



COMMISSIVE ELOCUTION SPEAKING ACTIONS ON TRADERS' SPEECH MARKET WIYONO PESAWARAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS IN INDONESIAN LEARNING IN SMA

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Abstract

The focus of this research discusses the types of commission illocutionary speech acts in the speech of traders at the Wiyono Market, Pesawaran and their interactions with Indonesian Language learning in high school. In this regard, this study aims to describe the types of commission illocutionary speech acts in the speech of traders at the Wiyono Market, Pesawaran and their interactions in Learning Indonesian in high school. The method used in this study is a qualitative description. The source of data in this study is the speech of traders at the Wiyono Market, Pesawaran. Data collection techniques used are observation, observation, and recording. The results of this study indicate that there are commissive illocutionary speech acts in Pasar Wiyono Pesawaran which include commissive illocutionary speech acts of vowing function consisting of two data, commissive illocutionary speech acts of promised function consisting of seventeen data, and commissive speech acts of offering function consisting of sixteen data. The utterances are delivered directly and indirectly with question mode, command mode, and news mode. Furthermore, the results of this study can be carried out on Indonesian Language learning on negotiating text material in class X SMA.

Keywords: *commissive speech acts, vows, offers, and promises*

Abstrak

Fokus penelitian ini membahas jenis-jenis tindak tutur ilokusi komisif pada tuturan pedagang di Pasar Wiyono Pesawaran dan implikasinya terhadap pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA. Sehubungan dengan itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis tindak tutur ilokusi komisif pada tuturan pedagang di Pasar Wiyono Pesawaran dan implikasinya pada pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini ialah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini ialah tuturan pedagang di Pasar Wiyono Pesawaran. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu teknik pengamatan, simak catat, dan perekaman. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tindak tutur ilokusi komisif di Pasar Wiyono Pesawaran yang meliputi tindak tutur ilokusi komisif fungsi berkaul terdiri atas dua data, tindak tutur ilokusi komisif fungsi menjanjikan terdiri atas tujuh belas data, dan tindak tutur ilokusi komisif fungsi menawarkan terdiri atas enam belas data. Tuturan tersebut disampaikan secara langsung dan tidak langsung dengan modus tanya, modus perintah, dan modus berita. Selanjutnya, hasil dari penelitian ini dapat di implikasikan terhadap pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia pada materi teks negosiasi di SMA kelas X

Kata kunci: *Tindak tutur komisif, berkaul, menawarkan, dan menjanjikan*



I. PRELIMINARY

Speech acts as an effort to achieve good communication. This is done to facilitate the realization of the act of communication by the speaker. The speaker performs an action usually asking for a relationship. It is this relationship that needs to be considered so that it fits the context and has meaning. Austin in Rusminto (2015) suggests the term speech act.

This illocutionary speech act conversation plays an important role in order to produce an action that will be carried out by a speaker. Illocutionary speech acts are classified into five types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Commissive acts are illocutionary speech acts that convey an utterance or action that states a vow, a promise, and an offer.

This research was conducted at the Wiyono Market, Pesawaran as a place of research. The market is a place where traders and buyers meet for buying and selling interactions. In this process, it gives rise to various variations of language speech as a means of communication to conduct transactions. This is because language is very

influential in realizing a good trading process. Trade will give an impression and create a happy mood if the process of using language has reciprocity. It is this process that keeps the trade going well and provides a boost. This trader performs speech events which have an important role in providing information and conveying the intent between the two parties to reach an agreement. Speech act events are related to interactions, because in this situation there can be many variations of utterances. Traders usually use certain ways to attract the attention of buyers, this usually causes various illocutionary speeches. In particular, commissive illocutionary speech. In this commissive utterance, speakers usually express utterances in various forms, namely: vows, promises, and offers. The speaker in this case uses direct speech or indirect speech, with the aim of providing benefits during transactions so that buyers get their own satisfaction with what they have purchased and traders get additional customers.

