 39) which focuses on the theory of speech actions. The method used in this study is a qualitative method. The data analysis method uses Primary data and Secondary data by collecting primary data that can be found in the object of study which in this case is from the book 'Dictionary of Indonesian Expressions'. The data collection technique uses sorting techniques and categorizes data from tranksrip or books that are used as research objects into Primary and Secondary data categories and analyzes phrase sentences that contain socio-cultural elements in them. The results of the analysis show the magnitude of the socio-cultural influence on speech action which consists of many factors. Trust and culture are the biggest major factors in being the influence of speech formation and people's attitudes of taking action and speaking.

Keywords: Qualitative, Speech Acts, Socioculture

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I INTRODUCTION

Human beings are social creatures and individuals, in other words, a human is a creature that cannot exist without the presence of other people or other humans, which relates to the identification of man as a social being in and of itself. However, in order to continue man's life as a social entity, language should be named as a mechanism by which humans can communicate with other humans in everyday life.

Since thousands of years, language has become an integral aspect of human civilization's development and progress. A language has evolved over time to become the most significant and necessary aspect of a community, a group in an area, or a nation in a specific place. Language is a tool for conveying a notion, idea, concept, or sentiment, and it is primarily a technique of

engaging or communicating (Chaer and Agustina, 2004:14)

The speech act itself is divided into three types: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Speech acts such as locutionary have evolved into a means of declaring something in a discourse. Illocutionary speech act is a type of speech act that in addition to informing or notifying others about the meaning of utterances, can also be used to do anything in other people's speech acts. Speech acts perlocutionary, on the other hand, are speech acts that have the power to influence or effect the audience. Teachers and students will support the learning process by using locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in teaching and learning activities.

II   RESEARCH METHODS

All of the sources of the data are written that were taken from'Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia' or 'The Indonesian's Expression Dictionary By Badudu'. All of sources in this research contain of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts and however including the sociocultural approaches that were obviously found and collected in the book during the observation that the researcher did to the book of 'Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia' or 'the indonesian's expression dictionary by Badudu'.

Qualitative content analysis is a way for analyzing the meaning included in a message's body. It is accomplished by categorizing and organizing the content of a communication into categories that describe the message's topics, themes, and context. Although it is most commonly used with text, qualitative content analysis can be used with any sort of media, whether it is written, spoken, or visual. It's been utilized in a wide range of applications, including political speech analysis, foreign policy documents, newspapers, voice recording, and television broadcasts. (Krippendorf & Prasad: 2004).

The process of qualitative data analysis include systematically sorting and categorizing field notes and transcripts or books. The goal is to convert raw data into conclusions or outcomes. In other words, qualitative data analysis is the process by which researchers make meaning of the data they have gathered in order to share their findings with others. Another way of putting it is that the process is basically about detection, with the tasks of "defining, categorizing, theorising, explaining, investigating, and mapping" (Ritchie & Spencer, 2002).

Researchers can give the qualities, characteristics, and description of the data through data selection, which is carried out at the time the data is gathered (in Djajasudarma 1993: 17). As a result, researchers will always consider the data in terms of its nature and its relevance to other data in general. Researchers do not believe anything is the case, but it must be given based on scientific factors that are utilized as a knife (tool) for the research.

Data analysis is a procedure for arranging data, classifying it, and categorizing it into a pattern, category, or one of the fundamental descriptions (Muhammad, 2011 : 221). As a result however in this theory, the researcher will classifying and categorizing several data from the observation into pattern or category, or even into the fundamental descriptions. The researcher also selected the data by using the primary and secondary data and by putting the total of the selection.

III   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Many people really wanted to complete their knowledge of their indonesian's expressions. One of the ways is through a book called of 'Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia' or 'The Indonesian's Expression Dictionary By J.S Badudu'.

The background of the use of the speech acts in the society that the researcher found through the analysis of the preference sources

such as journals and books. The main reason is because the values of the society's cultures that are given so much influences in the expressions that people usually use in their daily conversation of the speech acts.

