The Comparative of Speech Act Used in Indonesia and Japan Online News Media After The Earthquake Disaster

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Abstract

This study uses speech act theory, especially regarding comparative of speech act used in Indonesia and Japan online news media after the earthquake disaster. The purpose of writing these are to find the kind of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media,the classifying of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media and the metaphor of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media. This paper used Qualitative method. The technique used in this research is collecting the data. The research procedure included: finding data, classification data, and analyzing the result of data. The data is analyzing by collecting, selecting, and classifying the suitable utterances with the method. From the data above, many metaphors that can be found, beside that there are so many representatives that can be found from classifying of speech act. Locution, illocution and Perlocution also variated. Only one data from all of the data that can't be found metaphors, that is from data 1. In data 1, researcher can't found the metaphors, the researcher only found locution, illocution, perlocution and also classifying of speech act.

Keywords: Speech Act, Comparative, Indonesia Online News Media, Japan Online News Media, Earthquake Disaster

I INTRODUCTION

The earthquake in West Sumatra in 2009 was the most powerful in recent times. This earthquake occurred on September 30, 2009, precisely at 05:16 PM. The centre of the earthquake was in Pariaman, with a magnitude of 7.9 on the Richter scale at a depth of 71 KM.

West Sumatra province is between the confluence of two large continental plates (the Eurasian and Indo-Australian plates) and the Watermelon fault. Near the meeting of the plates, there is a Mentawai fault. All three are seismically active areas. According to the records of earthquake experts, the West Sumatra region has a 200-year cycle of large earthquakes that have entered a period of repeating cycles at the beginning of the 21st century. A tsunami warning was issued but was immediately lift, and there were reports of damage to homes and fires. Some hotels in Padang were damaged, and efforts to reach Padang were quite challenging due to the loss of communication. The death toll from the quake continues to rise, feared to reach thousands of people.

Similarly, it is in an earthquake-prone region, the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami (東北地方太平洋沖地震 Tōhoku Chihō Taiheiyō-Oki Jishin, Literally "Earthquake off the coast of the Pacific Ocean Tōhoku region") is a powerful magnitude 9.0 earthquake that results in tsunami waves as high as 10 meters (33 ft).

The magnitude of 9.0 makes it the largest to hit Japan in history and one of the four largest in the world since modern earthquake records began. The above news is a little of the many news about the earthquake in Japan and Indonesia. People can get detailed information through news, especially those published online, because the information is reported every hour. The kind of speech, classifications, and metaphors contained in the news can be found and analyzed from this various information. In terms of the kind of speech, the published news is included in the locution, illocution or perlocution. Likewise, about the classification, whether in the news there is a classification of speech actions in the form, declaration, representatives, commissives, directives and expressive.

In addition, the other side that can be studied from the speech act is the metaphor element contained in the earthquake news. For example: "No one can walk, so the area becomes an overflow of humans and floods of vehicles". The word in quotation is a symbolic element contained in the news sentence about the earthquake. In addition to these example, the following example is: "The 22-kilometre bypass road has become home to the city's residents".

To find out more about the kinds, classifications and metaphors contained in speech actions, here is an explanation. Austin (1962) defined speech act as the actions performed in the saying of something. Thus, a Speech act is the uttering of a sentence or part of the action within social institutions and conventions. Speech act has three kinds. They are locutionary act that is the production of a meaningful linguistic expression; the illocutionary act is the action intended to be performed by a speaker in uttering a linguistic expression, under the conventional force associated with it, either explicitly or implicitly, the perlocutionary act is the bringing out of consequences or effects on the audience through the uttering of a linguistic form of expression, with consequences or effects being special to the circumstance of the utterance.

There are various kinds of speech acts, both those giving statements, information and the impact caused by the news on the supported community. Three kinds of speech act stated above, and the researcher is very interested in examining the kinds that appear most often in the news. In addition, this speech act also has the classifying; there are Declarations, Representatives, Commissives, Directives and Expressives (Searle: 1991). Declarations are words and expressions that change the world by their very utterance, such as 'I bet, 'I declare, 'I resign'. Representatives: these are acts in which the words state what the speaker believes to be the case, such as describing, claiming, hypothesizing, insisting and predicting. Commissives: these include acts in which the words commit the speaker to future action, such as promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing and volunteering. Directives: This category covers acts in which the words aim to make the hearer do something such as commanding, requesting, inviting, forbidding,

suggesting and so on. Expressives: this last group includes acts in which the words state what the speaker feels, such as apologizing, praising, congratulating, deploring and regretting.

