



## VARIOUS SPEECH ACTS IN DISCLOSING CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE AMONG UKM KSR PMI UNIT UNILA MEMBERS

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Article Info: Article  
Received:16/12/2013  
Revised on:24/12/2013  
Accepted on:27/12/2013

### ABSTRACT

This research discussed about the type of speech acts in conversation among the members of UKM KSR PMI Unit in Universitas Lampung, Indonesia. This research also described and classified the form of speech in conversation among those members. The present author examined these cases because they often interacted in various speech interactions.

The method that used in this research is a qualitative method. Further, the data sources are taken from a conversation among the members of UKM KSR PMI Unit in Universitas Lampung, Indonesia. In addition, they were from different faculties and departments. The data in this research were all speeches that contain Implicatures, and then they would be classified based on direct and indirect as well as literal and non-literal.

Finally, regarding to the problem statement discussed, the present author found direct non-literal speech act, indirect literal speech act, and indirect non-literal speech act in those conversation.

**KEY WORDS-** Implicature, direct and indirect speech act, literal and non-literal speech act.

### INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for communication among people. Language has varies functions. One of Language functions is pragmatic function. Pragmatic function consists of the use of narrative language and the use of active languages. This pragmatic function more emphasis on the function of language to communicate in daily life in general. Conveying the purpose to speech partners, a speaker must be able to select and use the appropriate language. The proper selection variety of language takes an important role in communication. In order to make an effective and politeness speech in communication process, usually we use the speech act that contains the meaning implied or even implicature. In applying implicature we can utilize a variety of speech acts in order to make an interesting conversation and message to be easily understood for the speech partners. This

conversation can happen anywhere, for example at campus, school, home, and in other places.

UKM KSR PMI Unit Unila stands for Unit Kegiatan Mahasiswa Korp Sukarela Palang Merah Indonesia Unit Unila (Unit of Student's Activity of Corps Voluntary Indonesian Red Cross, Universitas Lampung) is a university-level organization engaged in humanitarian field. The existence of activities such as discussion, technical meeting and evaluation meeting, because this unit is some kind of organization which has a function to develop the language skill of students at the University of Lampung. In this UKM, there are terms of generations which show some differences. Such as age, position, year in college and of course experience. Until now there are 23rd generation. This unit organizes many activities which makes a greater frequency of the members attendance that often occurs language interactions. When there is

interaction among the members of UKM KSR PMI Unit Unila, they often used speech which contain of implicatures. There are various speeches that can be classified.

#### RESEARCH METHOD

This research has purpose to describe the form of conversations which contain implicatures in UKM KSR PMI Unit Unila. Thus, to gain that purpose, this research use a descriptive qualitative method. The method used in this research is a qualitative method which has descriptions meaning. According to Moleong (1994:6) a qualitative research method is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken about the properties of the individual, situation, the symptoms of a particular group which can be observed.

Further, Moleong (2001:2) develop his theory about qualitative descriptive as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words or writing about people or behaviors observed.

#### VARIOUS SPEECH ACTS

According to Parker in Wijana (2009: 126), delivering purpose in communicating according to theory of speech act can be divided at least into 4; those are direct speech act, indirect speech act, literal speech act, and non-literal speech act. When those four speech acts are combined, there will be other four speech acts; they are direct literal, direct non-literal, indirect literal, and direct non-literal.

**1. Direct and Indirect Speech Act:** Formally, based on the mode, the sentence is divided into declarative sentences, interrogative sentence and imperative sentences. Conventionally declarative sentences are used to give the news or something (information), interrogative sentence are used to ask something, and imperative sentences are use to declare, invitation, request, or petition. If the news sentence conventionally is functioned to say something, interrogative sentence to ask, and imperative sentence to declare, invitation, and petition, then speech acts that form is a direct speech act. Besides, to speak politely, imperative sentence can be uttered with declarative sentences or interrogative sentences. It is in order to command people without realizing they are governed. If this occurs, then the speech act is formed as indirect speech acts.

Examples of direct speech act

"Sidin has five cats."

Sentence in the text above is uttered by someone giving or expressing information that Sidin has five cats. The speech above is direct speech act because declarative sentences express something.

These are examples of indirect speech acts.

Iska : The weather is very hot.

Pare : should I turn on the fan?

Iska : thanks Pare, that's what I mean.

The spontaneous response in the speech above because he knows that the speech expressed by opponents speaker is not only to inform something, but also to order people whom they are talking to. Indirect speech expressed usually cannot answer directly, but must implement intention implied in it.

