Speech Act in Indonesia Lawyers Club: KPK vs Novanto

Theresia Fransiska Sidabutar
English Applied Linguistics Study Program, Postgraduate School
Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia
borusidabutar1406@gmail.com

Zainuddin
English Applied Lingustics Study Program,
Post Graduate School
Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia

Busmin Gurning
English Applied Linguistics Study Program
Postgraduate School
Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia

Abstract-this study concerned with the use of speech acts in Indonesia Lawyers Club: KPK vs Novanto. The objectives were to describe the types of speech acts used by the host of Indonesia Lawyers Club, Karni Ilyas; to explain how those types of speech acts were used by Karni Ilyas; and to explain the reasons why those types of speech acts were used the ways they were. This study applied descriptive qualitative method. The instrument used for collecting the data was the observation by recorded the utterances of Karni Ilyas from seven videos of Indonesia Lawyers Club: KPK vs Novanto. The data were collected by downloading those videos of Indonesia Lawyers Club: KPK vs Novanto, then transcribing the utterances of KI and classified them into types of speech acts. The findings of this study showed that all types of speech acts, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative were used by Karni Ilyas. The dominant type of speech act used by KI was directive in the form of questioning. The direct way was dominantly performed because he wanted to avoid misunderstanding through ambiguous words or sentences.

Keywords - speech act; language; Indonesia lawyers club

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The issue of political corruption in Indonesia continues to make daily headlines in Indonesian media and generates much heated debate and fierce discussion. One of private television program, like Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) was chosen by the writer as the media for discussion ofthe daily headlines of political corruption. It was Setya Novanto's corruption scandal in the multi trillion rupiah graft case surrounding the national electronic ID program, as the reference [1] stated.

Reference [2]said that the central problem when talking about politics is communicative power: to what extent are the effectiveness of political act governed by social norms, and to what extent are marginal or undervalued citizens capable of producing effects, in making claims against dominant groups, where they lack the authority and legitimacy. Political discourse is identified by its actors, such as authors or politicians.

In ILC, there are also some people who have power in their respective fields, but Karni is the only one who can control the discussion in that program as the host. So, the writer analyzedutterances which uttered by Karni to other participants, by using speech act. Reference [3] distinguishes the performance of speech act into three types, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

The following conversations are utterances uttered by Karni and Novanto's lawyer:

Maqdir Ismail: Di hadapan terdakwa tentu saja.
Ini kan bukan absensia bangKarni,
kecuali dalam perkara absensia in absensia.
*(It's in the presence of defendant.
Sure. This is not about the absentia,
except the case of absentia)*

Karni Ilyas: Bagaimana kalau terdakwa memakai dalih sakit lagi?
(How if he uses his sick as a reason for this case?)

Maqdir Ismail: Saya kira sakit itu manusiawi kok.
Siapa saja diantara kita ini bisa sakit
gitu. Kan tentu kan ada dokter yang
bisa memeriksa, apakah orang itu
cukup sehat atau tidak mengikuti

persidangan. Makanya kan selalu
setiap persidangan hakim akan
betanya kepada terdakwa atau kepada
saksi, 'apakah saudara sudah cukup
sehat?'.

> *(I think being sick is normal for
> human. Anyone can get sick. There
> will be a doctor to check one's health
> to make sure that s/he can or not join
> the trial. In the trial, the judge will
> ask to the defendant or the witness,
> 'Are you well enough?')*

The above conversation is being the writer's problem. Eventhough Karni's question is very tricky, the lawyer still answered his question well. In Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC): KPK vs Novanto, Karni wanted to dig the deep information from the guests. By getting the information, the writer wanted to reveal whether the news or information is strongly contradictory or seek for the truth by analyzing Karni utterances when discussing among guests. The writer's hope is that the Karni's utterances are for exploring the truth in literacy. What for? To see the clarity of Novanto's case.

B. The Scope of the Study

This study investigated speech acts used by Karni in Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC): KPK vs Novanto (Part 1-7) in TvOne. The research is focused on three kinds of speech acts and the types of Illocutionary acts. Further, the investigations were on the realization of speech acts, the way of performing speech acts and the reasons for their occurrences.

C. Research Question

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study are formulated as the following:
1 What types of speech act are used by Karni in ILC: KPK vs Novanto?
2 How are the speech acts realized by Karni in ILC: KPK vs Novanto?
3 Why are those speech acts realized by Karni in political discussion as the way they are?

