

CRITICAL SPEECH ACT IN THE INDONESIA LAWAK KLUB (ILK) EVENT IN TRANS 7

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the criticizing speech acts in the Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program in trans 7. This type of research is qualitative using descriptive method, that is, each data collected will be presented and described according to the data encountered in the speech of the speaker and the spoken opponent. in the Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program in Trans 7. Another method used in this research is the method of text and language analysis, namely content analysis. The object in this study is the use of language used by speakers and speech opponents in the Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program in Trans 7. The source of data in this study is the speech event of the presenter and resource person when interacting in communication. Based on the results of research and analysis of the data on speech acts criticizing the Indonesian Lawak Klub (ILK) program in Trans 7, the following conclusions can be drawn. 1) the strategy used to speak critically, 2) Based on the function that does not say criticize the Indonesian Lawak Klub (ILK) program in Trans 7, 3) The message is implied based on conversational implications or implicative statements. Implicative is about what might be interpreted, defined, or intended by the speaker.

Keywords: criticizing speech acts, Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK), and trans 7 events

Introduction

The language used by humans as a tool to communicate with their environment is through a speech. Tarigan (1990: 4) states that language is a vital means of communication. The intended speech can be expressed through mass media both in writing and orally. Mass media that can be used by humans are print and electronic media. Print media can be in the form of newspapers, magazines and tabloids. Whereas for electronic media can be in the form of radio and television. Television acts as a mass media which has many advantages in delivering messages. This is because television is a well-known media and has the function as a broadcast receiver in the form of pictures and sounds. The influence of television can mean as an effect of mass communication because of its influential role as a mass media.

Currently, there are many television programs in Indonesia, especially those that are not only limited to presenting information. However, television broadcasts also present various creative and interesting programs. The program was presented starting from an educational program that was up to entertaining events. This is what makes many television stations compete to present good television programs to increase the viewing rating of the viewers. One of the programs is Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK).

This ILK program is one of the television programs that aired on Trans 7. The program premiered on December 8, 2013, then for this program the program was routinely aired on Trans 7 every Sunday. This program is quite interesting to the public with its typical slogan "overcoming the problem without a solution". This program is very unique when compared to other programs, this program is gender-oriented entertainment, jokes, humor that contains social criticism in it. Social criticism that is presented in a language that is light, relaxed and easily understood by viewers with the humorous style of the speakers. The ILK program program attracted a lot of public attention because this program was quite entertaining and educating the viewers to be aware of the political problems that are being faced by Indonesian people at this time.

In this ILK program, there was a lot of criticism delivered by the speakers, the majority of this program contained criticism of the situation that occurred in Indonesia today. The speech used by most of the speakers is very light, entertaining and does not even offend any party. Therefore in this study trying to see the strategy used in acting what is often used by the resource person, then what is the function of speech criticizing it so that the speech needs to be expressed, and revealing the implicit meaning and not understood in the speech criticizing it. By discussing these three issues, it is expected that the audience will be easier in

understanding the meaning of the speech criticizing, besides that the audience must also be smart again to address what messages are delivered not only when watching ILK but also can be applied in everyday life.

Through this research, it is expected that we can understand the intent of the speaker well, so that there will be no misunderstanding in the community. If the speech is clear and the speaker understands the intent well then the communication will be more comfortable and pleasant to hear. Mutual care and respect for one another through the utterances that will be spoken include also one way to maintain unity and unity among nations. Based on this explanation, this is very interesting to study. Through the spectacle that is in great demand by the community, it is hoped that it can convey a good moral message that can be applied by the community in daily life. Therefore, the researcher wants to examine how the "Critical Speech Acts in the Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) Event in Trans 7.

Research Methods

This type of research is qualitative. According to Moleong (2007: 6) qualitative research is research experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, actions and others. Holistically in a descriptive way in the form of words and language, it is in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific methods. This study uses descriptive method, that is, each data collected will be presented and described in accordance with the data encountered in the speech of the speaker and the opponent of speech found in the Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program in Trans 7.

Another method used in this study is the method of text and language analysis, namely content analysis. Bungin (2008: 156) said that this analysis is a research technique to make inferences that can be replicated and valid for data by considering the context. This method is emphasized in research to look at the content and truth of the text qualitatively, how researchers interpret the content of the text, and interpret the contents of the symbolic interactions that occur in the text. Thus, a clear picture of expressive speech acts in the Indonesian Lawak Klub (ILK) program in Trans 7 will be obtained.

The object in this study is the use of language used by speakers and speech opponents in the Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program in Trans 7. The source of data in this study is the speech event of the presenter and resource person when interacting in communication. This is in line with the opinion of Moleong (2007: 157) which states that data sources in qualitative research can be in the form of words and actions recorded through written notes or through video or audio tapes, taking photos or films. The data in this study are tuturilokusi acts, politeness maxim and the context of the speech acts of the presenters and resource persons in the Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program program which aired on Trans 7 television station.

Data collection in this study can in principle be referred to as data supply techniques. Sudaryanto (1993: 131) states that the meaning of providing data is the provision of data that is truly data, the provision of guaranteed data will be validated. Meanwhile, what is stated by data collection techniques actually only collects data that is already available. This is in line with what was stated by Sudaryanto (1993: 133-135), namely the listening or listening method because it is a listening that is done by listening, which is listening to the use of language. The data collection in this study was done by downloading the video of the speech acts of the presenters and resource persons at the Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program on Trans 7, after the video was downloaded from the speech act data from the presenter and resource person at the event was transcribed. After the transcript was carried out, the researcher also noted the non verbal context that occurred when the speech act was carried out.

