

Assertive Action in Indonesian Debate Competition 2019

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ABSTRAK

Siswa harus diarahkan untuk mengekspresikan diri secara positif terutama dalam hal mengungkapkan pendapat dan ide karena siswa memiliki berbagai macam potensi positif dan ide cemerlang yang dapat dijadikan sebagai saran alternatif, terutama mengenai masalah yang dialami Indonesia saat ini. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis tindak tutur asertif, bentuk dan fungsinya dalam Lomba Debat Bahasa Indonesia 2019. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan metode analisis isi. Subjek penelitian yang diteliti adalah video lomba debat dengan objek data berupa tuturan yang menunjukkan bentuk tindak tutur asertif. Teknik dan prosedur pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah dokumentasi, rekaman, dan transkrip. Teknik yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data yaitu analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Analisis terhadap temuan menunjukkan bahwa kalimat berita sebagai bentuk tindak tutur asertif memiliki intensitas tertinggi sebesar 77,85%, kalimat perintah 12,14%, dan kalimat tanya 10%. Kemudian menyatakan sebagai fungsi tindak tutur asertif yang memiliki intensitas tertinggi sebesar 26,42%, menunjukkan 22,14%, menginformasikan 17,14%, menyarankan 10,71%, dan menegaskan 10,71%. Penelitian ini direkomendasikan untuk menambah wawasan masyarakat umum, sebagai pertimbangan bahan ajar tindak tutur asertif di tingkat perguruan tinggi dan menengah.

ABSTRACT

Students must be directed to express themselves positively, especially in expressing opinions and ideas, because they have a wide range of positive potential and bright pictures that can be used as alternative suggestions, especially regarding the problems currently experienced by Indonesia. This study analyzes assertive speech acts, forms, and functions in the 2019 Indonesian Debate Competition. This research is descriptive qualitative research using content analysis methods. The research subject under study was a debate competition video with the data object in the form of utterances showing the structure of assertive speech acts. This study's data collection techniques and procedures are documentation, recordings, and transcripts. The technique used to analyze the data is descriptive qualitative analysis. The findings show that news sentences as assertive speech acts have the highest intensity at 77.85%, imperative sentences at 12.14%, and interrogative sentences at 10%. Then states as a function of influential speech acts, which has the highest power of 26.42%, shows 22.14%, informs 17.14%, suggests 10.71%, and confirms 10.71%. This research is recommended to add to the general public's insight as a consideration of teaching materials for assertive speech acts at the tertiary and secondary levels.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the midst of Indonesia's current condition, there are so many aspirations of the community that demand significant changes in various aspects of life. And it certainly requires the right space so that aspirations can be conveyed (Qohar et al., 2021; Valencia-Naranjo & Robles-Bello, 2017). Likewise in the sphere of education. Students should be directed to express themselves positively, especially in terms of expressing opinions and ideas because students have various kinds of positive potential and bright ideas that can be used as alternative suggestions, especially regarding problems experienced by Indonesia today (Pramana et al., 2021; Rahayu & Sukardi, 2021; Schles & Robertson, 2019). One of the activities that can provide space for students to express their ideas and opinions is through debate activities. Debate is an activity of arguing between two or more parties, in discussing and deciding problems and differences (Anisah & Suntara, 2020; Lan & Lam, 2020). Debate is basically arguing between individuals or groups of

people, with the aim of achieving victory for one party (Dantas & Cunha, 2020; Rediasih et al., 2019). Based on the opinion of the two experts, it can be concluded that debate is a very appropriate and strategic space for students to convey their aspirations, develop thinking skills and hone their speaking skills. Debate can also provide beneficial contributions for students in their social life in the community.

