

The Utterances Used in the Engagement Procession in Wanar Village, Pucuk, Lamongan

Diaz Daita Laras¹, Deny Kuswahono^{2*}, Dewanto³, Yulis Setyowati⁴

¹ Universitas Wijaya Putra. e-mail: diazdaita10@gmail.com

² Universitas Wijaya Putra. e-mail: denykuswahono@uwp.ac.id

³ Universitas Wijaya Putra. e-mail: dewanto@uwp.ac.id

⁴ Universitas Wijaya Putra. e-mail: yulissetyowati@uwp.ac.id

* corresponding author

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords: engagement procession; speech act; utterances; Wanar village DOI: http://dx.doi.org/xxxx.xxx.xxx/jesscom.vvvv Submitted: 12 Oct 2024; Revised: 26 Oct 2024; Accepted: 2 Nov 2024; Published: 30 Dec 2024 How to cite: Laras, D.D., Kuswahono, D., Dewanto, Setyowati, Y. (2024). The Utterances Used in the Engagement Procession in Wanar Village, Pucuk, Lamongan. <i>Journal of English Studies and Business Communication</i>, 1(2), 46-51. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/xxxx.xxx.xxx/jesscom.vvvv	<i>This research delves into the examination of three types of speech acts (assertive, directive, and expressive) that are evident in the engagement processions held in Wanar village, Pucuk, Lamongan. The primary aim of this research is to provide a comprehensive explanation of the various speech acts employed during the engagement ceremonies by utilizing a descriptive qualitative approach. The data collection process entails recording and observing the speeches delivered by the participants throughout the engagement procession. Descriptive notes are meticulously taken to document all the speeches, while reflective notes are utilized to offer insightful interpretations of the conversations, based on Searle's speech act theory. There were several speeches used by speakers at the time of the engagement procession event that researchers found. There were thirteen assertive speech acts expressed by speakers, four directive speech acts, and only one expressive speech act. There was no declarative speech act since these actions are often committed by someone who is within the institutional framework and permitted to do so.</i>

License



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

1. INTRODUCTION

Language, as a powerful tool for human communication, goes beyond merely conveying information or ideas. The act of speaking involves more than the literal meaning of words; it encompasses the speaker's intentions, the context, and the receiver's interpretation. One of the essential aspects of language is pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study which delves into the ways individuals use language to perform various actions beyond simple utterances. Understanding speech acts is crucial in comprehending the intricacies of communication and the underlying social dynamics that influence human interaction (Anggraini, 2018).

The proposal culture in Lamongan, East Java, reflects the depth of Javanese cultural values and the importance of family consent in marriage. This moment is not only the beginning of the marriage bound, but also a form of respect for the cultural heritage that has existed for centuries. The utterances used in cultural custom can be investigated using pragmatics.

Searle (1969) stated that pragmatics is a linguistic science that investigates the relationship between language meanings and comprehension from context and out-of-language situations. Pragmatics is derived from a language situation, there is a relationship between comprehension and context. This understanding can also be improved. The language is with the meaning of speech so that partners speech can comprehend the meaning of speech better (Ayu et al., 2023).

Pragmatics investigates the relationship between language and the context that underlies the exposition of language comprehension. One of the aspects examined in pragmatic studies is speech acts. A speech act is a person's ability to perform an utterance that conveys a message corresponding to a certain situation. A speech act can also be defined as an activity carried out by the speaker towards the listener using language as a means of communication (Pratiwi & Puspitasari, 2023). This can be seen based on the meaning of the language. Taught by the speaker what it appears like when saying a word or sentence to the opponent of his speech, so that understanding the context of the language can be gained from the process. Speakers and speech partners are communicating with one another (Bastian, 2022).

Speaking is one of the activities with a social dimension, and like other social activities, it can only be carried out when there are other parties involved. In speaking, humans have different speech purposes depending on what the speaker intends to convey. The most common error in speaking is the mistake in interpreting the meaning of the utterance. This is because the purpose of the utterance conveyed by the speaker often differs from what is understood by the listener (Suryawin et al., 2022). One aspect that greatly influences the success of speaking activities is the speaker's understanding of the importance of speech acts. A speech act is the product of an utterance spoken by a speaker to a listener, where the utterance contains a specific intent and purpose (Usani et al., 2021). The understanding of the importance of speech acts arises because, in uttering something, the speaker does not merely state an utterance, but there are other purposes accompanying the utterance. In pragmatics, there are terms such as locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The difference between these three types of speech acts lies in the function and purpose of the speech act. Besides functioning to say or inform something, utterances can also be used to do something (Mahardika et al., 2022).

