



SPEECH ACTS BY KARNI ILYAS IN INDONESIA LAWYERS CLUB

(ILC) ‘KPK VS NOVANTO: BERPACU DENGAN WAKTU

Theresia Fransiska Sidabutar

Zainuddin

Busmin Gurning

English Applied Linguistics Program

Postgraduate Program-Universitas Negeri Medan

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ABSTRACT

This research deals with the using of speech acts in Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC): KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu. The objectives of this research were: (1) to investigate the types of speech acts used by Karni Ilyas in ILC “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”, (2) to describe the way of performing speech acts realized by Karni Ilyas, and (3) to explain the reasons why those types of speech acts are realized by Karni Ilyas. The research applied descriptive qualitative method. The source of data in this research was taken from Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu” video. The instrument used for collecting the data was the observation by recorded the utterances of Karni from seven parts of videos. The data were clauses contained of Speech Acts used by Karni. The findings of this study showed that: 1) There were three types of speech acts, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act that utilized by Karni Ilyas in his utterances when discussion with all the guests in Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”. The dominant types of speech act was illocutionary act and the dominant classification was directive. 2) There were two ways in performing speech act used by Karni, namely direct and indirect speech. Direct speech was more dominant than indirect speech. 3) There were four reasons why Karni using speech act, namely to actuate, to entertain, to stimulate, and to inform. The dominant was to actuate.

Keywords: Speech Acts, Karni Ilyas, Indonesia Lawyers Club

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INTRODUCTION

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 of the 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 analyzed utterances 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:

Karni Ilyas (KI): *Pemirsa kita lanjutkan diskusi kita. Sekarang saya mau ke Pak Hifzil Alim, Peneliti Pukat. Silahkan mas.*

(We continue our discussion. Now, I go to Mr. Hifdzil Alim, The Investigator at The Center of Anti-Corruption Studies from Gajah Mada University)

Hifdzil Alim (HA): *Baik..terima kasih*

(Okay. Thank you)

KI: *Apa tanggapannya atas pertanyaan-pertanyaan tadi?*

(How do you think of the questions?)

HA: *Yah, terima kasih bang Karni. Sebelumnya saya harus ucapkan dulu karna sepertinya saya yang paling muda disini.. hahaha.. Semua angkatan 50-an 60-an bang. Baik untuk menanggapi.* (Karni cut the conversation)

(Thank you, Mr. Karni. I think I am the youngest among you. All of you are my senior. Okay, I want to give ...)

KI: *Saor masih muda itu.*

(Saor is still young)

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.

This study investigated speech acts used by Karni Ilyas in Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) "*KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waku*" (Part 1-7) in Tv One. 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.

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] stated 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 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, 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.

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 Youtube video of Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) “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 clauses contained of speech acts used by Karni. 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.

This study is conducted by using qualitative research. According to reference [6], the data collected are in the form of words or picture rather than numbers.

In this research, the data were collected by using documentary sheets. The data are obtained by downloading the videos form Youtube.com. Next, watching the videos downloading, and transcribing the utterances into form of sentences. After all the utterances were transcribed into sentences, then they were analyzed based on the theory to answer the three research problems. In this research, the instrument used for

collecting data was the observation by transcribing Karni's utterances toward other participants.

The data in this research used reference 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: Berpacu dengan Waktu."

Then, Conclusion Drawing/Verification. In this step, it was done based on the dominant type of speech acts in the Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC): KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu". 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.

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

- A. There were three types of speech act that utilized by Karni Ilyas in his utterances when discussion with all of guests in Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) "KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu". They were locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In illocutionary act, there were four classifications found in Karni's utterances, such as assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. The dominant types of speech act found was illocutionary act. The dominant classification of the illocutionary was directive in the form of questioning.
- B. Each type of speech act in Karni's utterances had different way in performing speech act. In Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) "KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu", the researcher found two ways, direct and indirect speech. The dominant was direct speech.
- C. There were some reasons why Karni using speech act when discussing with all of the guests. They were to actuate, to entertain, to stimulate, and to inform. The dominant reason that Karni used during the discussion was to actuate. He used so many questions and make them answer all the questions to find the truth of

the matter. He had an authority to cut other when talking because he is the host of that program.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In analyzing the data, the data analysis was done in line with reference, 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

Types of Speech Act	Example
Locutionary Act	<i>Selamat malam bung Maqdir.</i> (video 1) (Good evening, Mr. Maqdir)
Illocutionary Act	<i>Apa tanggapannya atas pertanyaan-pertanyaan tadi?</i> (video 2) (How do you think for those questions?)
Perlocutionary Act	<i>Saor masih muda itu.</i> (video 2) (Saor is still young)

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, commissive, 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 performed	Acts	The Reason of using Speech Acts
1.	<i>Dia udah siap-siap saya liat</i>	Locutionary Act	Direct Statement	=>	To entertain
2.	<i>Ide dasarnya,, Ya.. tahun 81. Saya masih reporter.</i>	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.

Table 3. Speech Acts used by Karni

No.	Types of Speech Acts	The Ways for Performing Speech Act				The Reason of Using Speech Acts			
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Locutionary Act	9	8.9	Direct	99	98.02	To Actuate	67	66.3
2	Illocutionary Act	91	90.1	Indirect	2	1.9	To Stimulate	9	8.9
3	Perlocutionary Act	1	0.99				To Inform	22	21.8
							To Entertain	3	2.97
	Total	101	100		101	100		101	100

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 and the reasons of speech acts by reference.

CONCLUSION

This study was concerned with the use of speech acts by Karni as the host of Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”. 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. There were three types of speech act that utilized by Karni Ilyas in his utterances when discussion with all of guests in Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”. They were locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In illocutionary act, there were five classifications found in Karni’s utterances, such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. The dominant types of speech act found was illocutionary act. The dominant classification of the illocutionary was directive. Illocutionary act in the form of directive is the main key to get as much explanation from all the guests. During the discussion, Karni as the host always gave questions to all the guests, especially after they shared their opinions about the Novanto’s case. In the form of these questions, Karni got some informations.
2. Each type of speech act in Karni’s utterances had different way in performing speech act. In Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) “KPK vs Novanto: Berpacu dengan Waktu”, the researcher found two ways, direct and indirect speech. The direct speech used by Karni in the form of questions are expected to get information from all the guests.
3. There were four reasons why Karni using speech act when discussing with all of the guests. They were to actuate, to entertain, to stimulate, and to inform. The reason for using ‘to actuate’ helped Karni to get all the information from the experts of law, even from the lawyers of Novanto. The question gave by Karni made them revealed what they have known and the people/audiences who listened for their opinions could see the clarity of Novanto’s case.

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