

Javanese Language Speech and the development of Javanese language varieties :

Tracing the locus, illocutionary and Perlocution in Legi Market Ponorogo.

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Abstract

This study aims to analyse the speech of locus, illocutionary and perlocution which are found in the speeches of traders and buyers in the Legi Market in Ponorogo Regency, and the function of the use of Javanese speech acts in Legi Market, Ponorogo Regency. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with research data sources in the form of oral speech. Data collection techniques use basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique used is tapping technique and the advanced technique used is the recording technique and note taking technique. The research instruments include researchers, recording devices (mobile phones), stationery, note-taking notes and books that are relevant to research. From the results of the study, researchers obtained 25 data records. Researchers find speech acts based on speech including; speech acts locution, illocution and perlokusi. Illocutionary speech acts used in conversations of traders and buyers in the Legi Market include: speech acts reporting, urgent speech acts, speech acts suggesting, speech acts announcing. Perlokusi speech acts include: speech acts to persuade, annoying speech actions, speech acts attract attention. Illocutionary functions used in conversations of traders and buyers in the Legi Market include; assertive speech acts, commissive speech acts, directive speech acts, and expressive (evaluative) speech acts.

Keywords: speech act; Language Varieties; Legi Market

INTRODUCTION

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), politeness involves an awareness of other people's face wants. They believed that some speech acts such as orders, requests, and apologies were intrinsically face-threatening and were often referred to as face-threatening acts (FTAs). Language can become a powerful tool for communication because of its power. With the power of language, people have performed various purposes, such as communicating their thoughts and ideas, sharing information, expressing their feelings, influencing others building relationships.

A speech act in the Indonesian language is reflected in the utterance of speech on various actions in accordance

with the rules for using the language. These speech acts can be both constative and performative. A constative action refers to the correct error of a sentence statement spoken. While performative action refers to the manifestation of behavior of an action (Searle, 1969). In this manifestation of behavior occurs in an event of a speech act involving between two parties, namely the speaker and the partner party with one point of speech, time, place, and certain situation.

From the outset, studies in speech acts have suffered from an astonishing ethnocentrism and, to a considerable degree, they continue to do so. Consider, for example, the following assertion (Clark and Schunk (1980: 111)): "When people make requests,

they tend to make them indirectly. They generally avoid imperatives like Tell me the time, which are direct requests, in preference for questions like Can you tell me the time? or assertions like I'm trying to find out what time it is, which are indirect requests".

Speech acts are a part of speech events involving parties who speak in a particular situation and place. This speech event is a series of a number of speech acts that are organized to achieve a goal. With other meanings, speech acts are a part of speech events accompanied by contextualization. In a sense, contextual speech acts can also be studied pragmatically.

A study of pragmatics that examines the relationship between the meaning of speech and context is also intended to understand a language used by speakers. To understand the meaning of this utterance, an understanding of the contexts that embody it is needed. Pragmatics as a science that examines the meaning of speech emphasizes the use of illocutionary acts seen from the context. In this case, (Hymes, 1974) emphasizes that a speech act that occurs in a speech event involving speakers and speech partners basically has the knowledge and skills in using language. The knowledge and skills of using this language are referred to as "communicative competencies". On the basis of all that,

language knowledge and the skill of using this language is markedly marked by the use of rules of communication with someone, about something, at a certain time, somewhere, and certain behavior.

The theory of pragmatic acts [. . . focuses] on the environment in which both speaker and hearer find their affordances, such that the entire situation is brought to bear on what can be said in the situation, as well as on what is actually being said. [...T]he emphasis is not on conditions and rules for an individual (or an individual's) speech act, but on characterizing a general situational prototype, capable of being executed in the situation; such a generalized pragmatic act I will call a *pragmeme*. The instantiated individual pragmatic acts, [. . .] *practs*, refer to a particular *pragmeme* in its realizations. (Mey, 2001:221)

In relation to the skill of using this language, pragmatic principles are conventionally motivated by conversational or communication goals and oriented to the motivation of speakers. These pragmatic principles show that speakers are required to use speech according to the context.