In building the communication, the speaker mainly creates the utterances by intending the meaning and the hearer merely infers to the speaker's meaning. Searle (1969) mentioned that the speaker will perform five basic actions in speaking such as ensure the hearer about the information that the speaker believe in (representative), expressing someone's feelings (expressive), asking the hearer to do something (directive), committing to do specific action in the future (commissive) and making the someone's world into the external situation (declarative) (Amalia et al., 2021).

Speech act is an action performed based on utterances. What the speakers say to the hearer can contain various meanings. It is classified into three categories, namely: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary acts are speech acts related to saying something, illocutionary acts are speech acts related to actions concerning saying something, and a perlocutionary act is a speech act that has an effect or result because of an action in saying something (Sumanari et al., 2021). People often do not realize that they are very close to speech acts in daily life. Simply, when people have conversations with each other, that is related to speech act. Besides, we can also find various types of speech acts in various media, such as movies, short stories, comics, and so on.

In detail, (Bafadal, 2019) stated that locutionary act is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. When the speaker uses his/her organ of speech to produce utterance, then, indirectly there is the locutionary act in his/her utterance. In the other words, locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using his/her organ of speech to produce utterances. The moment when the utterance is being said by the speaker by using the organ of speech is called locutionary act. Locutionary acts are the production of utterances, with a particular intended structure, meaning and reference. In other words, locutionary acts ideal with linguistic meaning or grammatical (or phonological) form of an utterance. This kind of speech acts is also called as the act of saying something.

Illocutionary act is an act performed by speakers in saying something (with an appropriate intention and in an appropriate context), rather than by virtue of having produced a particular effect by saying something. This type of speech act is also called as the act of doing something. The purpose of expression and the speaker's specific purpose are called as locutionary force or locutionary function. In every utterance, there must be function in it. The function which is found in the utterances is called the illocutionary act. The utterance is not only a statement but it also binds the speaker to what s/he has just said (Tumimomor et al., 2020).

Perlocutionary act is an act which depends on the production of a specific effect. This effect is produced by the hearer. This type of speech act is also called as the act of affecting someone. In perlocutionary act, there is an influence effect because the speaker tries to influence the hearer to do what he or she wants to do. This is called as perlocutionary effect (Arifah et al., 2024). Those three acts can occur in an utterance. This classification of speech acts is based on the syntactic and semantic aspects of an utterance. In other words, it is the relation between literal sentence meaning and intended speakers meaning (Gustary, 2022).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Understanding and learning an item of research and the objective of the study are influenced by research methodologies. The qualitative approach is a good approach because it allows you to evaluate the problems and topics presented in detail (Alifah et al., 2023). This is an in-depth research approach focused on in-depth understanding and interpretation of phenomena, contexts, and social relationships, with emphasis on the meaning given by the research subject, usually through the collection of non-numerical data such as interviews, observations, and text analysis. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1998), a qualitative approach is a research method that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral data regarding the subjects of the research being researched. The qualitative approach is a good approach because it allows you to evaluate the problems and topics presented in detail and in detail (Anabokay et al., 2022).

Data sources in this research were drawn from an engagement procession in Wanar village Pucuk Lamongan, in accordance with the reality of the situation. The objects of the study were chosen after the researcher examined the study's environment including ensuring that the engagement procession occurred. Researchers analysed engagement procession in Wanar village Pucuk Lamongan. The data were collected by listening and recording the spontaneous speech appeared. The data were analysed in accordance with Searle's (1969) assertive, directive, and expressive speech acts and the researchers drew the conclusions.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Findings

There were several speeches used at the time of the engagement procession event that researchers found, namely, thirteen assertive speech acts, four directive speech acts, and one expressive speech act. Those speech acts are presented in tables below. There was no declarative speech act since these actions are often committed by someone who is within the institutional framework and permitted to do so. They are regarded as institutional rather than human behaviors.