In relation to this, the author implies research with learning Indonesian in high school.

II. RESEARCH METHODS



The method used in this research is a qualitative method. This study aims to describe commissive illocutionary speech acts in the Wiyono Market Pesawaran and the data from the results of this study are implied in learning in high school. In this study, the results of utterances containing commissive speeches in the Wiyono Pesawaran Market were obtained. The data collection used in this study were observation techniques, note-taking techniques, and recording techniques and used data analysis using heuristic analysis.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion of research on commissive illocutionary speech acts in the Wiyono Market, Pesawaran and their implications for learning Indonesian in high school. This study describes the commissive illocutionary speech acts in the Wiyono Market, Pesawaran. The main focus of this research will be on commissive illocutionary speech acts in the Wiyono Market, Pesawaran, namely: the speech acts of taking vows, promising, and offering.

The commissive illocutionary speech acts obtained are in the form of vowing, promising, and offering speech acts.

These speech acts are conveyed directly or indirectly because they have their respective goals. In this commissive illocutionary speech act, the speaker uses this vow to give an agreement, if the request can be fulfilled or granted by the speech partner such as making a vow or a promise. In the commissive illocutionary act of taking vows, two data were obtained. The resulting speech is in the form of direct and indirect speech in the form of command mode and also news mode.

Furthermore, promising commissive illocutionary speech acts used in speech by speakers for the interlocutor are sure of what they say and believe in the speech. There are seventeen data that have been obtained using direct and indirect speech. In this speech use the command mode and news mode.

Then, the commissive illocutionary speech act offers to state something that has been chosen and purchased. In this study, it was found that the commissive speech data offered as many as sixteen data. The speech is in the form of direct speech and indirect speech that uses the question mode in each speech.



The results of the research obtained are the commissive illocutionary speech acts of vowing, promising, and offering. In the speech of each of these communication functions there are classified into direct and indirect speech. In each speech that will be discussed in this discussion, there are two data from the commissive taking vows and four data from the commissive promising and offering to be a representative of the discussion later for a more complete attached sheet.

4.2.1 Illocutionary utterances of commissive vows

This utterance is a speech that promises to do something, if the request is granted then it is the same as making a vow so that there is a reciprocal relationship in every action. In this vowed commissive illocutionary speech, only direct speech is found. This is because, the utterance is spoken directly in accordance with what was said by the speaker. This continuity speech is spoken with direct speech acts, because it is delivered with the same mode and meaning according to what is said. The following data shows the direct speech of the commissive illocutionary function of the vowel function;

Don't appreciate this, if it's expensive, I'll return your money! (Dt-14/L/KB-01/MP).

Speech Events

- a. Setting : Morning
- b. Participants : Buyers and traders
- c. Ends: Make a vow to the buyer
- d. Aqt Sequence : Making vows will return
- e. Key: Very enthusiastic and attracts buyers with a focused face and persuades buyers to buy the panties).
- f. Instrumentalities : Face to face
- g. Norms : Polite
- h. Genres: Conversation

The data Dt-14/L/KB-01/MP is an utterance of the commissive communication function of the vows.

The utterance is a commissive illocutionary speech act with a communication function with a vow of "don't take this for granted, if it's expensive, I'll return your money!".

This utterance is spoken to the speech partner to give a vow that he will return the money if the goods sold are expensive so that this speaker gives action to the speech partner.

The data is a classification of speech types, which are direct speech types, because the speech delivered by the speaker is directly spoken according to



his intention with the command mode, which is to directly give orders to the buyer when he gives a high price.

4.2.2 Commissive Illocutionary Speech Promising

This utterance is an utterance that is used to give ability. This utterance only contains direct speech using news and command modes. The following data shows the commissive illocutionary direct speech with a promising function.

Three thousand mustard greens, very good (Dt-02/L/KJ-01/MB).

