

EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTIONS IN CHILDREN'S CHARACTERS IN THE NOVEL IYAN BUKAN ANAK TENGAH BY ARMARAHER AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE LEARNING IN HIGH SCHOOL

Nabilah Nur Maulida¹, Afsun Aulia Nirmala², Syamsul Anwar³

¹ Pancasakti University of Tegal (INDONESIA)

² Pancasakti University of Tegal (INDONESIA)

³ Pancasakti University of Tegal (INDONESIA)

*Nabilah Nur Maulida : nabilahn64@gmail.com

*Afsun Aulia Nirmala : afsunaulia@gmail.com

*Syamsul Anwar : syamsulanwar590@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study examines expressive speech in child characters in the novel Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah by Armaraher's and the implications of Indonesian language learning in high school. The purpose of this study is to describe the form of expressive speech in the child characters in the novel Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah by Armaraher and describe the implications of the research results on Indonesian language learning in high school grade XII semester 1 of novel material.

This research uses a qualitative approach. This data research provision technique uses reading techniques to analyze data and recording techniques to draw conclusions from the final results. The data analysis used is a descriptive method. The presentation of the results of this research data analysis uses an informal method as the final result of the research.

The results of this expressive speech research are 35 expressive speech data which are divided into 6 forms of expressive speech. 7 data (20%) expressive speech acts of thanks, 16 data (45.7%) expressive speech acts of apologizing, 1 data (2.8%) expressive speech acts of condolences, 6 data (17.1%) expressive speech acts of blaming, 2 data (5.7%) expressive speech acts of praise, and 3 data (8.5%) expressive speech acts of congratulations. The speech and speech conveyed to the child character in Armaraher's novel Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah contains expressive speech according to the form in it.

Keywords: Pragmatic, novel, implications in high school

1 INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that has a very significant role in human life. This has become a daily communication tool that makes it easier to interact with each other. So the existence of language makes it easier to interact and convey ideas through good communication. According to Rahardi (2019:27) in the realm of linguistic studies, whether liked or not, approved or not, it can be admitted that there is a current subdiscipline known as pragmatic. Sari (2023:7) states that pragmatics is a field of knowledge that investigates the way speech is used and the situational context in interactive communication. Adelia (2022) said that context is several aspects of statements and circumstances in the use of actual language that are considered relevant to the meaning in it. Based on the thinking that has been outlined by experts, it can be drawn that pragmatics is a discipline that connects language and context.

The relationship of language as a means of communication is certainly inseparable from pragmatic studies and of course speech acts become linguistic science that is often used in communicating between speakers and speaking partners with the same speech or speech. Austin and Searle (in Saragi, 2022:8) state that uttering a speech can be considered as carrying out an action, along with when uttering (ejecting) the speech. Chaer (in Hermaji, 2021:43-44) in his book Politeness in Language identifies speech actions that can be explained as a person's speech that has a psychological dimension, analyzed based on the meaning of the action contained in the speech. So that speech acts are generally contextualized speech, speech acts that have a special meaning as explained earlier, cannot be separated from the concept of speech situations.

Speech is a phenomenon that arises in processing communication, which in essence is an action that is carried out through words or expressions. Ambarwati (2018:77) said that speech is an important part

of language that states how language is used to clarify an action or word from the speaker. Baihaqi (2021:7-8) said that the communication process to discuss by determining the situation that is happening is called speech act. An act of speech is also not only a direct representation of the elements of meaning and its components. So that speech or speech is an activity that describes an act or action. Where the symptoms that occur to process a communication are actually actions both through speech and speech.

One form of speech act, namely expressive speech is the act of speaking that is carried out to evaluate or assess a psychological statement expressed (felt) by the speaker in his speech. Tarigan (2021:39) said that expressive speech has the purpose of expressing, expressing, or conveying the speaker's psychological attitude regarding a statement of the state anticipated by the illocution. According to Fauzi (2011:25), expressive speech is a category of speech that describes feelings or experiences experienced by the speaker. Expressive speech is also defined as speech acts that describe various psychological statements where it can be in the form of expressive speech acts of thanks, apologies, condolences, blame, praise and congratulations.