An expression that has a purpose in communication is referred to as a speech act. When we extend an apology, a greeting, a request, a grievance, an invitation, a compliment, or a refusal, we engage in speech actions, those are the common function of the speech acts. One word can make up a speech act, as in "Several words or sentences can be used to express regret, such *as "I'm sorry I forgot your birthday. I just forgot about it."* Speech acts entail real-world encounters and necessitate both language proficiency and culturally acceptable language use.

The researcher took another example from the book *'My uncle comes from Bandung. He brings a lot of souvenirs.'* This sentence of the expression contain the sociocultural approach that it's such a tradition or a part of the cultural thing for some people to bring souvenirs or stuff to their friends or family when they went to travel. The function of this expression sentence to informed people about the cultural influence that absolutely spreaded wide among the society in Indonesia.

Based on Leech (2017:39), the researcher analyzed the speech acts to identifying which sentences that contain the sociocultural approach in the book of 'Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia' or 'The Indonesian's Expression Dictionary By J.S Badudu' by showing the primary data and the secondary data to finding the speech acts that contain the sociocultural approches. For more details below will be presented, some examples of the primary data of the locutionary act:

The researcher analyzed each sentences based on the categories of the speech act, wheather it is locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary act through the primary data by using the technique of analyzing of the data through the qualitative method and continue with the secondary data

For more details below that will be presented, some examples of the secondary data :

Secondary Data

No	Locutionary Act	Illocutionary Act	Perlocutionary Act
	Pamanku datang dari Bandung. Ia membawa buah tangan yang banyak sekali. My uncle comes from Bandung. He brings a lot of souvenirs.	He brings a lot of souvenirs from Bandung.	His uncle brings the souvenirs from Bandung.
	Jangan keluar pada waktu senja, atau kamu akan diculik hantu. Don't go outside in twilight time, or you will get caught by the ghost.	It's such a prohibition to go outside in twilight time in people's beliefs	Stay at home and do not go outside at the twilight time.
	Berbadan dua sebelum menikah akan dianggap aib. Being a pregnant before get married, it would be a disgrace.	It's such a disgrace in society if you get pregnant before a marriage.	Trying to avoid the act of sex before marriage.
	Janganlah menjadi laki-laki hidung belang. Don't be such a pervert man.	It's not a good thing to be a pervert man	Trying to be a good man to the woman.

	Mohon makan pakai tangan kanan. Please eat with your right hand.	There's a norm in the society that you have to eat with your right hand	Use the right hand to eat.

From one of examples that has classified and analyzed by the researcher.

Pamanku datang dari Bandung. Ia membawa buah tangan yang banyak sekali.
My uncle comes from Bandung. He brings a lot of souvenirs..

This express sentence is the locutionary act that is found in the book, the raw data that the researcher put in the primary data coloumn. After analyzing the data, the researcher found the illocutionary act of this sentence which is the meaning of the sentence itself, *'He brings a lot of souvenirs from Bandung'.*

By analyzing the data and found the illocutionary act of this sentence, then the researcher analyzed the perlocutionary act that will give the impact of influence to the people who used this locutionary act. So it become clear that the perlocutionary of this sentence is *'His uncle brings the souvenirs from Bandung.*

After showing the primary data, the researcher made the secondary data that contain the sociocultural approaches to each speech acts that have collected in the secondary data also. The sociocultural approach itself is the values or the norms that are containing in the speech acts that has given so much influences to the society to conduct and how to act in their lives.