Table 1. Assertive speech acts used in the engagement procession in Wanar Village

Datum	Speech conveyed	English translation
1	"ing dinten niki[MENIKA]"	in this day.
2	"kulo dugi[RAWUH]"	we were present.
3	"wonten tengah tengahing keluwargi bapak ibu"	in the middle of the family of ladies and gentlemen.
4	"salajengipun kula ugi kajeng sanjngaken[NGATURAKEN] maksud utawi hajad saking (nama mempelai wanita)"	Furthermore, I also want to convey the intention or desire of (name of the bride)
5	"ijinkan kula makili (nami[ASMA] mempelai)"	Let me represent (name of the bride)
6	"sanjngaken[NGATURAKEN] niat tulus kangge[KAGEM] nglamar putra bapak /ibu"	convey my sincere intention to propose to your son.
7	"kangge puniku maksud lan tujuwan dugi[RAWUH] kita ing dinten niki"	Because that is the main reason we are here today.
8	"kalih[kaliyan] nampi lamaran puniki[MENIKA]"	By accepting this proposal.
9	"namung ingkang angsal kita sanjngaken[ATURAKEN] kalih bapak/ibu"	This is all we have to say to you ladies and gentlemen.
10	"sinambi ngentosi sambutan [KEPUTUSAN] bpak/ibu"	While waiting for decision.
11	"wonten tutur tembung ingkang kirang kersa dihati"	If there are any words used that are not heart-pleasing.
12	'kados puniku[MENIKA] ugi hantaran ingkang kita bekta'	The deliveries we carry
13	'wonten kadaripun dados wujud keseriusan manah kita sakluwargi'	The delivery we make also reflects the seriousness.

Table 2. Directive speech acts used in the engagement procession in Wanar Village

Data	Speech conveyed	English translation
14	"lebet silaturahmi"	In order to <i>silaturahmi</i> /social gathering.
15	'kanggi kenal siji karo liya luwih cedhak'	to get to know each other more closely
16	"mugi-mugi bapak lan ibu"	I hope that all of you
17	"kajeng[KERSA] meridhoi niat lare[PUTRI] kita"	would be happy to fulfil the wishes of our kid.

Table 3. Expressive speech acts used in the engagement procession in Wanar Village

Data	Speech conveyed	English translation
18	"pangapunten menawi lebet sanjngaken[NGATURAKEN]"	We apologize if we mispronounce or misword.

3.2. Discussion

Assertive speech acts are those that describe states or events by stating, asserting, informing, complaining, characterizing, forecasting, and agreeing. Table 1 contains speech acts that have the function of stating. Stating occurs when a speaker communicates something definitively and explicitly through conversation. To convey information, impart knowledge, express beliefs, and discuss reality, assertive speech acts are used. The application of the act of speaking is critical for conveying information and developing mutual understanding between speaker and listener.

This is clearly shown in Datum 5, Datum 6, Datum 7, and Datum 13. Datum 5 is a sentence that states the function or position of the speaker. Datum 6 expresses the true purpose or the main reason for the speaker's visit with their family. Datum 7 shows an affirmation of the main reason for the visit. Datum 13 indicates seriousness demonstrated by the delivery of specific stuff which is characteristic of Javanese culture. Based on its context, the delivery of specific stuff is intended to express seriousness to propose. As a note, in Kabupaten Lamongan, the engagement procession, which serves as a preliminary proof of commitment before marriage, is proposed by the bride's family, unlike in other areas which it is usually proposed by the bridegroom's family.

Directive speech act is a type of speech act used by speakers to persuade others to do something. This type of speaking act serves a purpose, such as commanding, ordering, requesting, demanding, inquiring, and so on. The authority to offer orders to the hearer is referred to as commanding. Sentence constructions in imperative speech acts frequently use command forms such as infinitive verbs or command sentences beginning with modal verbs. Table 2 contains speech acts that have the function of requesting. Adjusted to Javanese customs and culture, those requests are conveyed in a refined and courteous manner.

Datum 14, the word *silaturahmi* (social gathering), is very distinctive and characterizes Indonesian culture, especially Javanese culture. The word can function as both a noun and a verb. According to the KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia), as a noun, the word means brotherhood or friendship. As a verb, it means to establish ties of brotherhood or friendship. Based on its context, the *silaturahmi* manner in Datum 14 is intended to establish ties of brotherhood when two families are united by the bonds of engagement and marriage.

Datum 15, the sentence *kanggi kenal siji karo liya luwih cedhak* (to get to know each other more closely), is something that shows the character of Indonesian people and culture. Datum 15 is still closely related to Datum 14, i.e. the word *silaturahmi* (social gathering). The habit of Indonesian people is to establish friendship or kinship even with new acquaintances. Greeting others is common among Indonesians. Therefore, the sentence in Datum 15 is considered as directive speech act, as persuading or encouraging others to form friendships or brotherhood is not assumed as intrusive to someone's privacy in Indonesia. Based on the context, as in Datum 14, Datum 15 is also intended to establish ties of brotherhood – not only friendship – because getting to know each other can be closer through bonds of brotherhood.