The research on expressive speech in the novel entitled *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* by Armarahe is the existence of various forms of expressive speech written by the author. In order for the reader to easily understand the forms of expression experienced by the child characters in the novel, verbal expressions can be identified through the author describing or expressing sadness, fear, joy, anger, or others. The speech and speech that occurs in the child characters in the novel are almost similar to the expressions usually seen in individuals in the general public. For example, when you see firsthand your friend or relative scolding someone by venting their frustration with offensive sentences or making the person being scolded feel hurt. Likewise, novels that have very important expressive speech acts and are linked to the speaker and characters in it.

Armarahe himself is a writer who is usually called Molen who started writing on twitter with @armarahe account since 2020/2021. Various works that Armarahe has written, such as the novel *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* is the third novel of *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* and *Once Upon A Time*. In the novel *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* by Armarahe, it generally tells the figure of Riyan, Danan and Uan who are brothers and sisters with different problems. Where the storyline begins with her parents, namely Wena as a mother and Cakra as a father who does not want to have children when their finances are not doing well. However, it happened, where the figure of Riyan or who is often called Iyan was born when his parents only had a mediocre living expense. So that several conflicts arise, where the figure of Wena, who is supposed to be a housewife, cannot be done because her family's finances are unstable. Therefore, his two children, Danan and Iyan, experienced suffering committed by their parents.

The storyline in the novel *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* has a variety of expressive speech spoken by child characters, both directly and indirectly. This can be done by looking at the use of words and sentences used. For example, in the sentence "Riyan's heartbeat is beating fast, her hands are starting to sweat coldly. He was afraid to hear Cakra's voice turn heavy and serious when Wena discussed the issue of tuition arrears." In this sentence there is the use of the word "fear" with the expression experienced by Riyan's character, when listening to the voice of Cakra, namely his own father when discussing the problem of SPP arrears. The way the author uses language in describing the child characters in the story, looking at it from the perspective of the third person, this experience is rich in expressions that he feels. The way the author uses language in describing the child characters in the story, looking from the perspective of the third person, this experience is rich in the expressions he feels. Because this novel tells about the challenges of the life of the eldest, middle-born, and youngest children who face different affectionate treatment from their parents.

Expressive speech can also be applied in the context of Indonesian language learning at the high school level. Where indirectly students are directed to think critically in learning languages that are generally encountered in daily life, focusing on the intrinsic elements in them. Another goal is to increase students' interest and skills in reading, writing and scientific insight directly or indirectly. Later, students will also be focused on understanding information directly and straightforwardly that has been conveyed through words and sentences in the novel quotes that have been read. Another thing, students are expected to be able to absorb the material and assignments given orally or in writing with quick and appropriate responses.

2 METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, where qualitative descriptive research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words, which involves opinions and behaviors that can be observed. Alaslan (2023:36) in his book identifies descriptive research as

qualitative research that focuses on the ontological activities of collected data, especially in the form of text, sentences, or images that have meaning and data produces a more concrete understanding than just numbers or frequencies. Abdussamad (2021:80) also said that a qualitative approach is used to dig deep into data, namely data that has significance or meaning. Where by showing data or quotes of words and sentences that contain the form of expressive speech actions in the child characters in the novel *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* by Armaraher.

The first stage is pre-research or novel selection, reading novels, choosing approaches and methods, compiling titles, and the stage of preparing thesis proposals. The two stages of research are divided into two main things, namely: data analysis and the stage of drawing conclusions and giving assessments. Keiga post-research stage to compile a report from the research results, after analyzing the data and providing an evaluation. Then the results of the data analysis were implicated in Indonesian learning in high school. So that the report is in the form of a thesis that has been arranged according to the thesis guidebook.