Indonesian Language Debate Competition (LDBI) is a debate competition for high school students who have talent and interest in debating to choose the best participants. These students will be facilitated to develop the ability to argue, solve problems, and convey opinions in a systematic and interesting manner (Anisah & Suntura, 2020; Suraya et al., 2019). All of these activities are expected to be able to build the capacity of Indonesia's young generation to actively participate in democracy and global relations. The activity which was held on August 13-18 2019 in Banjarmasin City aims to train high school students to be accustomed to thinking creatively and analytically, being able to communicate effectively and conveying arguments in public in good Indonesian. Someone in saying a sentence does not merely say something with the pronunciation of the sentence, because in the pronunciation of a sentence someone also acts on something (Lan & Lam, 2020; Wagu & Riko, 2020). Likewise the speech delivered in the 2019 Indonesian Language Debate Competition (LDBI). Through this paper, the researcher tries to understand more deeply the assertive utterances spoken at the 2019 Indonesian Language Debate Competition (LDBI). The approach used is to review various statements in the debate competition (Rediasih et al., 2019; Triana et al., 2016). It is a speech act approach. Because this paper examines oral discourse from a speech act perspective, the theory needed in this analysis is of course the speech act theory.

Classifies speech acts into three types of action, namely, the act of informing or stating something called a locutive act, the act of wanting the speech partner to do something is called an illocutionary act, and the act of influencing the speech partner or requiring a reaction or effect or certain results of speech partners which are called perlocution acts (Andewi & Waziana, 2019; Azizah et al., 2019). In illocutionary acts, there are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech acts (Aryanto, 2020; Nuryanti, 2019). Assertive speech acts are speech acts that involve the speaker on the truth of the proposition being expressed. Unlike other illocutionary speech acts, assertive or representative speech acts are forms of speech that function to state, inform, suggest, show, and affirm. Assertive speech acts can be found in events of everyday life, including in debate activities such as in the 2019 Indonesian language debate competition. Communications built on the 2019 Indonesian language debate competition are expressed through conversations between participants. The conversation is in the form of a discussion, exchanging arguments and refuting the arguments of the opponents. The conversation can be analyzed using a pragmatic approach. Besides that, one of the most important things in pragmatic interpretation of conversation, the concept that connects the meaning of conversation with context is the concept of a speech act (Haselow, 2021; Lomotey & Csajbok-Twerefou, 2021).

The Indonesian language debate competition in 2019 has assertive speech acts that show a relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor in various sentence forms. This appears as in the following speech. "Here I am, Aisya Isnani, as the first speaker of the Government Team, stated that I strongly agree with the motion given that this council believes that developing countries should implement the Filial Responsibility Law." The speech is a form of assertive speech acts in the form of news sentences with the function to inform and state. The assertiveness that emerged at that time was an information and statement conveyed by the first speaker of the government team. When viewed from the aspect of the speech sentence form is a news sentence. It can be seen that the speech is in the form of news sentences used by the first speaker of the government team to inform information to other debate participants. Meanwhile, the verb "to state" which is used by the speaker in the speech makes it clear that the news sentence serves to state something, namely the approval of the first speaker from the government team to the motion given in the debate. The reason researchers chose the Indonesian language debate competition in 2019, is because there are many assertive speech acts that include forms and functions found in Indonesian language debate competitions so that it is interesting to research and describe clearly. And also, debate activities as a forum that trains students to hone their skills speaking, and can improve students' academic abilities through reading and understanding activities, because students will read a lot and find out information to be used as argument material in debate activities. The purpose of this study is to gain a deeper understanding of assertive speech acts, their forms and functions in the 2019 Indonesian Language Debate Competition.

2. METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative research using content analysis method. The research subject studied was a video debate competition with the data object in the form of speech indicating the form of assertive speech acts. The research object is then analyzed using content analysis with a

qualitative approach. The data in this study are in the form of assertive speech acts which are grouped based on the form of assertive speech, namely the form of news, questions, and orders as well as the functions of assertive speech, namely the function of stating, showing, suggesting, informing, and affirming. Meanwhile, the data source for this research is a video Indonesian debate competition 2019 with the motion, "This Council Believes That Developing Countries Should Implement Filial Responsibility Law." Meanwhile, the data collection techniques and procedures used in this study are (1) documentation, namely evidence of the 2019 Indonesian language debate competition, (2) recording, namely the 2019 Indonesian language debate competition video downloaded from YouTube so that the data can be observed in an online manner. repeated to reinforce and analyze the data that has been collected, (3) transcripts, transcribe data to research data sources that have been downloaded to facilitate data collection and analysis.