Besides that, the researcher wants to analyse the metaphor of the speech act. According to Marshall and Werndly (2002: 32), metaphor is a word or image used symbolically to represent something else entirely, something with specific features in common. Knowles and Moon also defined metaphor as peruasive in language, and there are two principal ways in which it is essential. First, about individual words: metaphor is an essential process in forming words and word meanings. Second, about discourse: metaphor is essential because of its functions-explaining, clarifying, describing, expressing, evaluating, entertaining.

In online news media, kinds of speech act, classifying of speech act and metaphor that used in speech act can be find. This speech act is also interesting to study because by knowing the speech act, we will know more about the usefulness of the speech discussion. In this case, the writer took from the utterances of online news media only because when the earthquake occurred, one of the fastest sources of information to report about this was the online news media. Almost every hour, this online media provides information and the latest situation about disasters that have occurred. Therefore, even though the news delivered is relatively short, the public will not miss any more information because this media always updates the news. Online media from Indonesia taken by the researcher is http://www.thejakartapost.com/ , while online media from Japan is www.japantoday.com. The researcher limits the problems only from http://www.thejakartapost.com/ because this online media is quite detailed in reporting all information related to the earthquake in West Sumatra, since September 30, 2009. Especially during the emergency response period during the first two weeks, this media, almost every hour, informs the earthquake news. For approximately one whole month since the earthquake, this media is still reporting on things related to the earthquake in West Sumatra, starting from the number of injured, dead, missing, and damage. The researcher did this research because the 2009 earthquake was the largest earthquake for the last

decade, and also since then disaster mitigation began, such as preparing evacuation routes, shelters, disaster alert bags, etc.

At the same time, the reason the researcher chooses www.japantoday.com is that these media also provide various information regarding the earthquake in Sendai on March 11, 2011, in detail including the chronology of how the earthquake could cause a tsunami that was quite powerful. The researcher is more interested in online news media than news sources on TV, newspapers or radio from the various news sources available. Online news media reports more about disasters after the earthquake because they update the news every hour. It hopes to make it easier for a writer to examine the kinds of speech acts in the news and the function of the resulting speech.

This study describes the speech act used in Indonesia and Japan online news media after the earthquake disaster. In detail, the problems of this research include:

1.	What are the kinds of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media?
2.	What are the classifying of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media?
3.	 What are the metaphor of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media?

The Purposes of this research are:

1. To find the kinds of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media.
2. To find the classifying of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media.
3. To analyse the metaphor of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media.

This research is expecting to provide benefits for all parties, practical and theoretical benefits. Theoretically, the benefits obtained from this research include: increasing the reader's knowledge and insight in understanding the research results. Practically, this research is using as a reference about speech acts contained in online news.

Related to speech acts, earthquakes and online media, there are several previous researchers who researched this, such as from Mufiah and Rahman (2018) with their title Speech Acts Analysis of Donald Trump's Speech. This research deals with the types of illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's Inaugural

Speech. The research concerns with illocutionary act produced by Donald Trumps as a President of American. The aim of this research was to analyse the types of illocutionary speech act which was dominantly used in that speech. This research applied descriptive qualitative method and speech act theory by Yule. There were 63 utterances and the percentage of utterances were Representative 46%, Expressive 11%, Directive 16%, Commissive 12,7%, and Declarative 14,3%. The result showed that Donald Trump assert to the audience about the nation will be. It is found that Trump's speech acts in his speech are intended as statement of fact and assertion. Discussion of hopes implied in Trump's speech acts. As seen on the table above, it can be seen that Trump hoped that his audiences would be persuaded to act.

The following is Rohardiyanto (2018) studies with his title Illocutionary Acts Forces of Tsunami's Victims in Central Celebes. This study elaborates the utterances spoken by Tsunami's Victim in Central Celebes. It focuses on exclamatory speech acts. There are kinds of utterances cried by the victim, especially video or audio takers, when the tsunami occurred in September 2018. The disaster destroys the city of Palu, Donggala regency, Parigi Moutong Regency, and Mamuju Utara Regency of Central Celebes. The kinds of illocutionary speech acts are expected in this study, especially illocutionary acts forces and the function. The kinds of illocutionary acts frequently appeared are expressive and declarative. The function of

the illocutionary acts in a panic circumstance is informing, commanding, asking, requesting, shouting, wishing, expecting, complimenting, and blaming.

