

A Study of English Texts on Buses and Vans of Padang City:

Speech Act Analysis

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Tesis ini membahas tentang penggunaan teks bahasa Inggris pada bus dan angkot di kota Padang. Adapun alasan pemilihan objek penelitian ini didasari oleh tren berbahasa Inggris yang marak ditemukan mengingat fungsinya sebagai *lingua franca* di era modern. Salah satu contoh fenomena ini adalah eksistensi teks ini pada bus dan angkot.

Teks bahasa Inggris “berjalan” ini merupakan data primer penelitian yang diambil melalui pemotretan langsung terhadap objek. Sedangkan data sekundernya adalah pendapat-pendapat responden yang dianggap representatif yang diambil melalui angket. Data ini, kemudian, dianalisis melalui metode padan pragmatik dengan teori Speech Act (yaitu *Locutionary*, *Illocutionary*, dan *Perlocutionary*) oleh John Searle. Untuk mengetahui dan mengelompokkan fungsi masing-masing teks tersebut, penulis menggunakan teori *types of speech act* yang dikemukakan oleh Levinson. Teori mengenai *Linguistic Imperialism* dan *Language Transfer* juga akan mendukung analisis pada tesis ini. Tesis ini dipresentasikan melalui metode deskriptif-kualitatif.

Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Fungsi Ekspresif adalah fungsi yang dominan, diikuti oleh fungsi direktif, deklaratif, dan representatif. Dampak psikologis si pemilik kendaraan adalah untuk kelihatan edukatif, percaya diri dan trendi. Mayoritas responden mengungkapkan adanya hubungan peningkatan pendapatan dengan eksistensi teks.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Language is one of media used by human being to communicate each other in the society. Hall (in Turner 1990: 75) states that language is the institution whereby humans communicate and speak each other by means of habitually used oral-auditory arbitrary symbols. He treats language as a pure human institution and the term "institution" explicitly introduces that the language which is part of that society's culture.

English, one of the most popular language in the world has put itself as the necessity of most people, even being the needs – desire of mastering the language, job requirement, until the need of exciting hobby. Recently, the language develops rapidly – not only inside English mother tongue countries (like England, United States, Australia, and New Zealand) but also outside them. English has spread out. Later, English is spoken more than 400 million people in all around the world. The language only stridden by Chinese language that is spoken by more than 1,2 billion people.

Since English imperialized any lands around the world, indirectly they implanted their own ideology, values, even their cultures in their colonized countries (including their language, English). The case was related

to Linguistic Imperialism which basically began as the ideology issues from European countries in 16 – 20 century. The essence of the action was how to enforce such stereotype to their colonized countries so that there had to be boundaries occurred between them. Even though England was not alone to do such action – beside Spain, Portugal, Germany, and Italia – but it should be regarded that English succeeded the most politically.

The explanation above proposed two groups of language. They are the dominating language and dominated language. Clearly, Calvet (1974:54) in his thought proposed them as the *dominant* and *dominated language*. In this case, English took role as the first mentioned that also encouraged the appearance of *linguicism* that was a process of inserting of one language features to another (or others) as purpose to legitimate and influence the inserted one.

And English had succeeded to take role as the dominant language that had influenced its dominated language. This was called as English Linguistic Imperialism as defined as the dominance of English which is maintained and asserted by establishment and continuous reconstruction structural and cultural in inequalities between English and other languages.

Simply, the usage of English has reached the top level of its use in outside of English countries as this language indirectly influences and encourages people to use it whether it is in active or in passive action, whether it is in oral or writing.

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

The analysis of English text of vans and buses in Padang remains some points to conclude. A fact that the tendency of van owner as the text writer to choose English linguistic units are an indicator that English is supreme than Indonesian (as the native language). Sense of being cool, educated, and confident person are the signs of their pride to prior English language.

In this case, the mechanism of *anglocentricity*, an action to adopt English norms and value included the linguistic matters, runs successfully. The phenomena puts English language as superior one then dominates the native language. In contrast, Indonesian language is accounted as the dominated one. Simply, researcher finds that English takes position as the *dominant language* and Indonesian as the *dominated language*.

In the analysis of form of text (*locutionary*) that is taken from the sample, the researcher finds various text constructions in the view of completeness. They are the text in single word, phrase, and sentence. Whole offer the correct construction and incorrect ones.

Illocutionary of the texts also serve various functions. The "basic" purpose of business, which is directive function; commonly, to influence people to get in to the bus or van must be the main function. But some statements said by text writer also

refer to expressive and declarative function. Even expressive is admitted as the greatest number.

The impacts occurred after the texts (*perlocutionary*) also propose many kinds of effect whether in the psychology of the text writer or the impact on the income. Most of them allege that since the texts are displayed, the income is boosted. The text is assumed as the interest stimulator. Many passengers agree to the statement but some deny it. The “deniers” affirms that the factors of why they get in to the bus or van are: hurry-up to business of back home, the cool music, safety, and comfortable atmosphere inside them.

The following table is drawn to help visualizing the findings: