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FORMS OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACT ON THE DRAMA SCRIPT “PRESIDEN KITA TERCINTA (OUR BELOVED PRESIDENT) BY AGUS NOOR

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ABSTRACT: The drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta (Our Beloved President)*” by Agus Noor contains mostly dialogue in the form of utterances of support, debate, and rebellion of the characters told. There are many speech acts in the dialogue. One of which is expressive speech act. Expressive speech act is an utterance conveyed by characters as a description of the psychological, emotional and feeling both thought and felt by the character in a certain situation. The utterances use various types of expressive speech acts with various purposes and reasons. This study aimed to describe the type of expressive speech acts in the drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta (Our Beloved President)*” by Agus Noor. The data used in this study were the script of dialogue which was included in expressive speech acts in the drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta (Our Beloved President)*” by Agus Noor which is the data source of this study. The data collection methods used were reading and note-taking techniques. This research was descriptive qualitative, while the strategy used was a pragmatic approach strategy. The results of the study concluded that the expressive speech act data found in the drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta (Our Beloved President)*” by Agus Noor contained 6 forms of expressive speech acts based on their function: thanking, complaining, praising or flattering, criticizing or protest, condolences and apologizing.

Keywords - *speech act, expressive speech act, drama script, expressive speech act in drama script*

I. INTRODUCTION

In pragmatics, speech act is an utterance to state something so that the speaker's intentions are well delivered to the hearer. In a speech act, it is not always related to things that are communicated verbally (spoken), but also related to textual (written) forms that need to be addressed as pragmatic sign or phenomena.

Speech act activities have extensive perception, and can lead to misunderstandings if the speech partner does not understand the speaker's intention. In speaking, one must also pay attention to the context (the situation that accompanies the speech occurs). Thus, it cannot be separated from the purpose of the speech act where the speaker tries hard so that what is conveyed can be understood and does not harm the speech partner. Meanwhile, related to symptoms or phenomena in the form of textual (written) speech acts, there are also many reader perceptions that arise from the dialogues spoken by the characters. However, it must also be adapted to the situation and conditions written in the script.

The language found in textual speech acts is a form of depiction of the psychological, emotional and feeling stated of a person (character). This situation can be in the form of expressions of thanking, complaining, congratulating, flattering, praising, blaming, criticizing and condolence (Searle in Rohmadi 2014: 32). This cannot be separated from the type of expressive speech act that has an emotive function which is the disclosure of the speaker's feeling to the speech partner.

The drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta (Our Beloved President)*” wrote by Agus Noor, a writer born in Tegal, June 26, 1968, is one of the many drama scripts in Indonesia. Judging from the quality, this drama script is among the 5 best literary works in the drama script writing competition of the Indonesian Theater Federation which was held on December 27, 2008 at Taman Ismail Marzuki. The drama script, which is about the overthrow of a President, and then there is a rush to find his successor, was also widely staged from early 2009 to 2017 such as at the Welang Sastra theater, the ST Manis theater, and even the Jakarta theater which was organized by the Djarum Foundation cultural service on March 10-11, 2017 at Taman Ismail Marzuki. The theme of the story is interesting and the moral value in this drama script becomes the attraction of the

audience. In addition to personal interest, the success of the drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)”, which contains criticism and emotional outbursts, is a proof of its feasibility to be investigated using a branch of linguistics, namely pragmatics with the study of expressive speech acts.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning conveyed by speakers and interpreted by hearers, Yule (2006: 3). This study focuses on the interpretation of the reader towards the utterances of the characters written by the writer in the drama script. As a result, this study deals more with the analysis of the meaning of the characters' utterances, not the separate meaning of the words or phrases used in the speech itself. It can be said that pragmatics is learning to research about the speaker's intention.

In line with this, Leech (in Rohmadi, 2011 : 2) reveals that pragmatics studies how language is used in communication, and how pragmatics investigates meaning as a context, not as something abstract in communication.

Meanwhile, Wijana (in Rohmadi, 2011 : 1) explains that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally about how linguistic units are used in communication. Therefore, the meaning studied by pragmatics is the meaning that is context dependent or in other words examines the speaker's intention.

According to Djajasudarma (2012: 83), pragmatics also examines a) interpretation (semantics) and the use of speech depends on the reality of the world; b) the use and understanding of speech acts; and c) the influence of sentence structure due to the greeting-greeter relationship.

It can be concluded that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of speech in certain contexts (situations) where both are interconnected.

Speech act is an individual sign that are psychological in nature and their progress is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations (Wiendi, 2015: 295)

Chaer (Rahmadi, 2009: 65) explains that if speech event is a social phenomena and there is interaction between speakers in certain situations and places, then speech act is more likely to be individual sign, psychological in nature and determined by the ability of the speaker in facing certain situations. It is further explained that in an event, people pay more attention to the meaning or meaning of the act in the speech (Semi, 1993: 33).