Lastly, the researcher finds previous studies from Carr, Schrock and Dauterman (2012) with their title Speech Acts Within Facebook Status Messages. This research examines the use of speech acts in computer-mediated communication, specifically in the status messages of the social network site Facebook, to communicate in both a mass and an interpersonal medium. A total of 204 status messages created by 46 participants were captured three times daily over 14 consecutive days. Content analysis of these data revealed that status messages were most frequently constructed with expressive speech acts, followed by assertive. Additionally, humour was integrated into almost 20% of these status messages. These findings demonstrate differences in how users express themselves in alternate media. Findings address implications for self-presentation in social networks and theoretical implications for computer-mediated communication research.

From the three previous studies above, no researcher researches comparative of speech act used in Indonesia and Japan online news media after the earthquake disaster. Because of that, the researcher wants to analyse this object as the research.

II RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is the qualitative method. Strauss and Corbin (1990) mention that the qualitative method is a type of research where the findings are not obtained from calculation procedures or statistics. Qualitative research can uncover details of certain phenomena that are difficult to reveal with quantitative research. The purpose of qualitative research is to find the meaning of the analyse data to explain the facts in-depth and more clearly. In this study, the research is the focus on speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media, the classifying of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media

and the metaphor of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media.

The technique used in this research is collecting the data. The research procedure included: finding data, classification data, and analyzing the result of data. The data is analyzing by collecting, selecting, and classifying the suitable utterances with the method. In this research, the process of collecting data through the following steps:

1. Searching the news from online news media in Indonesia and Japan
2. Reading the news from online news media in Indonesia and Japan
3. Choosing the kinds of speech acts that are used in the news
4. Choosing the classifying of speech act that used in the news
5. Choosing the metaphor of speech act that used in the news
6. Compare the kinds of speech act that used in Indonesia and Japan online news media
7. Make the findings of the research.

IV   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this discussion, the researcher take the analysis comparative of speech act used in Indonesia and Japan online news media after the earthquake disaster. The data taken from online news media from Indonesia and Japan. The researcher presented the data such as What are the kinds of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media? What are the classifying of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news media? What are the metaphor of speech acts used in Indonesia and Japan online news.

Data1 :

Gempa 7,6 Skala Richter yang berpusat di 57 km Pariaman, Sumbar, berpotensi tsunami. Peringatan tsunami ini disampaikan oleh Pusat Peringatan Tsunami Pasifik. Peringatan diberikan pada Indonesia, India, Thailand dan Malaysia.

"The 7.6 magnitude earthquake centered 57 km off Pariaman, West Sumatra, has the potential to cause a tsunami. The tsunami warning was issued by the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center.Warnings were given to Indonesia, India, Thailand and Malaysia."

From the data above, the locution is information about the earthquake that occurred, which was 7.6 on the Richter scale and centered in Pariaman and had the potential for a tsunami. The illocution is that this earthquake was quite large and there is a possibility of a tsunami. Perlocution of this data is is that people are expected to move away immediately, especially those close to the epicenter and those close to the coast. The classification of speech acts in the data above is included in the representative classification because it states something (in this case there has been an earthquake with the potential for a tsunami). This data does not contain metaphorical elements because no words with figurative meanings are found.

Data 2:

*Ribuan orang **menyesaki jalan-jalan** di kota Padang untuk menuju tempat tinggi.*

"Thousands of people crowding the streets of Padang to get to high ground."

From the data above, the locution is the statement that thousands of people crowded the roads in Padang city. The illocution is to provide information about the state of the road in the city of Padang which is crowded and crowded. Perlocution in this data is expected that people look for other alternative places or roads to get to higher places. The classification of the speech act is representative. In this data there is a metaphor, namely **"crowding the streets".** The meaning is that so many people crowded the streets in the city of Padang to find a place to higher ground to avoid the tsunami.

Data 3:

*Jalan-jalan di Kota Padang dipenuhi **lautan manusia** dan kendaraan sesaat setelah gempa mengguncang.*

"The streets of Padang City were filled with a sea of people and vehicles shortly after the earthquake struck. "

From the data above, the locution is a statement about the roads in the city of Padang being filled with a sea of people and vehicles shortly after the earthquake. The illocution of

this statement is to provide information that the road situation in the city of Padang was crowded after the earthquake shook. Perlocution in this data, hope that people will spread out to other roads in the city of Padang and not just focus on one direction to get to higher ground. The classification of this speech act is representative because it states a situation shortly after the earthquake shook. The metaphor contained in this data is **"a sea of people"** which means describing population density or a very large number.