D. The Aim of the Study

In line with the problems formulated in the study, the objectives of the study are as the following:
1 To investigate the types of speech act used by Karni in ILC: KPK vs Novanto.
2 To describe the way of performing speech acts realised by Karni to other participants.
3 To explain the reasons why those types of speech acts are realised in ILC: KPK vs Novanto.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Speech Act

Speech act is action performed through words. According to [4] explains that while using the language, people do not only produce an isolated series of sentences, but also perform an action. In other words, by using the language they either do something or make others do something.

Reference [3] states that there are three acts can occur simultaneously while performing statement: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act describes only the action by saying something. Illocutionary act is to do something by saying something. Perlocutionary act is related to the conclusion of something said. It tells the effect left on the hearer.

B. The Way of Performing Speech Act

Speech act can be performed in many ways. Reference [4] also categorizes the way of performing speech acts into two kinds, those are direct speech act and indirect speech acts. Direct speech acts is whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and function. Indirect speech act is the opposite of direct speech act. Indirect speech acts is whenever there is an indirect relationship between structure and a function.

C. The Reason for using Speech Act

A speech must be literally. Before anything else, the prospective speaker must decide what he is going to talk on and what the purpose of his speech is. According to reference [5], the ancient general purpose "to move" has actually been subdivided into three general purposes by the present classification. To actuate is only to move physically. To convince is only to move mentally. To stimulate is only to move emotionally. Remaining unaltered are the general purposes to inform and to entertain.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND FINDING

A. Research Methodology

This study was conducted by using qualitative research. According to reference [6] means the data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Therefore, this study used descriptive qualitative research because the data were in the form of utterances, in the natural setting and the researcher will be the key instrument in this research.

The source of the data in this research was taken from the youtube video of "KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu". Those utterances will be analyzed by using speech acts in this study. Reference [6] stated that the data refer to the rough materials researchers collected from the world they are studying. The data in this research were the utterances of Karni that being described in the form of clauses. The writer used Karni's utterances because he is the host of the program and the one who can handle the discussion. Even some questions or statements that Karni uttered were very tricky, the other guests answered those question well.

The data used the utterances of Karni as the host in ILC: KPK vs Novanto. The data were collected by using documentary sheets. The data were obtained by downloading seven videos of ILC about KPK vs Novanto from YouTube.com. Next, watching the video recordings and transcribing the utterances in the seven videos. After all the utterances were transcribed into sentences, the transcription was analyzed based on the theory to answer the three research problems.

In this research, the instrument used for collecting data by recorded Karni's utterances toward other participants. The instruments were in the documentation sheets. After watching and listening to the videos, Karni's utterances were transformed in sentences form so the researcher analyzed them based on type of speech acts. There were seven videos of ILC: KPK vs Novanto were used to support in collecting the data.

The data in this research usedreference [7] with three procedures. They were data condensation, data display, and conclusion or drawing.

In data condensation, the researcher did the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data.

Generically, a display is organized, compressed assembly information that allows conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the data were organized based on the utterances in ILC about KPK vs Novanto.

In this step, it was done based on the dominant type of speech acts in the Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC): KPK vs Novanto. The explanation about how those types of speech acts performed and why the people in the video used them were described in detail by exemplifying the realization types of speech acts.

B. Research Finding

Having all the data been analyzed based on three research problems, the findings are described as follows?

1. There are three types of speech act that utilized by Karni Ilyas in his utterances when discussion with other guests in Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC): KPK vs Novanto. The types are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In illocutionary act, there were three classifications found in Karni's utterances, such as assertive, directive, expressive and declarative. The dominant types of speech act found was illocutionary act. The most classification of the illocutionary was representative.

2. Each type of speech act in Karni's utterances had different way in performing speech act. In ILC: KPK vs Novanto, there was only direct speech that Karni used when talking to other guest.

3. There were some reasons why Karni using speech act when discussing with another guests. They were to convince, to actuate, to stimulate, and to inform. He has an authority to cut other when talking because he is the host of that program.

C. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the data analysis was done in line with reference [7], stated that there were three steps, namely data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusion.

1) Data condensation

Data condensation consists of the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data. The five steps of the process of data condensation can be seen as in the following:

➢ Selecting step

In this study, the first step was data selection, the data were selected to find out the utterances of Karni that being described in the form of sentences in ILC.

TABLE 1. Selecting Data

No.	Utterances	Types of Speech Acts
1.	Baik..kita mendengarkan kesimpulannya Pak.	Locutionary Act
2.	Jadi undang-undangnya?	Illocutionary Act
3.	Saor masih muda itu	Perlocutionary Act

The data selected based on Karni's utterances when discussing to others in ILC guests. The data were selected based on the types of speech act. The completed data can be seen in Appendix.