Yule (1966: 92) and Searle (in Rohmadi 2011: 32) categorize speech acts into five types: 1) representative (state, report, show, and mention); 2) directive (order, please, demand, suggest and challenge); 3) expressive (praise, thank, criticize, and complain); 4) commissive (promise, swear, or threaten); and 5) declaration (decide, cancel, prohibit, allow, and forgive).

John R. Searle (1969) classifies speech acts in speaking activities into five kinds of speech forms. Each of which has a communicative function as follows: a. **Assertives**. Speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth of what is said. Included in this type of speech act are utterances of stating, informing, demanding, boasting, reporting, complaining, proposing, and claiming. b. **Directives**. Speech acts are intended by the speaker so that the speech partner performs the actions mentioned in the speech. Those included in this category of speech acts include asking, ordering, pleading, suggesting, and advising. c. **Commissives**. Speech acts that involve the speaker in future actions such as promising, swearing, offering, and praying. d. **Expressive**. Speech acts that function to express or show the speaker's psychological attitude towards a situation, such as thanking, apologizing, praising, blaming, congratulating, forgiving and condolences. e. **Declarative**. Speech acts intended by the speaker to create something new (status, circumstances, and so on). The successful implementation of this illocutionary will lead to conformity between the content of proportion and reality, for example surrendering, dismissing, freeing, baptizing, naming, excommunicating, appointing, appointing, determining, and imposing punishment. This study focused on one of the five types of speech acts proposed by Searle: function-based expressive speech acts.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study is descriptive qualitative, while the strategy used is a pragmatic approach strategy.

Qualitative descriptive is the provision of data in the form of words and not numbers. Badgan and Tailor (in Meleong, 2011: 4) stated that qualitative methods is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of those of the observed behavior. The approach used is a pragmatic approach. The pragmatic approach is an approach that is based on the reaction or response of the interlocutor, Subroto (2007: 65).

Therefore, the data and research reports on expressive speech acts using the data source of the drama script entitled “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)” by Agus Noor in this study are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences not in the form of numbers which are described as they are. Data analysis is based on the reactions or responses of the speech partners. The data in this study consists of two data collection techniques which were reading and taking notes. In this technique, the researcher read the entire drama script repeatedly. Then, from the results of reading the researcher took notes and classified data

based on forms of expressive speech act in conversations between characters contained in the drama of “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)” by Agus Noor.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research on the drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)” by Agus Noor restricted to the theory of forms of expressive speech acts by Searle, the researcher found 40 data, which has been through the stages of coding and grouping based on the function of expressive speech acts. This helps researchers and provides a clear depiction in analyzing expressive speech acts.

The presentation of the results of analysis of expressive speech acts in drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)” by Agus Noor is as follows:

Tabel 1. The Results of the Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts in the Drama Script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)” by Agus Noor

No.	Types of Expressive Speech Acts	No. Data	Total
1	Thanking	006, 007 010, 017, 018, 034	6
2	Sigh	023, 032, 033	3
3	Praising/ Flattering	019.022, 024, 040	4
4	Criticizing / Protesting	002, 003 005, 009, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016 020, 021, 025, 026, 027, 028, 031, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039	22
5	Condolences	006, 008	2
6	Apologizing	001, 029, 030	3

1. Forms of speech acts based on their function

a. Expressive Speech Acts of Thanking

Expressive Speech Acts of Thanking is the speech that occurs because of influenced by several factors when the hearer has helped or did what was asked of speakers, or speakers got a goodness of hearer or an action in the form of certain goods.

From 6 data found, the following is an example of expressive speech act of thanking in the drama script of “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)” by AgusNoor :

Explication:

Mr. Pitaya Mentala : “*Terimakasih... Terimakasih... Sebagai Hakim Tinggi Konstitusi, ane hanya akan menegaskan, haqul yakin*”
 (“Thank you... Thank you... As a High Constitutional Court Justice, I will only affirm, *haqul yakin*”)
Colonel Kalawa Mepaki : “*Terimakasih atas penjelasannya yang sangat konstitusional...*” (Data 006 / PKT, TABEL : No.1)
 (“**Thank you for the very constitutional explanation...**”) (Data 006 / PKT, TABEL : No.1)

Context :

In this case, because the speech given by Mr. Pitaya Mentala was too long, Colonel Kalawa Mepaki impatiently cut off the conversation politely.

Speech act function:

In the data 006/ PKT, there is a conversation in the form of an expression of thanking that occurred between Colonel Kalawa Mepaki as a speaker to Mr. Pitaya Mentala as a speech partner who has provided an explanation in accordance with the constitution.