In (Hymes, 1974) asserts that the use of pragmatic language includes eight types of speech components which are commonly called **SPEAKING (Setting, Participation, End, Act, Key, Instrumentality, Norm of interaction,**

Genres). The **setting** or background of the speech event includes the place of speech and speech atmosphere. The place of speech refers to the place of physical condition while the speech atmosphere refers to an official or informal psychological atmosphere. The **participants** refer to speakers and speech partners and listeners in a speech act. **End** or speech purpose is a result that is expected or not expected from a speech act both aimed at the individual and the target. **Act Sequence** or topic content refers to what is discussed and how it is delivered. **Key** refers to the tone and spirit of a message to be conveyed. **Instrumentalities** or means of speech are understood as channels for both oral, written and signaling. Speech **norms** or norms relate to interaction norms and interpretation norms. **Genres** or types of speech include language, namely prose, poetry, and fairy tales. In this case, speech acts can be built or realized through various speech events, namely the time and place of the speech act taking place, participant involvement, purpose and purpose of speech, how to convey, and the form of delivery.

According to speech act theory, a person does not only relate to saying something, but also does an action related to saying something (Austin, 1962). Speeches performed by these speakers contain two types of meanings together,

namely locational meanings or propositions as well as illocutionary meanings. In this case, to understand the meaning of speech, the partner will take an action or action as expected by the speaker.

In addition, pragmatic studies do not only focus on mere language attention, but also focus on what speakers and partners do using language. Thus, pragmatics examines language in the use of interpersonal language (Wierzbica, 1991). In this case, pragmatics examines the use of speech by involving interactions between speakers and speech partners. Based on all these factors, (Searle, 1969) asserts that speech is manifested into three types of actions, namely act locution or locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocution or perlocutionary act. Lokusi is the act of speaking, which is the act of uttering a meaningful speech either literally or in words or the meaning of the sentence. Illocution is an act of doing something. Ilocution is related to the purpose, function and power contained in the locusi. Perlokusi is a result of the power of illocutionary and locusi (Austin, 1992).

Language is a communication tool that has a very important role for human life. In essence the function of the most basic language is as a tool to communicate with each other. In communicating with each other, humans cannot be separated from the science of language, especially

pragmatics. Pragmatics is one branch of linguistics that examines the reciprocal relationships between functions and forms of speech (Rustono, 1999). This understanding of pragmatics or what is often referred to as the branch of linguistics which examines speech acts, becomes a major discussion behind the making of this research article. Austin (in Rustono,1999) explains that a speech act includes: (1) Locutionary act, a speech act to express something. (2) Illocutionary act, is a speech act to do something. (3) perlocutionary act, is the result or effect caused by the expression on the listener according to the situation and condition of the sentence's pronunciation. In this research article will be centered on the analysis of speech acts by traders and buyers in the Legi Market which include acts of locution, illocution and perlocution as well as illocutionary functions.

Javanese is spoken by some 84 million people (Lewis et al., 2013), mostly in the central and eastern areas of the island of Java, but also by migrant communities both within Indonesia and overseas (Ogloblin, 2005; Uhlenbeck, 1983). Varieties of Javanese display wide variation in lexicon, pronunciation, and morphosyntax

The use of a Javanese speech act in the Legi Market shows how the communication that appears in the present

is colored by questions, expressions, bargaining, asking, reporting, thanking, irritation, attracting attention, persuading and many other expressions. All of these phenomena indicate that the use of Javanese speech acts in the Legi Market is very diverse and has so many functions that are very meaningful and useful to the community at large.

Based on the theory put forward by Leech (1993), in the speech act there are four illocutionary functions, namely: (1) Assertive (assertives) is a speech act that binds the speaker of the truth to what is spoken. (2) Directive (directives) which is a speech act that is intended by the speaker so that the speech partner performs the actions mentioned in the speech. (3) Commissive (commissives) is a speech act that binds the speaker to carry out what is said in his words. (4) Expressive (expressive) is a speech act that is intended by the speaker so that the utterance is interpreted as an evaluation of what is in his speech. This speech act is very useful for expressing something and expressing an attitude of the speaker to the other person in the conversation.