Expressive speech acts express how the speaker feels. It can take the shape of a statement of pleasure, displeasure, or likes, as well as an expression of thanks, apology, and so on. This expressive example has the function of pleasure ranging ahead of time. The speaker's main purpose in an expressive speech act is to convey their feelings to the listener. The listener may then reply with sympathy, understanding, or even assistance in overcoming the speaker's bad feelings. Datum 18 also characterizes the habits of Indonesian people, namely, apologizing to others even when they did not do anything wrong. Therefore, Datum 18 is considered a type of expressive speech act.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on findings and discussion, it can be concluded that there were three types of speech acts found in engagement processions in Wanar village, Pucuk, Lamongan, namely: assertive, directive and expressive. The conclusion about speech is that speech or oral

communication is an important aspect of everyday human interaction. Speech is not only used to convey information, but also as a tool to express emotions, opinions, and social relationships. It is important to understand the context around speech in order to interpret the message correctly. Context includes who is speaking, to whom, where, when, and about what.

REFERENCES

- Alifah, H., Probowati, Y., & Kuswahono, D. (2023). Representation Type of Hierarchy of Needs By Christian Grey in Fifty Shades Movie. *EL2J: English Language and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 34–43. <https://doi.org/10.38156/el2j.v2i1.19>
- Amalia, F., Hidayat, D. N., & Alek, A. (2021). Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis in Nadhira Afifa's Speech as A Student Speaker at Harvard Graduation 2020. *Aksis: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 5(1), 50–64. <https://doi.org/10.21009/aksis.050106>
- Anabokay, Y. M., Langkameng, O. A., Kale, M. B., & Faggidae, M. (2022). Speech Act Analysis in the Talk Show Hitam Putih on Trans 7. *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Pendidikan*, 5(1), 13–21. <http://ejournal.upg45ntt.ac.id/index.php/ciencias/index>
- Anggraini, A. E. (2018). Analisis Tindak Tutur (Speech Act) Pada Percakapan Antara Tetangga Dekat. *Journal of Language Learning and Research*, 1(1).
- Arifah, N., Salija, K., & Abdullah, A. (2024). Speech Act Analysis of Teacher Talk in EFL Classroom. *ARRUS Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 4(2), 232–240. <https://doi.org/10.35877/soshum2524>
- Ayu, I., Trisna, A., & Patni, A. (2023). Speech Act Analysis in The Lion King (2019) Film. *Jurnal Penelitian Mahasiswa Indonesia*, 3(2).
- Bafadal, M. F. (2019). Speech Acts Analysis in College Discourse At the English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Mataram in Academic Year 2016/2017. *Linguistics and Elt Journal*, 10(2), 1. <https://doi.org/10.31764/leltj.v10i2.789>
- Bastian, M. (2022). Analisis Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Dalam Novel Proelium Karya Febrialdi. R. *Jurnal Piktorial*, 4(1), 25.
- Gustary, D. T. (2022). Speech Act Analysis In Zootopia Movie. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa*, 11(1), 153–166. <https://doi.org/10.31571/bahasa.v11i1.4176>
- Mahardika, G., Mustafa, M. N., & Sinaga, M. (2022). *Illocutionary speech act in the movie rudy habibie*. 4, 1–9.
- Pratiwi, H. R., & Puspitasari, N. A. (2023). Expressive Speech Act in Gara-gara Warisan Film by Muhadkly Acho: a Study on Searle Theory (Tindak Tutur Ekspresif dalam Film Gara-Gara Warisan Karya Muhadkly Acho: Kajian Teori Searle). *Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 6(2), 378–392. <https://jurnal.umk.ac.id/index.php/kredo/index>
- Sumanari, N. W. R., Ramendra, D. P., & Mahendrayana, G. (2021). An Analysis of Speech Acts in Merry Riana : Mimpi Sejuta Dollar Movie. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Undiksha*, 9(1), 69. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jpbi.v9i1.34189>
- Suryawin, P. C., Wijaya, M., & Isnaini, H. (2022). Tindak Tutur (Speech Act) dan Implikatur dalam Penggunaan Bahasa. *Sinar Dunia: Jurnal Riset Sosial Humaniora Dan Ilmu Pendidikan*, 1(3), 34–41. <https://doi.org/10.58192/sidu.v1i3.130>
- Tumimomor, C. T., Imbang, D., & Kalangi, L. M. V. (2020). Speech Acts Dalam Serial Tv Game of Thrones: Kajian Pragmatik. *Kajian Linguistik*, 7(2), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.35796/kaling.7.2.2019.28225>
- Usani, R., Auzar, & Charlina. (2021). *the Illocutionary Speech Act in Interaction Between Traders To Buyers in the Market Panam Kecamatan Tampan Pekanbaru City*.