This study uses data analysis procedures using the theory which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Miles et al., 2014). Furthermore, to assist the categorization process in selecting, simplifying, and analyzing, an analysis table is used based on the criteria previously formulated in the literature review. In order to obtain correct findings and interpretations regarding the application of assertive speech acts in the 2019 Indonesian language debate competition, theoretical triangulation is carried out as stated by Glasser and Strauss and logical triangulation by Corbin. Theoretical triangulation is done by confirming the results of the analysis with several theories as described in Chapter II. The aim is to gain credibility of the research findings. Logical triangulation is done by confirming the results of data analysis to peers. The confirmation results can be used to increase the accuracy and reliability of the data analysis results from the conclusions of this study. Thus, the bias in data analysis that allows researchers to do so can be reduced.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The data analyzed in this study were assertive speech acts, form and function in the 2019 Indonesian language debate competition. To find these data, researchers analyzed research data in the form of speeches from debate participants. In this case, the data obtained are all the speeches of the participants in the debate competition, namely when the first speaker of the government team began to speak until the presentation of conclusions at the end of the session by representatives of the government team and the opposition team. The speech was then categorized based on the form and function of assertive speech acts. The total number of assertive speech acts found was 140 data. The speech is then filtered into two special categories, namely assertive speech acts based on the form of the speech and assertive speech acts based on the function of the speech. First, the data found on assertive speech acts according to their form are sorted from the highest number to the least in the form of 109 assertive speech acts. is a news sentence, 17 is a command sentence, and 14 is an interrogative sentence. Second, the data found in assertive speech acts according to their function are sorted from the highest number to the least in the form of 37 assertive speech acts which function to declare, 31 assertive speech acts function to show, 24 assertive speech acts function to inform, 15 assertive speech acts serve to suggest, 14 assertive speech acts serve to affirm, one assertive speech act serves to be proud.

Speech acts based on sentence suitability make each sentence determine the form of a speech act. There are various kinds of speech acts in the form of news sentences, interrogative sentences, and command sentences. The following is an explanation of the various forms of speech acts found in the 2019 Indonesian language debate competition. A news sentence is a sentence whose function is to tell something to others so that the response expected is only in the form of attention as reflected in the eye that shows attention (Ramlan, 2005). If delivered orally, the news sentence is marked with a flat or neutral intonation. The following is an explanation of the findings of news sentences found in the 2019 Indonesian language debate competition. First, "In Indonesia this discourse has not yet been determined". The above speech is a news sentence form. This sentence was spoken by Aisya Isnani to inform the other debate participants that the Filial Responsibility Law is a policy that has not been implemented in Indonesia. Thus, based on the characteristics of the form, it is clear that the utterance is a declarative sentence. Second, "Well, a developing country is a country that is not yet developed or is still in the stage or process towards an advanced country." The sentence "... a developing country is a country that is not yet developed or is still in the stage or process of moving towards a developed country." This is the information conveyed by the first speaker of the government team regarding what is meant by developing countries. This information was conveyed to other debate participants, especially the opposition team. Thus it is clear that the speech is a declarative sentence.

Interrogative sentences as a form of verbs or sentences used to express questions (Kridalaksana, 2001). On the other hand, it is stated that what is meant by an interrogative sentence is a sentence that contains the meaning of a question. The following is an example of an interrogative sentence in the 2019 Indonesian debate competition. First, "Is two million five hundred rupiah here enough to support three people in one month?". The above speech is an interrogative sentence which is marked by the question word "what". The question sentence was delivered by the first speaker of the opposition team after showing an example, namely the UMR in South Kalimantan which amounted to two million five hundred thousand rupiah. The question sentence was spoken with the intention of questioning the government team as the party who agreed with the application of the Filial Responsibility Law in a developing country like Indonesia, whether the monthly income of two million five hundred thousand rupiah would be enough if it had to pay for the life of the child with his family plus his parents. The presence of the question word "whether" makes it clear that the speech is an interrogative sentence.

Second, "When else will we advance ourselves with better applications in the future?". The sentence above was spoken by the first speaker of the government team. The question sentence which is marked with the question word "when" is the speaker's affirmation that as a developing country which in terms of character has been considered good by other countries, if it is added to applying the Filial Responsibility Law, now is the right time for Indonesia from a country. developed into a developed country. The use of the question word "when" in the sentence clearly shows that the speech is an interrogative sentence or an interrogative sentence. Third, imperative sentence. An imperative is a form of sentence or verb to express an order or obligation or prohibition to carry out an action. A command sentence as a sentence that contains an order or request for someone else to do something, as the person who ordered it wanted. The following are examples of command sentences in the Indonesian language debate competition in 2019. "Before that, we must examine what our motion means today, which is that the council believes that developing countries should implement this policy." The above speech is a command sentence form with a function to show. The first speaker from the opposition team asked the debate participants to review the intent of the motion under debate. The order was intended because the opposition team considered that based on the speech or arguments presented by the government team, it was stated that the government team did not clearly understand the intent of the debate motion. Thus, it is clear that the speech is a command sentence. "Again, the second speaker here ignores the 7 million unemployed in Indonesia who have not been able to work, 7 million of which are dominated by non-productive age. So here I please. "

The speech "... I please" is an imperative sentence for granting permission. In the speech, the second speaker from the opposition team invited the government team to deliver an interruption before the second speaker from the opposition team continued his team's argument. With the word "please" in the speech, it is clear that the speech is an imperative sentence. The utterance function of stating is a speech or expression to inform someone. The following is an example of the function stated in the 2019 Indonesian language debate competition. "Here, I, Aisya Isnani, as the first speaker of the Government Team stated that I strongly agree with the motion given, namely that this council believes that developing countries should implement the Filial Responsibility Law." The above speech was delivered by Aisya Isnani as the first speaker from the government team at the beginning of his speech to state the government's approval of the motion given in the debate competition. With the verb "to state" it is very clear that the sentence is assertive utterance with the function of declaring.

"With the Filial Responsibility Law, this is a form of steps or application that the 2013 Curriculum has been achieved and implemented successfully by the Indonesian people." The sentence above was spoken by the first speaker of the government team with the intention of stating that the application of the Filial Responsibility Law is a form of steps or application that the 2013 Curriculum has been achieved and implemented successfully by the Indonesian people. Based on the intention of the speech, it is clear that the sentence is an assertive speech with the function of stating.

Informing is a function to provide information, notifications, or news to the interlocutor. The following is an example of the informing function in the 2019 Indonesian debate competition. "The Filial Responsibility Law is a rule in the United States that states that adult children must be responsible for all the needs of their elderly parents." The sentence above is an assertive speech with an informing function. Through this speech, one speaker from the government team opened his argument by telling the other debate participants that the Filial Responsibility Law is a rule in the United States that states that adult children must be responsible for all the needs of their elderly parents. Thus, based on the meaning it is clear that the sentence is assertive speech with a function to inform.

"We as students in Indonesia have implemented or already used the 2013 Curriculum, which we know that the 2013 Curriculum emphasizes the character of students by not putting aside students' competencies in the field of knowledge." This speech was expressed by the first speaker from the

government team to inform or notify other debate participants that students in Indonesia have used the 2013 Curriculum in the learning process at school. Where the 2013 Curriculum emphasizes the character of students by not neglecting student competencies in the field of knowledge. Based on the intention of the speech, it is clear that the above sentence is an assertive speech with a function to inform.

The function of showing is to provide clues about something to others. The following is an example of the function to show in the 2019 Indonesian debate competition. "This responsibility includes, clothing, food and shelter as well as others." This sentence was spoken by the speaker 1 of the government team to show what examples of the forms of children's responsibility towards their parents. Aisya Isnani pointed out that the form of children's responsibility towards their parents includes clothing, food and shelter as well as others. Thus, it is clear that the sentence is an assertive speech with the function of showing. "Because as I have said, Jokowi has increased employment opportunities and increased income in Indonesia. And the proof is that the unemployment rate in Indonesia has dropped dramatically from the last few years." The above remarks were expressed by speakers of the two government teams. Through these speeches, speakers show evidence that Jokowi has increased employment opportunities and increased income in Indonesia, namely that the unemployment rate in Indonesia has dropped dramatically over the past few years. Thus it is clear that the sentence is an assertive speech with the function of showing.

