



Locutionary Speech Acts in the Novel “*Orang Miskin Dilarang Sekolah*” by Wiwid Prasetya and Implementation of Negotiation Texts as Indonesian Language Learning Materials

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Abstract. The objective of the study was to analyze the use of locutionary speech acts in the novel *Orang Miskin Dilarang Sekolah* and implement the results as Indonesian language teaching materials. Data was collected using observation and note taking and analyzed using pragmatic equivalent method. The results of the study found three types of speech acts which are: statement (declarative), question (interrogative), and command. The three types of speech acts are implemented as teaching materials for negotiating texts in Indonesian language learning on basic competencies (BC) 3.11, Analyzing the content, structure (orientation, submission, offer, approval, closing) and language of the negotiation text and KD 4.11 Constructing the negotiation text by taking into account the content, structure (orientation, submission, offer, approval, closing) and language.

Keywords: locutionary speech acts · language learning material · novel

1 Introduction

Literature is a work in the form of written or oral. Everyone can feel a literary work written/composed by a writer. Among the Indonesian people, many literary works are found. One of them is a novel. For the Indonesian people, novels are not something new because novels are very interesting for its readers. Novel is loved by the Indonesian people. The medium for composing the novel is language, which in novel has its own characteristics [1]. Novel is the result of processing social problems by Indonesian educated people since the 1920s and is very popular with writers. [2] There are moral messages in novels.

Language in novels can be studied from various perspectives. One of them is from a pragmatic point of view. Pragmatics studies language in the context of its use in society. Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in relation to other people.

The main topics studied in pragmatics include speech acts. Speech acts are found in various utterances, both spoken and written. Many experts discuss pragmatics or speech acts. Salah Abdul and L. Agustina's stated that speech acts are determined by the ability of people to do them [3].

There are various types in speech acts. One of them is locutionary speech act. Locutionary speech acts consist of three types, which are statement (declarative), question (interrogative), and command. Speech acts can be part of learning.

Learning is one way of providing knowledge to students so that they can think creatively and innovatively in order to grow into individuals who have good character and knowledge. So, learning in schools supports the characteristics of students. In learning, the teacher has a very important role. Teachers are parents in schools who educate their students to be truly good students. Teachers also motivates their students to be passionate about learning and can achieve any purpose they want.

Relevant research on locutionary speech acts has been carried out by previous researchers [4–10]. These studies discuss locutionary speech acts in novels and locutionary speech acts in films. There is no research on speech acts in the novel *Orang Miskin Dilarang Sekolah* by Wiwid Prasetyo. The objective of this study is to identify and explain locutionary speech acts in the novel *Orang Miskin Dilarang Sekolah* and its implementation as teaching materials for negotiation texts.

Negotiation text is found in Indonesian language learning in class X Senior High School. Negotiation text contains bid or offer on an item. This text is suitable for use in learning Indonesian because the text is not only about bargaining but also about debate. Students can learn to deal with negotiation text well because the text also trains students to speak and think creatively and independently.

2 Method

Method covers structured ways of discussing individual characteristics, circumstances, symptoms, from certain groups that are observed [11]. Data was collected using observation and note taking method. Observation was done directly to the novel *Orang Miskin Dilarang Sekolah* to identify locutionary speeches. After observation, the researcher recorded the utterances which included locutionary speeches. Next, data analysis was carried out using the pragmatic equivalent method. This method is carried out by using a determining tool outside of language in the form of pragmatic rule from the locutionary speeches. The researcher makes a comparison between one type of locutionary speech and another. From the results of the analysis the researcher draws conclusions inductively.

3 Result and Discussion

Speech acts are individual phenomena that originate from within the speaker by expressing what will be delivered to others using language. Speech acts contain expressions that will be delivered by the speaker.

Types of Locutionary Speech Acts

1. Declarative Speech Act

Declarative speech acts generally contain information from the speaker to the speech partner, in the form of information that the speaker does not want to know the answer to [12].

(1) Bapak: “*kalau saya jadi presiden saya brantas kemiskinan*”.

Father: “*If I were president, I would eradicate poverty*”.

The speech above states that there is a hope to be free from poverty and can live in prosperity, provide free schools to people who are poor, win in elections and experienced in democracy.

(2) Bapak: “*luar biasa rata-rata berat badan seorang anak murid SD saja tak sampai seberat itu*”

(2) Father: “*It’s amazing because the average weight of an elementary school student isn’t that heavy*”

The above speech states that the student’s weight is different from the weight of other students. It is possible because they are too poor to eat nutritious food like others. Therefore, their weight is very thin and malnourished.

(3): “*selain itu sekolah mahal diakibatkan pula tingginya kasus korupsi para kepala sekolah*”

(3): “*In addition, expensive schools are also caused by the high number of corruption cases of school principals*”

The speech above states that in addition to their expensive school, there is a lot of corruption happening in their school conducted by the principal. This will make it difficult for children to develop like other schools because they are cheated by their own principals, expensive book facilities and also unsupported by economic factors.