Reading and note-taking techniques are used as a method of data collection in this study. Furthermore, the data analysis technique in this study uses a descriptive method. Where this analysis seeks to clarify and categorize data. After the data was collected, various data analysis was carried out in the context of this research. Finally, this study needs to reveal the results of the analysis work with the data processing technique used is an informal method. Sudaryanto (in Rizqiyana, 2022:34) stated that the research on the results of informal data analysis is the presentation of data classification. The results of the analysis are in the form of words and sentences that contain expressive speech acts in child characters in the novel *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* by Armaraher.

This study examines expressive speech actions in child characters in the novel "Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah" by Armaraher by using Tarigan theory to find out the form of expressive speech actions used by child characters to interact with others. The data presented is in the form of a description with explanations of each form of expressive speech in accordance with Tarigan's theory which is used as a determinant in the descriptive method in the research. The use of descriptive methods with reading and note-taking techniques facilitates the work in the element of data determination by analyzing the form of words and written sentences from the observed speech.

Classification Table of Use of Forms of Expressive Speech

No	Use of Expressive Speech	Amount of Data	Percentage
1.	Saying Thank You	7	20%
2.	Apologize	16	45,7%
3.	Condolences	1	2,8%
4.	Blame	6	17,1%
5.	Praise	2	5,7%
6.	Congratulations	3	8,5%
Total		35	100%

2.1 Data Analysis of Expressive Speech Forms in Child Characters in the Novel *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* by Armaraher

This study examines expressive speech actions in child characters in the novel "Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah" by Armaraher by using Tarigan theory to find out the form of expressive speech actions used by child characters to interact with others. The data presented is in the form of a description with explanations of each form of expressive speech in accordance with Tarigan's theory which is used as a determinant in the descriptive method in the research.

2.1.1 Expressive Speech Acts of Saying Thank You

The act of expressive speech of saying thank you is a form of speech for the gratitude expressed by someone. The act of expressive speech of saying thank you is a speech that occurs because the previous speaking partner helped or praised the speaker, so that there is a sense of reciprocity with a

"thank you" for the kindness of the speaking partner or vice versa. The act of expressive speech expresses gratitude to the child character in the novel *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* by Armaraher.

Context: Riyan's expressive speech to her mother who has provided leftovers from Uan.

Mom: "Yan, do you want to go to school now? Tuh, bring that provision. Take the rice, the side dish of scrambled eggs, and the leftovers of Uan's meal. There are still a lot, it's a pity if you throw them away. You haven't had breakfast yet, right?"

Riyan: "Thank you M-thank you..." said Riyan with a tone of voice that could almost be heard shaking.

(01/IBAT/37-38/III/2023)

The speech contains an expressive act of expressing gratitude. It can be seen from the conversation between mom and Riyan in the morning when she was about to leave for school. Where Riyan was asked to bring provisions to school from leftovers from Uan, the younger brother because he felt that it would be a pity if it was thrown away. The mother's speech as a speaking partner conveyed to Riyan as a speaker was answered with "M-thank Nda..." if in Indonesian it is well "Thank you, Mom..." with a voice tone that almost sounded shaking. The speaker thanked the speaking partner, because the speaker got provisions even though it was leftover food from Uan, the younger brother. So that the tone of the voice that is almost heard shaking spoken by the speaker, can be seen as a tone of gratitude with unpleasant feelings. The purpose of the speech delivered by the speaking partner to the speaker is not to forget to bring leftovers from Uan to school. So that with the speech said by the speaking partner, there is an expressive act of speaking thanking the speaker for the kindness that the speaking partner gives to the speaker. From these conditions, it is known that there is an expressive act of expressing gratitude.

2.1.2 Expressive Speech Apologizing

The act of expressive speech apologizing is an expression of the speaker to the speaking partner for the guilt (regret) that occurred. Expressive speech apologizing is a form of sincere confession of regret and promises not to repeat the incident as spoken by the speaker. Here are some data described related to the act of expressive speech apologizing to the child character in the novel *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* by Armaraher.