Data 4:

*Masyarakat **tumpah ruah ke jalan-jalan** untuk mencoba menyalamatkan diri, baik berjalan kaki, berlari atau menumpang kendaraan.*

"People poured out onto the streets to try and escape, either on foot, running or riding in vehicles."

From the data above, locution is in the form of a statement that people poured out onto the streets to try to save themselves either by walking, running, or riding a vehicle. Illocution in the form of providing information that so many people took to the streets to save themselves. The Perlocution is an appeal for people to be careful because in addition to walking, there are also people who run or ride vehicles to save themselves. The classification contained in this speech act is representative because it states an information that people have been crowded on the streets. The metaphorical element in this data is **"spilling out onto the streets"** which means that many people are on the streets.

Data 5:

*"Saya sedang duduk di depan laptop, tiba-tiba **mejaku bergoyang** sekitar 10 detik,"*

"I was sitting in front of my laptop, suddenly my desk swayed for about 10 seconds,"

From the data above, the locution is the statement that when "I was sitting in front of my laptop, suddenly my desk swayed for about 10

seconds". The illocution is to provide information that there was a sudden incident of the table shaking for about 10 seconds. Perlocution in this data is to immediately move away and take cover because the table swayed due to the earthquake that occurred. The classification of this speech act is representative because stating the information that the table has swayed suddenly. The metaphor element of this data is **"my table swayed"** which means that the table moved due to the earthquake.

Data 6:

*Sudah empat hari pasca gempa mengguncang Sumbar **yang menelan** ratusan nyawa dan ratusan orang hilang.*

"It has been four days since the earthquake shook West Sumatra, claiming hundreds of lives and leaving hundreds missing."

From the data above, the locution element is a statement that it has been four days after the earthquake shook West Sumatra which claimed hundreds of lives and hundreds of people are missing. The illocution is to provide information about the many victims of the earthquake that shook West Sumatra. Perlocution in this data is to trigger other people or parties who can help to immediately help to search for earthquake victims. The classification of speech acts in this case is representative because it states information related to the number of victims during the West Sumatra earthquake. The metaphor in this data is **"the swallow"** which means the loss of many lives.

Data 7:

The tsunami that swept across Sendai's Wakabayashi Ward and other coastal areas following the March 11 mega-quake devastated nearly 80 percent, or 1,800 hectares, of farmland in eastern Sendai alone, ruining soil and causing incalculable damage to local farmers.

From the data above, the locution is the sentence "The tsunami that swept across Sendai's Wakabayashi Ward and other coastal areas following the March 11 mega-quake devastated nearly 80 percent, or 1,800 hectares, of farmland

in eastern Sendai alone, ruining soil and causing incalculable damage to local farmers". Meanwhile, the illocution in this data is to inform that the tsunami in Sendai has hit the wakabayashi district and other coastal areas. The Perlocution in this data is focus to repair the damaged land or soil and Sendai can return to its original state. The classification of this speech act is a representative one because it contains truthful information about the earthquake in Sendai. The metaphor element contained in this data is "**The tsunami that swept across Sendai's Wakabayashi Ward"** the word "swept across" means sweeping across, which means it has occurred in the Wakabayashi area, Sendai.

Data 8:

 Japan is still reeling.

From the data above, the locution used is **"Japan is still reeling"**. The illocution is is that Japan is still unstable after the earthquake. Perlocution in this data is focus to keep understanding the situation in Sendai, Japan, after the earthquake. The classification of speech acts in this data is representative which contains a statement that Japan is still shaken by the situation. The metaphor in this data is "Japan is still shaken", which means that Japan is still shaken or still sad or still unstable.

V CONCLUSION

From the data above, many metaphors that can be found, beside that there are so many representatives that can be found from classifying of speech act. Locution, illocution and Perlocution also variated.

Only one data from all of data above that can't be found metaphors, that is from data 1. In data 1, researcher can't found the metaphors, the researcher only found locution, illocution and perlocution and also classifying of speech act.

The researcher hopes that this research can add the knowledge of the reader and also readers can understand about the earthquakes that occurred in West Sumatra, Indonesia in 2009 and the Sendai earthquake, Japan in 2011 through online media. Online media is one of the media that can sharing information with detail information.

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