2. Interrogative Speech Acts

Interrogative speech acts are speech acts that contain questions that aim to find out answers from the speech partner.

(4): Orang tua murid : “*kenapa anak saya harus membeli buku tulis? Di toko saja harganya jauh lebih murah dibanding di sekolah*”

Guru: “*itu lah mental-mental kere, ini soal identitas bu! Itu penting*”

Parents of students: “*Why does my child have to buy notebooks? the price is much cheaper at the store than at school*”

Teacher: “*That’s a poor mentality, it’s about identity Mam! it matters.*”

The speech above states the inner conflict felt by parents because they object to what they feel. They have to buy books which are quite expensive and they can't buy those books. There is a desire to buy books outside (at the store) because the prices are cheaper than at school.

Data (5)

Orang kaya: "aku habis dapat beasiswa jps, ayo aku traktir"

Orang kaya: "Lho kok bisa?"

Rich person: "I just got a JPS scholarship, let me treat you"

Rich guy: "How come?"

The speech above states what the rich people feeling happy because they just got a scholarship from the head of the subdistrict herself. This is something that is not fair because the economically disadvantaged child should be the one who gets the scholarship. This is an injustice for children whose economy is lacking.

(6) Gopeng: "kalau benar adanya wajib belajar kenapa saya tidak bisa sekolah, begawan"

Gopeng: "If there really is compulsory education, why can't I go to school, begawan?"

Speech (6) shows the question why speakers cannot go to school, even though going to school is an obligation that must be carried out by all Indonesian children from both the upper and lower classes.

3. Command speech act.

Command speech act contains the command to be delivered or to show by the speaker.

(7) "Sekolahmu harus berhenti Karena bagaimana bayar sekolah"

"Your school must stop Because how to pay for school"

Speech (7) shows that the speaker gave an order to the speech partner to stop going to school; their parents don't have the ability to send their children to school, because school costs are high and books are also expensive.

4. Implementation in negotiation text teaching materials

The findings of the types of speech acts in the novel *Orang Miskin Di larang Sekolah* by Wiwid Prasetya are implemented as teaching materials in learning negotiation text in class X SMA. Negotiation text is a form of social interaction that functions to reach an agreement between parties who have different interests [13]. The competencies that will be included in this lesson are KD 3.11 and KD 4.11 Analyzing content, structure (orientation, submission, offer, approval, closing) and language of negotiation texts. The indicators in the negotiation text 3.11.1 Determine the structure: orientation and issues (submission, offer, and agreement), and 3.11.2 Determine the language features (speech pairs and politeness) in the negotiation text. 3.11.3 Compose the negotiation text by paying attention to the structure of the text and linguistic aspects. KD 4.11 Construct a negotiation text by paying attention to

content, structure (orientation, submission, offer, agreement, closing) and language. The indicator is 4.11.1. Presenting, commenting on, and revising the negotiation texts that have been prepared.

Negotiation text is a text that contains bargaining, so this activity is very interesting for students.

The teaching materials are types of locutionary speech acts and examples found in this study. Of the several types of locutionary speech acts found, there are appropriate speech acts used in negotiation texts, such as declarative, interrogative, and commanding speech acts. In negotiation, a speaker needs to use declarative sentences to deliver information. At certain times the speaker also needs to use interrogative speech acts to ask for certain information from the speech partner. Command sentences or command speech acts are sometimes also needed.

In class learning is something students look forward to the most. Because by participating in classroom learning, students can increase their knowledge which will become their provision in the future. Therefore, students are enthusiastic in participating in the learning carried out by the teacher.

Learning activities are carried out in three major activities which are introduction, main activity, and closing. Before learning, the teacher leads a prayer. After that the teacher checks the presence of students in the class and provides motivation to students to be enthusiastic about learning. After that, the teacher deliver how students will be assessed, such as using assessment tests, and student participation or activity. That's the introduction activity. Then, in main learning activity the teacher provides specifications of learning material to students with the material as above. Next the teacher gives examples of negotiation text and students are asked to identify the type of speech. Students are asked to practice negotiation with different topics, such as determining the time for scouting activities, buying and selling books, and so on. The final activity or closing of the lesson is: (1) the teacher and students together summarize the lesson, (2) carry out an assessment to reflect on the activities (3) provide feedback on learning (4) deliver follow-up in learning in the form of learning assignments, remedies and enrichment. (5) The activity ends by providing learning material for the next meeting and closing it.

This research is relevant to research conducted by previous researchers [14–20] who analyzed speech acts in the novel. The difference is in the novel studied.

4 Conclusion

Based on the analysis found in the novel *Orang Miskin Dilarang Sekolah*, 11 locutionary speech acts (LSA) were found consisting of: 3 declarative LSA, 5 interrogative LSA, and 3 commanding LSA. The results of this study were implemented as teaching materials for class X negotiation texts, with KD 3.11 and KD 4.11.

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