Context: Riyan's speech expressing an apology to her mother and father in her mind.

"In her mind, Riyan wants to say sorry to her mother and father, for whatever reason. However, one of them, I'm sorry because Riyan has to come to this world."

(08/IBAT/30/III/2023)

Riyan's expressive speech apologized to her mother and father for regretting her being present in this world. Riyan's expressive speech as a speaker was spoken sincerely and full of regret. The speaker expresses his guilt by saying "thank you" which means "many excuses" that the speaker expresses. Followed by "sorry because Riyan has to be present in this world" which explains the meaning of apologizing that the speaker conveys to his speaking partners, namely his mother and father. The goal is that the speaking partner said after knowing that the speaker's daily test score is below 70. So that it makes the speaking partner angry and punishes the speaker who is not allowed to drink at all. The speaking partner also compared the values of the speaker and Danan which were much different to the point of hurting the speaker's heart. From there, the speaker apologizes for the mistakes he has made and feels sorry for having to come to the world. In this condition, there is an act of expressive speech apologizing.

2.1.3 Expressive Speech of Condolence

The act of expressive speech of condolences is a speech that contains feelings of sympathy, sadness or grief that the speaker says about a disaster, loss, or something sad present to the speaking partner. This expressive speech of condolences has an expression for someone who has been affected by a disaster or misfortune. The act of expressing condolences also provides an understanding of the meaning of the occurrence of a sad disaster. In this study, it was found that the expressive act of condolences for the child character in the novel *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* by Armaraher was found.

Context: A speech that contains Riyan's question to Danan about his Oma when returning home from the pilgrimage.

Riyan: "Bang, Oma is really gone, huh?"

Dan: "Doain' come here."

(024/IBAT/174/III/2023)

The above speech has a statement that contains an expressive act of condolences. There was a chat with Riyan asking Danan about the condition of his Oma who was gone. The speech contained a condolence speech from the speech delivered by Riyan as the speaker asking "Bang, Oma really doesn't exist now, huh?" if in Indonesian it is well written "Bang, Oma is really no longer there, huh?". With Danan's answer as a speaking partner "Pray Oma only, Yan". This contains a statement of condolences by condoling for Oma's departure with the hope that she will always pray for those who have left. The purpose of the speaking partner is to ask the speaker about the loss of a person and to open a conversation about his or her deceased grandmother. The speaking partner immediately asked another question and made the speaker just stay silent. So that from the existing situation, there is a condition of condolence speech that begins with the speaker asking questions and the speaker answering for what has been lost. In the data, there is a form of expressive speech of condolences.

2.1.4 Expressive Speech Acts Blame

Expressive speech act of blaming is a form of speech made by the speaker to a speaking partner with the aim of accusing and blaming others for a mistake. The act of expressive speech blaming is the speaker's connection to the speaking partner with the intention of questioning the wrongdoing of the act he has done. So that the act of expressive speech blaming can have a negative impact on the speaker's treatment in teaching his sentences to his speaking partner. Here are some expressive speech acts that argue with the child characters in the novel Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah by Armarahe.

Context: The speech that the mother gave to Riyan after she came home from school and caused problems because her child came home late and did not help her at home to take care of her younger brother.

Mom: "Mommy doesn't like Iyan like that. Why don't you want to help your brother take care of Uan? Iyan is angry with Mommy because of Bibi's problem? So my brother had to take Uan to Mrs. Haris, the neighbor next door, because he didn't go to Oma's house. The distance from my brother's campus to Oma's house is not bad, you know, Yan."

Riyan: "Iyan picks first in class, Nda... It's not that I don't want to take care of Uan and help my brother."

Mother: "There are so many reasons, yes, Yan. Mommy is tired of hearing your reason."