Discussion

The function of the suggested speech is a speech or expression that gives suggestions or opinions to others to do what is suggested (Hamed et al., 2022; Michelsanti et al., 2019). The following is an example of the function of stating in the 2019 Indonesian debate competition. "The government should emphasize more here to solve problems such as increasing employment opportunities, increasing human resources in Indonesia, instead of paying attention, we have to pay for our parents because it is the duty of a child. Not like that. That will make Indonesia worse off because of this. The sentence above is a speech delivered by speaker I from the opposition team. These remarks were suggestions given by Nasya's speakers regarding urgent matters that should be done by the government. With the word "should" in the speech, it is clear that the sentence is an assertive speech with the function of suggesting.

"That every human being and us as children who are now adults, who are already productive, should care for, protect and behave in a civilized or moral manner towards our parents. And this can improve our social attitudes. This speech was expressed by the speakers of the two government teams. Through this speech, the speaker advised every adult and productive child to care for, protect, and be civilized or show good morals towards parents, because this can improve a child's social attitude (Astarini et al., 2017; Ningsih, 2018; Tatminingsih, 2019). Based on the intent or purpose, it is clear that the sentence is assertive speech with the function of suggesting.

The function of asserting speech is utterance or expression which is conveyed by the speaker in a firm manner (Hopkins & Moore, 2010; Nuryanti, 2019; Pier et al., 2019). The following is an example of the function of stating in the 2019 Indonesian debate competition. "Then I emphasize that according to Law No. 87 of 2017 and Law No. 20 of 2002 which states that character education is more important than science education. Character education also does not rule out science (Hayati et al., 2020; Huri & Marwanto, 2019; Sulistyarini et al., 2019). I emphasize again, not to rule out science. This sentence was spoken by the first speaker of the opposition team with the intention of emphasizing that character education is more important than scientific education. The speech "I emphasize ..." in the sentence makes it clear that the above speech is intended to confirm the arguments of the opposition team. Thus, it is clear that the sentence is an assertive speech with an affirming function.

"Once again I emphasize that I agree with our motion today, this council believes that developing countries should implement the Filial Responsibility Law. The above remarks were expressed by speakers of the two government teams. The speech "once again I emphasize ..." was expressed to emphasize that the government team agreed with the motion given that developing countries should implement the Filial Responsibility Law. Thus, it is clear that the above sentence is an assertive speech with an asserting function.

Based on the results of the discussion in chapter IV regarding assertive speech acts based on form and function in the 2019 Indonesian language debate competition, it can be concluded as follows. After conducting the analysis, several types of assertive speech acts were found based on the forms contained in the 2019 Indonesian language debate competition, namely news sentences, interrogative sentences, and command sentences. Then it can be seen that based on the function of the sentence spoken in the debate competition, it was found that the intensity of appearance at most was Stating at 26.42%, namely what was said by the speaker with the intention of saying something to the speech partner, then followed by Show as much as 22.14%, namely the speech expressed by the speaker the purpose of showing something

to the speech partner, Informing 17.14%, namely utterances or expressions expressed with the intention of informing or conveying information to the interlocutor, Suggesting 10.71%, namely utterances expressed to provide suggestions so that the speech partners do what is suggested, and Affirming 10.71%, namely utterances or expressions conveyed firmly by the speaker to the interlocutor

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, it was concluded that assertive speech acts based on form in this study were categorized according to the characteristics of sentence form. While the reference for determining the function of emphatic speech acts in this debate competition is based on the meaning of speech and the purpose of speech uttered by the speaker to the speech partner. This research can be used as a reference for students, especially those majoring in Indonesian language education, who will study compelling speech acts, which were not found in this study. Then, because this research uses video as a data source, the researcher suggests prospective researchers interested in studying speech acts use other data sources in the form of text to facilitate analysis.

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