In this study, the main instrument is the researcher himself. That is, data collection depends on the researcher as a data collection tool. This is in accordance with the opinion of Moleong (2007: 163) states that the instrument in qualitative research refers to researchers as a data collection tool. Researchers as the main instrument in collecting data downloading videos from the Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program on the television station Trans 7 on youtube to get data on the speech acts of presenters and their sources. To ensure the validity of the data that has been collected, triangulation is done by confirming the data that has been collected [there is a data informant. In accordance with the opinion of Moleong (2007: 330) triangulation is the technique of checking the validity of data that utilizes something other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison against the data itself. In this study, examination techniques are used that use investigators, for the purpose of checking the data confidence level. The use of other observers also helps reduce the gap in data collection. Other observers who will examine and validate the data of this study were conducted by one of the pragmatic lecturers. After obtaining the validity of the data, re-confirmation of supporting informants was also carried out. In addition, directly observing the host in speaking. Thus, the results of this study are data descriptions that are in accordance with the real reality of the field.

Data analysis techniques in this study are based on interactive techniques (Miles and Huberman, 1992: 15-20). Through this model, data analysis activities are carried out with the following techniques:

1. Data analysis is carried out after data has been collected and data has been transcribed from spoken language to written language. This stage produces data on speech acts of presenters and resource persons on the Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program on Trans 7 television station.
2. The reduction phase, at this stage the data is a stage which includes identifying, classifying, and coding about speech acts, maximizing politeness and context of speech acts. Data analysis activities in this study began with the data reduction stage. At this stage the process of identifying, clarifying, sorting and coding data is carried out. The identification process is carried out on the speech acts of presenters and resource persons at the Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK) program on the Trans 7 television station.
3. The data presentation includes reduced arrangements. The arranged data is presented in the table according to the problem under study. The data presented in the table is reduced again by focusing on simplification of speech acts.
4. Conclusion or verification carried out on the interpretation of the data after being presented. The pragmatic principle emphasizes illocutionary speech acts, politeness maxims and context studies of speech situations as in the literature review and theoretical framework.

Discussion

The Research Speech Criticizes in Indonesian Events Lawak Klub (ILK) in Trans 7 looks at how the strategies used in conducting speech acts criticize which are divided into five parts, namely straightforward utterances without prejudice, telling frankly with the pleasantries of positive politeness, speaking frankly with small talk of negative politeness, speaking vaguely, and speaking inwardly. Based on the research that has been done, it was found that the strategy that is widely used in speeches criticized in this ILK program was the strategy of speaking straightforwardly without further ado and strategies to speak frankly with the niceties of negative politeness. Speech actions that are wrongly done by the speech actors will be a boomerang, both for the speakers themselves and vice versa. Therefore this speaking strategy needs to be used to keep from the "face" threat of the speech actor or offend the partner partner. Language politeness is a manifestation or form of our appreciation for members in a community in the act of communicating.

Based on the function he did not criticize in the Indonesian Lawak Klub (ILK) program in Trans 7, it can be seen from 1) Representative, 2) Directive, 3) Expressive, 4) Commissive, and 5) Declarative. Based on the results of the research, many functions found in the speech criticize that expressive purpose which aims to express the assessment of things such as praise, expressing gratitude, complaining, blame, congratulation and praise. Each speech act produced has different objectives and functions. The function of the speech act can be seen in the intent and purpose of the speech itself.

Implied messages can be analyzed based on conversational implicature or imlikatif statements. Implicative is about what might be interpreted, specified, or intended by speakers. The implicature found is a conventional imlikatur which derives the meaning directly from the meaning of the word not from the principle of conversation. Imlikatur conversationali implicature (pragmatic implications) that is the meaning and understanding are more varied because the meaning of something in question depends on the context of the conversation. Conversational implicature is also interpreted as pragmatic implications contained in conversations and also as violations of the principle of politeness. The discussion relates to three things that will be revealed based on the research objectives. The purpose of the study has been discussed, namely the strategies used to conduct speech acts to criticize, functions that do not speak critically, and reveal the intent of speakers in speech acts (Imlikatur).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of the speech acts criticizing the Indonesian Lawak Klub (ILK) program in Trans 7, the following conclusions can be drawn. 1) the strategy used to speak critically that is straightforward speech without blatant speech, speak frankly with positive politeness, speak frankly with negative politeness, speak vaguely, and speak silently. These five aspects are grouped into three themes, namely, (1) Pros and cons of death penalty (2) Indonesia like this, (3) Led by the digital era.

Based on the function that does not say criticize the Indonesian Lawak Klub (ILK) program in Trans 7, it can be seen from (1) Representative, (2) Directives, (3) Expressive, (4) Commissive, and (5) Declarative. These five aspects are grouped into three themes, namely, (1) Pros and cons of death penalty (2) Indonesia like this, (3) Led by the digital era.

The message is implied based on conversational implications or implicative statements. Implicative is about what might be interpreted, defined, or intended by the speaker. The implicature is divided into two (1) conventional implicatures that obtain meaning directly from the meaning of the word not from the principle of conversation. (2) implicature conversationali implication (pragmatic implication) that is meaning is more

varied because it depends on the context of the conversation. Conversational implicature as a pragmatic imitation contained in conversation and also as a violation of politeness principles.

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