The purpose of this research article is to describe the speech acts of locution, illocution and perlokusi in Legi Market. Describe the usage function of Javanese speech acts in Legi Market. The reason for this research article is that there is an

interest of the writer to find out and describe the use of Javanese language speech acts in Legi Market, because in the conversations of the traders and buyers in that place, the authors find so many speech acts locution, illocutionary and perlocution along with their functions.

METHODS

All speakers in face-to-face discourse are forced to make choices that reflect both the human and the social context in which discourse occurs. The challenge that will be used in this research is the ethnographic approach to communication and pragmatics. The second perspective of this research approach is a qualitative research methodology tool because the discussion on ethnography of communication is inseparable from pragmatic interests. Research on language behavior especially aspects of language use and the relationship between socio-cultural behavior using the SPEAKING theory model (Hymes, 1974). In this study, not all speech components were used to explain the three problem formulations in this study but because illocutionary acts of Indonesian were based on four speech components, namely speech events, speech topics, speech participants, and speech objectives.

This research article uses a qualitative descriptive method. The source of this research data is taken from the oral speech of traders and buyers in Legi Market. The data of this research article is directed at the use of speech acts locution, illocutionary and perlocution along with all the functions of the speech. In this study, not all speech components were used to explain the three problem formulations in this study but because illocutionary acts of Javanese Language were based on four speech components, namely speech events, speech topics, speech participants, and speech objectives.

In data collection techniques, the author uses basic techniques and advanced techniques. The basic technique used in this article is tapping technique, while the advanced technique used is the recording technique and note taking technique.

RESULT

Based on the results of the study explained that there are 2 types of the use of speech acts in the Legi Market namely:

1. Speech acts based on speech that include: speech acts locution, illocutionary, and perlocution. Below is an example of the use of speech acts in Legi Market.

a) Locution

1. Context:

In the section of fish seed traders, a buyer asks the trader about which of the delicious fish among Patin, Pomfret and tilapia fish.

Pb : *“sing paling enak lan gurih iwak sing endi yo?”*

(yang paling enak dan lezat ikan yang mana ya?)

(Which is the most delicious fish?)

Pd : *“sing paling enak yo Patin ...Gurih tur murah”*

(yang paling enak ya Patin...Gurih dan harganya murah).

(the most delicious is Patin....tasteful and cheap).

Speech " *sing paling enak yo Patin...gurih tur murah”*(*yang paling enak yo patin...gurih dan harganya murah*) which means it is delivered by speakers to the speech partner who intends to inform the partners that the most delicious and also cheap fish is Patin fish compared with pomfret and tilapia fish. In accordance with the statement of the speaker that indeed catfish is the most delicious fish and tasty and savory meat and cheap price. The above statement is a form of speech Lokusi where the speaker just wants to inform about the reality that exists without having certain intentions and objectives.

2. Context:

At a vegetable vendor there is a buyer who asks traders to compare the prices of the

cheapest red onion between Madura red onion, Tasikmalaya red onion and Brebes red onion:

Pb: *“ brambang sing endi sing paling murah, yu?*

(bawang merah yang mana yang paling murah mbak?)

(which is the cheapest red onion, miss?)

Pd: *“ brambang sing paling murah brambang songko Meduro..sing rodho larang songko Tasik ..nah sing paling larang songko Brebes..brambange ancen legi rasane nek digoreng”*

(bawang merah yang paling murah yang dari Madura..yang agak mahal dari Tasik...nah yang paling mahal dari Brebes..bawang merahnya memang manis rasanya kalo digoreng)

(the cheapest red onion from Madura ... which is rather expensive from Tasik ... well the most expensive from Brebes ... the red onion is really sweet when fried)

In the above conversation between the merchant and the buyer just ask and notify. Traders provide information to the buyers of which shallot is the cheapest even though in the end the buyer does not buy shallots. The information above is a form of locus speech acts without any specific intent or purpose.

b) Ilocution

Context: In a school uniform shop, a trader and buyer are transacting.

Pb: "selawe yo ..."