**2. Literal and Non-literal Speech Act:** Literal speech act is a speech act which has the same meaning with the words contained in that sentence, while the non-literal speech act is speech act which has different meaning or opposite to the meaning of the words from that sentence. The examples can be found in the following sentences.

a. The singer has nice voice.

b. Your voice is nice, (but you are better if you are silent).

The meaning of sentence (a) is expressed only to show the admiration of the singer's voice which is melodious and nice to hear, it is called as a literal speech act, while the meaning of sentence (b) is different, because the speaker said that the voice is bad by saying "but you are better if you are silent", it is called as a non-literal speech act.

#### 3. Intersection of Different Types of Speech Acts

##### a. Direct Literal Speech Act

Direct literal speech act is speech act expressed by speech mode that suits the purpose of speech in addition, the words that composed them are appropriate with the purpose of speakers.

Examples of Direct literal Speech Act:

She is so smart.

The sentence above is direct literal speech act since we refers that the person which we talk about is smart.

##### b. Direct Non-literal Speech Act

Direct non-literal speech act is speech act expressed by speech mode that suits the purpose of speech in addition, the words that composed them are not appropriate with the purpose of speakers

Examples of direct non-literal speech act: If you eat, make it look polite, just open your mouth!

With direct non-literal speech act, the speaker in the sentence above ordered the speech opponent (who may in this case his friend or her brother) to close the mouth while eating to look polite.

#### c. Indirect Literal Speech

Act indirect literal speech act is speech act expressed by speech mode that not suits the purpose of speech in addition, the words that composed them are appropriate with the purpose of speakers.

Examples of Indirect literal Speech Act:

Dad's car is dirty.

The context of the sentence above is a father talking to his son. In that speech, not only consist of information, but also the purpose of the imperative which expressed indirectly through declarative sentences. It means that the meaning of the composing words has the same purpose with the speaker.

#### d. Non-literal Indirect Speech Act

Non-literal Indirect speech act is speech act that expressed by speech mode and the sentence meaning which not suitable with the purpose of the speaker.

Examples of Indirect literal Speech Act:

You look so tidy.

The meaning of the sentence above, is to order a child to tidy up his clothes. Usually, a mother or an older person can use a certain sound.

### ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

According to the results of the research, the kinds of speeches that were spoken by the speaker and the hearer based on the direct and indirect speech as well as literal and non-literal. Further, there are three types, which are direct non-literal, indirect non-literal, and indirect literal speech act.

#### 1. Direct Non-literal Speech Act

Direct non-literal speech act is speech act expressed by speech mode that suits the purpose of speech in addition, the words that composed them are not appropriate with the purpose of speakers.

(1) Farida : "actually, when do you want to conduct the training, Wahyu?"

Wahyu : "let's see Iska's schedule first."

Farida : "Why do you think like that?"

Wahyu : "I'm in semesters 8 Now, Da"

Farida : "So, what is the relation?"

Wahyu : "I couldn't join it again because I have to focus on my study."

Farida : "do you have an idea about my GPA, Yu?"

Wahyu : "I believe it will be definitely good, Da."

Farida : "But I had missed the class for 10 days."

Wahyu : "Actually, what about you score in this semester?"

Farida : "Principally, there are all kinds of vitamins."

Wahyu : "Caution! If you're liar."

Speech events of the data (1) occur when the head of the diklat division asked to Wahyu about the reasons that he is rarely to KSR. Then, Wahyu asked Farida about her scores for this semester. In this speech, the data contain implicatures that speech on "Principally, there are all kinds of vitamins". It is called implicature because there is a meaning that is wrapped in the speech. Not purely informed that the Farida score contains many vitamins, it can also mean that supposition that is Farida scores varied as vitamins.

At the time, The Context that they are discussing about was Farida's scores, it was not about fruits or vegetables, so the score may not contain vitamin. Farida get various scores, there are A, B, and C scores. Thus, the purpose of the speech "Principally, there are all kinds of vitamins" is Farida's scores were like as varying types of vitamins. This is performed by Farida because she was embarrassed to say the scores that are less satisfactory, so he likens the scores such as vitamins to keep the atmosphere fun though covered are things he does not like.

If it is classified by speech types, so the speech "Principally, there are all kinds of vitamins" is a type of direct non-literal speech act, because the speech act expressed by speech mode in accordance with the intention of speech and the words that compose does not have the same meaning with the intention of the speaker. It is called directly because speaker used the preach mode to preach or inform the current state of the Farida's scores that varies. While it called non-literal because the compiler words that are different from what was intended by the speaker. A score may not contain vitamin, because that containing vitamin is vegetable or fruit, so the purpose of the speech is Farida scores varies.