➢ Focusing Step

In this step of utterances selection which were proposed by reference [8] of speech acts types, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The illocutionary act falls into five general classes: assertive, directive, commisive, expressive, and declarative. The examples can be seen as below:

TABLE 2. Focusing Data

No.	Utterances in sentences	Types of Speech Acts and Forms	The Ways of Speech Acts performed	The Reason of using Speech Acts
1.	Dia udah siap-siap saya liat	Locutionary Act	Direct => Statement	To entertain
2.	Ide dasarnya.,. Ya..tahun 81. Saya masih reporter.	Illocutionary Act–Assertive – Reporting	Direct => Statement	To inform

The data focused based on the types of speech acts, the way of performing speech and the reason of using speech acts by Karni.

➢ Simplifying Step

Simplifying means the data were simplified in order to make it easy to be analyzed by giving them some codes, for *italic* and **bold** text or utterances is the criteria call as when it has found the texts or words changes or lost or another meaning, and just bold the utterance. In this case, the writer simplified the data by separating the types of speech acts in uttered by the host of ILC, Karni Ilyas. In this step, codes were used to distinguish the classes of speech acts: locutionary act, perlocutionary act in order to make easier and simple to understand.

One of Karni's utterances when discussing to some guests in ILC: KPK vs Novanto "Apa itu ada dalam perjanjian dengan IDI? Perjanjian KPK dengan IDI bahwa harus di bawa ke..". The utterance above showed that Karni used Illocutionary act and classification namely directives-asking because Karni wanted to know about the truth of Novanto's condition. The bold utterances are simplifying to know the point of the speaker. In simplifying step above, it can be seen the types of speech at and classification that focused. There codes were used in simplifying the data.

➢ Abstracting Step

In abstracting, the data analysis was abstracted by describing in the tabulation and together with the research findings in this research. This step became the formation or unification of important ideas from the researcher in answering three research problems (types of speech acts, how are the speech acts used and the reasons of why Karni used them in the way they are). The step of abstracting could be seen in appendix types of speech acts.

➢ Transforming Step

The last process is transforming. It means making a thorough or dramatic change in the form. So, it was done by changing the texts in Karni's utterances became written form. In this section, the researcher wanted to show and clarified them in appendix to see the frequency of data.

2) Data Display

In data display, the researcher presented the data in the tables. It can be seen in appendices. The clauses were classified into types of speech act and the way of performing speech acts in table analysis. Therefore, no datum was repeated.

3) Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

In the last step, to draw conclusion and verify the data, it was done by studying the theories. The researcher clarified and concluded the types of speech act, the way of performing speech act proposed by reference [8] and the reasons of speech acts by reference [5].

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This study was concern of the using of speech acts by Karni as the host of Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC): KPK vs Novanto. It was describing the types of speech acts. The way of performing speech acts, and the reason of using speech acts in ILC. After all the data have been analyzed, the conclusions can be stated as the following:

1. All types of speech acts were used by Karni in his program. They were locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. There are 4 classification of illocutionary act used by Karni. They were assertive, directive, expressive, and declarative.
2. The dominant types of speech acts used by Karni was illocutionary act. Then the classification of illocutionaryact in Karni's utterances was directive. The way of performing the speech act used by Karni was only in direct way.
3. There were some reasons for using speech acts in political discussion utilized by Karni, such as to actuate, to stimulate, and to entertain.

Suggestions

In line with the conclusions, suggestions are staged as following:
1. It is suggested that further studies should be conducted to find out the types of speech acts in other context, such as social, religious, and politicalbecause it is possible to find out why they used speech act there.
2. It is advisable for other researchers to conduct the study about speech act inlaw context by providing more data to enrich the analysis of the dominant typesof speech act used in law context. It is suggested for the students to study about the theory of speech act in TvProgram to provide more data and to enrich the data analysis related tospeech act used in law discussion.

REFERENCES

[1] http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/11/10/kpk-names setya-novanto-graft-suspect-again.html
[2] Willson, M. A. 2005. *Speech Act Theory and Democratic Communication: Re-Thinking the Role of Speech and the Body in Democratic Theory and Practice*. The University of Victoria.
[3] Austin, J. L. 2009. *Soylemek Ve Yapmak (R. Levent Ayser,Trans)*. Istanbul: Metis.
[4] Yule, G. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
[5] Gupit, F. 1986. Element of Public Speaking. REX Book Store.
[6] Bogdan, R. & S. Biklen. 2006. *Qualitative Research for Education: AnIntroduction to Theory and Methods.* USA: Simon and Schuster Inc.
[7] Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. A Methods Sourcebook
[8] Searle. J. R. & D. Vanderveken. 1985. *Foundation of Illocutionary Logic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.