(*duapuluh lima ya....*)

(is that twenty five)

Pd: "selawe nggo sing SD..sing SMP yo tambahono sithik"

(*duapuluh lima buat yang Sekolah dasar...yang untuk SMP tolong ditambahin sedikit*)

(twenty-five for elementary school ... which for junior high please add a little)

Speech " *selawe nggo sing SD..sing SMP yo tambahono sithik* ", the translation is "twenty-five for elementary school ... which for junior high please add a little" the speaker told the partner who was shopping. The purpose of the speech was to tell that the price of twenty-five thousand scout pants for elementary school children. Speakers expect the response according to the speech. The above statement is a form of illocutionary speech, the speaker is not only just informing, but also expects the response from the speech partner so that they don't bid again.

c) Perlokusi Actions

Context: A balloon trader in a market roadway is persuading a market visitor who is passing in front of him

Pd : "*limangewu bu..murah..kanggo*

putrane...monggo, balon sae meniko

(*hanya limaribu bu...murah*

harganya..buat anaknya..silahkan, ini

balon yang bagus)

(*only five*

thousand mom ... cheap price ... for

the child ... please, this is a good

balloon)

Pb : "*ooo nopo nggih...*"

(*ooo apa bener murah...*)

(*Ooo, is it really cheap?*)

Utterance"

limangewu

bu..murah..kanggo putrane...monggo,

balon sae meniko". Translation "*only*

five thousand mom ... cheap price ... for

the child ... please, this is a good

balloon" , the speech was delivered by

a balloon trader to a mother who was passing in front of the speaker. The

purpose of the speech is to inform that

the speaker is selling toy balloons for

the children, then there is a mother who

is passing in front of her. After being

persuaded by the speaker, finally the

mother bought a balloon that she sold.

The above statement is a speech act of

perlokusi (persuading), because it has

the power to influence the partners,

saying they buy toy balloons for these

child ". 'Translation, the speech was

delivered by a balloon trader to a

mother who was passing in front of the speaker. The purpose of the speech is to inform that the speaker is selling toy balloons

for the children, then there is a mother who is passing in front of her. After being persuaded by the speaker, finally the mother bought a balloon that she sold. The above statement is a speech act of *perlokusi* (persuading), because it has the power to influence the partners, saying they buy toy balloons for these children.

2. Functions of the Use of Speech Acts in Ponorogo Legi Market. The following is an example of the function of illocution of assertive speech acts in Legi Market.

Context: A dawet ice trader walks while shouting offers to market visitors.

Pd: *"es dawet..es dawet...gulone asli gula jowo ..ora marahi watuk..."*

(*Es Dawet...Es Dawet...asli gula Jawa..tidak meyebabkan batuk*)

(Dawet Ice ... Dawet Ice ... original Javanese sugar ... does not cause coughing)

The translation of the phrase 'Dawet Ice ... Dawet Ice ... original Javanese sugar ... does not cause coughing' told by an ice dawet trader to market visitors. The purpose of the speech was that the speaker informed that the speaker was selling Javanese dawet ice original and does not cause coughing.

The speech function above is besides the speaker informing, also for anyone who sees or hears his speech, they become interested in seeing, approaching, and even buying it.

Conclusion

In the communication process, there are at least three related components, namely participants, things that are informed, and tools (language). In language communication, there are two dominant symptoms; namely speech acts and speech events. Based on the results of the Javanese language speech action research on traders and buyers in the Legi Ponorogo Market, it can be concluded that the researcher obtained 25 records. The researcher found that speech acts based on speech included speech acts of locution, illocution and perlocution. Locuti speech acts are speech acts to say something or in the sense of saying. Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that do something to say something. While *perlokusi* speech acts are speech acts to do something by saying something.

Illocutionary speech acts used in conversations of traders and buyers in the Legi market include: speech acts reporting, urgent speech acts, speech acts suggesting, speech acts announcing. *Perlokusi* speech acts include: speech acts persuade, speech acts annoying speech acts to attract attention. Illocutionary functions used in

conversations of traders and buyers in the Legi market include; assertive speech acts, commissive speech acts, directive speech acts, and expressive (evaluative) speech acts.

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