#### 2. Indirect Literal Speech Act

Indirect literal speech act is speech act expressed by speech mode that not suits the purpose of speech in addition, the words that composed them are appropriate with the purpose of speakers.

(2) Sasa : "When we have a meeting again?"

Iska : "Yes, when it is?"

Bibit : "There is in announcement."

Iska : "Yes, sis."

Speech events in the data (2) took place in the afternoon, it occurs when all cohorts having meeting to discuss a developing village program. Before closing the meeting, Sasa and Iska asked vice chairman of KSR about the schedule meeting. Bibit only directed the location of the announcement of the meeting schedule by employing the context of place. In the data, there is a sentence containing implicatures, that is "it is in the announcement", because there is a meaning implied in the speech. The speech does not merely inform the location of the announcement, but it can be as instruction to see the announcement.

Contextually, Bibit responded angrily since the question was asked during the meeting, whereas the previous meeting it had been discussed that each member must regularly see announcements so that there will no question anymore during the meeting. Thus, the meaning of speakers 'in the announcement' was an instruction for Sasa and Iska to see the announcement and remind to not ask it during the meeting. This is performed to maintain a good relation between the senior and junior. In order to be more polite, Bibit produced the command with the news speech with guiding mode.

Being classified based on speech type, so the speech "it is in the announcement" is a type of literal indirect speech act, because the speech act expressed by Bibit employed speech mode that does not imply the intention indirectly and the meaning of the words composed according to what is intended. It means that what is said will be different from the intention of the speakers. The speakers use the preach mode to instruct speech partners to perform an action; that is 'see the announcement'. This sentence is said literally because the schedule meeting is already written on the announcement.

### 3. Indirect Speech Act Non-literal

Indirect speech non literal is speech act expressed by the mode of speech that not suits the purpose of speech in addition, the words that composed them are not appropriate with the purpose of speakers.

(3) Alek : "Zares Zares, why are you here?"

Zares : "Don't say so?"

Anton : (laughs)

Zares : "It seems you're so happy, Anton!"

Anton : "I know it very well, Res"

Ratna : "Don't be like that bro, Zares just wants to accomplish her undergraduate thesis."

Zares : "Thank Ratna for your care."

Alek : "Zares Zares."

Speech events in the data (3) occurred in new year eve. Anton tended to tease and made joke with his juniors. In that moment he suddenly asked why Zares came, it is in order to satirize Zares, because none can come except her. She almost every year joins the celebration with members of KSR. In the data, the sentence contains implicatures, i.e. "Zares Zares, why are you here?". This sentence is called implicature because there is a intended meaning in the speech. The speech has two meaning; Anton just asked Zares, Anton was just surprised because Zares there with them, Anton did not like Zares in the celebration of the new year at the secretariat, or he just mocked Zares because she always celebrated the New Year at the secretariat.

The context at the time, Anton asked and chuckled at Zares, because she annually celebrate the New Year at the secretariat so it became the common thing for him, Zares did not have any mistakes with Anton and Anton did not hate Zares. There are only Zares and Ria from 18th cohort who did not celebrate new year with their own lover. So that the meaning of speech "Zares Zares, why are you here?" is to mock Zares who always celebrated the New Year at the secretariat. Anton used implicature to maintain good relations between the senior and junior. In order to mock Zares, he used implikature to keep Zares feeling.

Being classified into speech type, the speech "Zares Zares, why are you here?" is a type of non-literal indirect speech act using the ask mode, because it is a speech act expressed with the speech mode and the intended meaning is not implied directly in the speech. Therefore it is called indirect because speakers used the asked mode for insinuating

speech partner because speech was intended by the speaker not just ask the hearer but also for mocking speech partners. Further, that speech consists of words that are different from what the speaker meant. Speaker intended to mock speech partner, but the speakers using speech "Zares Zares, why are you here?"

#### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, various speech acts in conversation among the members of UKM KSR PMI Unit in Universitas Lampung, found that those are three types of speech (which) is direct non-literal speech act, indirect literal speech act, and indirect non-literal speech act. Direct literal speech act cannot be found because it is closely related to the effect of politeness. Thus, the disclosure strategies are more often used indirect or non-literal

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The present writer would like to thank to Sugeng Riyanto and Nani Darmayanti as the research advisers, also my lovely Tidy Budiarto who always support me every day and everything.

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