It has the aim of conveying something for the beneficial actions that the speech partner has done to the speaker. This is in accordance with the opinion of Chaer (2010:29) which states that expressive speech of thanking is a speech act that is usually spoken by speakers for the help or good treatment of the speech partner towards him.

b. Expressive Speech Acts of Sigh

Expressive utterances of complaining are speech acts that occur because they want to express feelings caused by suffering, pain, or reality that is not in line with expectations such as a sense of sad, sad, tired, hurt and disappointed of speaker due to speech partner act, or from a reality that happened. From 3 data it is found expressive speech acts of complaining in the drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)” by Agus Noor is as follows:

Antawis Maekani : “.....*Berkali – kali saya ingin pergi, tetapi selalu ada sihir yang membuat saya kembali lagi. Memaksa untuk terus duduk disini. Dan kalian mendakwa saya tidak mau lengser dari kursi ini. Saya capek menanggung keasingan dan kesepian!....*” (Data 023 / PKT, TABEL : No.4)

(“Many times I want to go, but there is always magic that makes me come back again. It forced me to continue sitting here. And you are accusing me of not wanting to step down from this chair. **I'm tired of enduring isolation and loneliness!....**”) (Data 023 / PKT, TABEL : No.4)

Context :

In this case, Antawis looks increasingly gloomy. He leans lonely, while the faint chant was heard again, so gloomy...

Speech act function:

In the dialogue which is the data 035 / PKT, the expressive speech act is found in the word "tired and lonely".

It depicts how Antawis Maekani is tired to accept the fact that he is a president, where all compelled him to solve the problem. As for him, the source of the problem is above his leadership.

The speech act aims to convey the feeling of fatigue and disappointment felt by the speaker over the fact that is not in line with expectations and is befalling him. This is in line with the opinion of Chaer (2010: 29) which states that expressive speech or expressive speech acts complaining are speech acts that occur because they want to express feelings of sadness, difficulty, disappointment caused by suffering, pain, or reality that is not in line with expectations.

c. Expressive Speech Acts of Praising/ Flattering

Expressive speech praising or flattering is a speech act that occurs due to several factors, namely due to the condition of the speech partner in accordance with the existing reality because the speaker wants to please the speech partner, relieve the speech partner's feeling, and seduce the speech partner or because of the commendable act of the speech partner.

From the 4 data found, the following is an example of an expressive speech act of praising/ flattering the drama script "*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)" by Agus Noor:

Antawis Maekani : “*Hidup saya sudah loyo...*”
("My life has been sluggish...")

Marani Antawis : “*Dengar ya Kakang sayang... Biar buaya disebut boyo, tetap saja mengerikan. Biar tua atau loyo, yang penting Akang masih menyenangkan...*” (Data 024 / PKT, TABEL : No. 3)

(“**Listen, dear husband ... Even if the crocodile is called a crocodile, it's still terrible. Even if you are old or sluggish, the important thing is that you are still fun...**”) (Data 024 / PKT, TABEL : No. 3)

Context :

In this case, Antawis seemed to be holding back his sadness and feelings of loss, but Marani Antawis approached her husband trying to strengthen and comfort him by hugging him.

Speech act function:

In the data 024 / PKT , it is an expressive speech praising or flattering by Marani Antawis as a speaker who in the story acts as the wife of Antawis Maekani. It states that even though her husband is old or sluggish, he can still please his wife.

The speech act aimed at conveying the intent based on factors that the conditions that exist on the hearer according as it is, and also the factors that the speaker wants to please (not sadden) the hearer.

d. Expressive Speech Act of Criticizing/ Protesting

Expressive speech act of criticizing or protesting is a speech act to convey a statement of disagreement or difference of opinion and also to express satire from the speaker against the statement of the speech partner.

Based on the 21 data found, below is an example expressive speech act of criticizing/ protesting on drama script "*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)" by Agus Noor:

Mr. Pitaya Mentala : “*Tetapi secara konstitusi Presiden telah mati...*”
("But constitutionally the President is dead...")

Awuk : “*Apa buktinya kalau Presiden mati. Kita hanya mendengar perihal kematian Presiden. Itu bukan berarti presiden telah mati! Bagaimana pun, sampai saat ini, jenazah Presiden belum di temukan...*” (Data 012 / PKT, TABEL : No. 4)

(“What is the proof that the President is dead. We only hear about the death of the President. That doesn't mean the president is dead! However, until now, the President's body has not been found...”) (Data 012/PKT, TABEL: No. 4)

Context :

In this case, a funeral ceremony has been carried out. Everyone present bowed solemnly. The trumpet continued to sound. And at the same time, the big picture of the President's photo slowly faded away.