It related to the culture, beliefs and also the traditions of the society, especially people in Indonesia that as we know, having the wealth of the culture, beliefs and the traditions. For more details below will be presented, some examples of the secondary data that contains the sociocultural approach :

The Secondary Data of The Socioculture

No	Locutionary Acts	The Socioculture
1.	Pamanku datang dari Bandung. Ia membawa buah tangan yang banyak sekali. My uncle comes from Bandung. He brings a lot of souvenirs.	One of Indonesian's unwritten traditions is always bring many souvenirs after go to travel as the act of goodness to the family of friends
2.	Jangan keluar pada waktu senja, atau kamu akan diculik hantu. Don't go outside in twilight time, or you will get caught by the ghost.	The society still believe in Myth, but there are some beliefs that contain religious value to not going outside at that time. For example in the religion of Islam, there's a belief to do not go outside in this time, lock all of your house doors and do not let children play outside except for doing prayers and go to the mosque directly.
3.	Berbadan dua sebelum menikah akan dianggap aib. Being a pregnant before get married, it would be a disgrace.	There is a probihition is religion and the belief of the society to not having a thing like sexual activity before marriage. Because there are so much impacts that will be happen, in the side of moral, culture or even religion. It is a form of the terrible act that people do not like.
4.	Janganlah menjadi laki-laki hidung belang. Don't be such a pervert man.	This is a bad act that people should avoid especially to a man. People believe of the key of having good life is you have to be kind and be respectful to a woman.
5.	Mohon makan pakai tangan kanan. Please eat with your right hand.	Indonesian people have habit of eating with the right hand, because the left hand have considered as the hand to doing dirty thing or toilet things.

From one of examples that has classified and analyzed by the researcher. Here is one of them :

> *Jangan keluar pada waktu senja, atau kamu akan diculik hantu.*
> *Don't go outside in twilight time, or you will get caught by the ghost.*

Based on this locutionary sentence from the book, the researcher analyzed the sociocultural that contain in this express sentence. By analyzing the sentence, the researcher has reached the conclusion where the researcher found the side of the sociocultural approach that contains in this locutionary sentence.

Reminding where Indonesia have so much wealth in cultures and traditions. Indonesia has so much beliefs and traditions that influenced the stigmas and the thoughts where people live side by side with the unseen, another world besides of the human world. There is so much myth stories and religious beliefs about this in every areas. However the society, specifically in the village area who has a strong believe in myth.

In another side, there are some beliefs that contain religious values to not going outside at that time. For example in the religion of Islam, there's a belief to not going outside in this time, lock all of your house doors and do not let children play outside except for doing prayers and go to the mosque directly. Because Satan and his armies go out from their world to the human world in this twilight time.

The researcher finally found the linkages between some aspects that the researcher analyzed from the primary and the secondary data. People used speech acts to having conversation to fulfill their needs in life. But there are some speech acts that got influenced by the cultures, beliefs and the traditions among the society. It became be a part of the value and the form of the speech act itself. That also gave the meaning and the values to the speech acts. Without the sociocultural approaches in the speech acts. People will lose something that we called a faith or the rule of life that ruled the society in the good structure to conducting a bad habit or also gave the wealth of knowledge about the culture that Indonesian people have. To reminding people about the huge influence of their traditions and their beliefs in their speech and to keep people from doing bad acts for its continuity.

IV CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The speech acts that people used based on the book of 'Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia' or 'The Indonesian's Expression Dictionary by J.S Badudu'. which was used as an object of the research in their daily conversations and expresses contain the sociocultural approaches.
2. The researcher found that the socioculture gave a huge impact to the speech act of the people, especially to keep people from conducting bad acts in the society.
3. The cultures, beliefs and traditions of the society influenced the speech acts in many different perspectives, aspects and the different way of thoughts.
4. The cause of how the socioculture influenced the people's speech acts. It is because the religion influences as well as many people who have still believe in myth and the development of the traditions that people still keep from the extinction.

Suggestions

Based on the results of research on the forms of the speech acts that contain the sociocultural approaches that are found in the book of 'Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia' or

'The Indonesian's Expression Dictionary by J.S Badudu', some suggestions can be found as follows:

1. For researcher, it can add insight, knowledge, and experience in conducting research and in applying the knowledge gained.

2. For further researchers, they can conduct research in this book with different forms and causes.

For readers, so that it can be a reference in life both in society and as the additional knowledge for all about the speech act and the socioculture.

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