Speech Events

- a. Setting : Morning
- b. Participants : Buyers and traders
- c. Ends : Promising buyers
- d. Aqt Sequence : Promising the mustard is very good
- e. Key : Spirit
- f. Instrumentalities : Face to face
- g. Norms : Polite
- h. Genres: Conversation

Data Dt-02/L/KJ-01/MB is a promising communication function speech. The utterance is a commissive illocutionary speech act with the communication function promising "three thousand mustard greens, very good!". This

utterance is pronounced as commissive promising because, the speaker can and says that the mustard greens are very good.

In the data, the classification of speech types is "three thousand mustard greens, very good!" is a type of direct speech because, this speech is conveyed without any other purpose. The utterances conveyed by the speaker are directly spoken in accordance with the expected action.

4.2.3 Commissive Illocutionary Offer

This utterance is a speech that is intended to point out and offer something to someone else so that person will buy it. This utterance only contains indirect speech using the question mode. The following data shows the indirect speech commissive illocutionary function offers.

Sawi or not? (Dt-01/TL/KM-01/MT)

Speech Events

- a. Setting : Morning
- b. Participants : Buyers and traders
- c. Ends : Offer buyers
- d. Aqt Sequence : Offers mustard
- e. Key : Spirit
- f. Instrumentalities : Face to face
- g. Norms : Polite
- h. Genres: Conversation



The data of Dt-01/TL/KM-01/MT is a commissive illocutionary speech act with the communication function of offering "mustard mustard or not?". This utterance is pronounced as a commissive offer because the speaker gives an utterance in the form of a choice. This choice is a medium to offer buyers whether they want to buy mustard greens.

In this data, the classification of speech types is "Must have you or not?" is a type of indirect speech because, the speaker expresses using the question mode. This utterance is a speech in the form of an offer because the trader offers whether to buy mustard greens. This speaker does not directly say what is in accordance with the meaning and meaning that composes it. Because, this speaker has another purpose from what he said, namely buying mustard greens, the speaker makes an offer by the speech partner.

Implications for Indonesian Language Learning in Senior High School

In this research, illocutionary speech acts can be implied in learning Indonesian in SMA (high school). In this study, there are material and language skills related to this study which are in accordance with

the 2013 curriculum. The 2013 curriculum contains language skills, namely speaking skills. These speaking skills are not always taught by educators to students, usually only a small part, because the 2013 curriculum is text-based. This text material is related to speaking skills and contains a text basis, namely negotiation text material. This material is contained in the syllabus in class X with basic competencies 3.11 Analyzing the content, structure (orientation, submission, offer, approval, closing) and language of the negotiating text. And 4.11 Constructing the negotiating text by paying attention to the content, structure (orientation, submission, offer, approval, closing) and language.

IV. CONCLUSION

In Wiyono Market, Pesawaran often uses commissive illocutionary speech. This utterance has many varieties that are used to communicate between traders and buyers. These utterances are expressed by speakers and their interlocutors in order to form interactive interactions during transactions so that they have a good effect. This speech data has implications for learning Indonesian in high school (high school) in negotiating text learning



materials. The data found to be used as an example of a conversation.

There are three classifications of commissive illocutionary utterances, namely commissive illocutionary utterances taking vows, promising, and offering. This commissive illocutionary utterance of vows is used to express a promise to do something. If the request is granted, it is like giving a vow, then it creates reciprocity when doing something. This utterance is always expressed in direct speech. Therefore, the speaker gives an agreement in the form of a vow as information about an object being said. This promising commissive illocutionary utterance is used by speakers to promise and provide the ability of all actions to make the speech partner believe and believe what is said so that the speech partner buys his merchandise. The utterances are expressed directly and indirectly using command mode and news mode. There is no question mode in this speech, more often using the command and news mode because it reveals something promising. This commissive illocutionary utterance of offering is used by speakers to make offers in order to give the intention to buy. The utterance is expressed directly

and indirectly. The mode that is often used in this speech is the question mode.

The link to learning in high school (SMA) is contained in the negotiating text learning material.

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