Speech act function:

The data 012 / PKT is an expressive speech act criticizing or protesting between Awuk as the speaker and Mr. Pitaya Mentala as the speech partner. This means that Awuk does not agree with the statement from Mr. Pitaya Mentala which states that the President is dead. For Awuk, the President can be said to be dead if his body is in sight. The speech has the aim of refuting the statement from Mr. Pitaya Mentala on the death of the President.

e. Expressive Speech Acts of Condolences

Condolences are speech acts to express condolences and sorrow, usually due to the death or unfortunate event that befell someone.

From the 4 data found, there are examples of expressive speech acts of condolences in the drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)” by Agus Noor as follows:

One senator : *“Tegasnya, kami menuntut kejelasan! Terutama soal penangkapan - penangkapan yang Anda lakukan... Juga soal kematian para Jenderal!”*
 (“Strictly speaking, we demand clarity! Especially about the arrests you made... Also about the deaths of the Generals!”)

Colonel KalawaMepaki : *“Secara pribadi, saya ikut berduka. Memang banyak korban! Tapi itu biasa dalam setiap perubahan.”* (Data 003 / PKT, TABEL : No.5)
 (“Personally, I am sorry. That's a lot of victims! But that's common in every change.”) (Data 003 / PKT, TABEL : No.5)

Context :

In this case, the occasional gunshot is heard, but out there depicting many injured and deaths occurring.

Speech act function:

The data 003/ PKT belongs to the expressive speech acts of condolences. It is characterized by the absence of the word 'distressed', which means that Colonel Kalawa Mepaki as speakers to feel sorrow or sadness over the death of General in the leadership of the president who has delivered by a Senator as the speech partner. In other words, the utterance has the aim of showing empathy to the speech partner and to all those who are affected by the misfortune.

f. Expressive Speech Act of Apologizing

This is a speech act that are conveyed to apologize for mistakes and omissions as well as a form of politeness when asking or asking for permission. Found 3 data, as for examples of speech in the drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)” by Agus Noor are as follows:

Colonel KalawaMepaki : *“Maaf, kalau saya mengganggu waktu sarapan pagi Tuan-tuan dengan undangan yang serba mendadak ini...”* (Data 001/PKT, TABEL: No. 6)
 (“I'm sorry, if I disturb breakfast time, gentlemen with this sudden invitation...”) (Data 001/PKT, TABEL: No. 6)

Context :

In this case, Colonel Kalawa Mepaki appeared in a hurry, without losing his alertness. He looks shabby, but still dashing in his field uniform. Instantly the hall was silent. Everything seemed to be sucked in by Colonel Kalawa Mepaki who was playing with a coin. The puck was tossed, and then caught again, clutched in his hands, like he was doing a lottery, like trying to assure good fortune. Then Colonel Kalawa Mepaki smiled at the sight of the chip in his hand and began to speak.

Speech act function :

The above utterance is a speech act of apologizing that was conveyed by Colonel Kalawa Mepaki as a speaker, to all those present as speech partners. The utterance has the aim of apologizing because Colonel Kalawa has disturbed the breakfast of all his interlocutors (senator council, etc.), with a sudden invitation.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study and discussion above, it can be concluded that the drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)” by Agus Noor is found in expressive speech acts with several speech functions.

The functions of these expressive speech acts are; a. Expressive speech acts of thanking function that have found 6 data where these speech acts have the characteristics of saying thank you for kindness, for giving

and for actions that are beneficial to the speaker of the speech partner; b. Expressive speech acts of complaining function found 3 data, namely speech acts that have the characteristics of expressing feelings of sadness, difficulty, tiredness and disappointment towards something that is not in accordance with the expectations of both the speech partner and the reality that befell him; c. Expressive speech acts with the function of praising or flattering have found 4 data, where these speech acts have the characteristics that the speaker expresses a compliment to the speech partner either in accordance with reality or just to please (seduce) the speech partner alone; d. Speech acts expressive function of criticizing or protesting found as many as 22, the data, which has the characteristics deliver a disagreement, or dissent from the speaker to the hearer statement; e. Expressive speech acts with condolence functions found 4 data, namely speech acts that have the characteristics of conveying a sense of empathy, sadness and feeling the misfortune experienced by someone, either because they are left behind or because of a certain disaster; and f. Expressive speech acts of apologizing function found in 3 data, namely utterances to apologize for mistakes or ask permission to do something.

From the findings of the study, in the drama script “*Presiden Kita Tercinta* (Our Beloved President)” the expressive speech acts function as critics or protest. This is in accordance with the contents of the drama script which tells about a country that is being hit by the issue of treason.

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