(025/IBAT/23-24/III/2023)

The speech delivered by the mother contained an expressive act of blaming Riyan. It can be seen from the expressions spoken by the mother as the speaker and Riyan as the speaking partner. The blame conversation can be seen from "Mommy doesn't like Iyan like that. When don't you want to help your brother take care of you? Iyan is angry with Mommy because of Bibi's problem? So my brother had to take Uan to Mrs. Haris, the neighbor next door, because he didn't go to Oma's house. The distance from my brother's campus to Oma's house is not bad, you know, Yan." If you look at the word "engga" in Indonesian means "no". The speech contained a statement made by the speaker to the speaking partner and gave a reaction blaming him for his actions because he was late for school. So the speaker blames the speaking partner by saying that the speaking partner does not want to help him. The purpose of the speech spoken by the speaking partner is the defense he gives for all the wrongs accused by the speaker of it. From his days, only the scolding that Mira Tutur got and interrogated with a look of disappointment, for what the speaking partner did, because he did not want to help his brother take care of Uan. So that the speaker gives accusatory speech to blame the speaking partner without believing what is said. The condition of the conversation is that there is an act of expressive speech to encourage.

2.1.5 Expressive Speech Praise

The act of explicit speech praise is an expression of the speaker's psychology to the speaking partner about what he likes and makes the speaking partner feel happy or happy. The act of expressing praise is usually done because there is a feeling of admiration and wanting to express it in front of the speaking partner. From this data, there are two forms of expressive speech acts praising the child characters in the novel Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah by Armarahe.

Context: Danan's remarks to his college friend Jane when they met on campus, to resign as a student.

Danan: "Your hair is beautiful, Jane."

Jane: "My ex-girlfriend never said my hair was beautiful. They said my face was beautiful."

(031/IBAT/217/III/2023)

Danan's speech to Jane contained an act of expressive speech praising her. It can be seen from the conversation between Danan as a speaker and Jane as a speaking partner. The speaker revealed, "Your hair, beautiful, Jane." The word "lo" in Indonesian is correctly "you". The speech spoken contains an act of expressive speech praising that the speaker gives to the speaking partner. The speaker expressed his feelings of love for his speaking partner by complimenting his hair. So that the speaking partner responded to the speaker's remarks that the previous people who were with him often said that her face was more beautiful than her hair. The purpose of the speaking partner was to ask about the task and ended up the speaker talking about his resignation from campus which made the speaking partner surprised and asked to think deeper. That makes the atmosphere awkward and changes the speaker saying praise to the speaking partner. So that the speaking partner gave a reaction that previously his exes had never said that his hair was beautiful but his face was beautiful. With a cool face style (confident) in the speech spoken to the speaker. said that from the statement there was an act of expressive speech praising him.

2.1.6 Expressive Speech Acts Congratulations

The act of expressive speech congratulating is a speech in the form of a prayer given by the speaker to the speaking partner for a reason that occurred. The act of expressive speech congratulating is usually said when the speaking partner gets a blessing or something good, so that the speaker congratulates the incident. In this study, the act of expressive speech congratulating is found in the child characters in the novel *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* by Armarahe.

Context: Expressive speech when Danan wishes Riyan a happy birthday while giving new shoes so that he doesn't use his old shoes.

"Happy birthday, Sister. The shoes are worn, don't wear the shoes of the big brother anymore."

(033/IBAT/87/III/2023)

Danan's speech to Riyan contained an expressive act of congratulations. It can be seen from Danan's speech as a speaker and Riyan as a speaking partner. The speaker said "Happy birthday, Sister." The speech was said by the speaker to declare the anniversary of the speaking partner and give a gift containing shoes so that the speaking partner does not use the speaker's shoes that are too big and old. So that the speaking partner feels grateful for the treatment and speech conveyed to him by the speaker because only the speaker understands that today is his birthday. The purpose of the speaking partner for the speech delivered by the speaker who was previously the speaking partner held back the feelings of sadness, anger, and disappointment that he wanted to shed. But when he was about to take a break, which should have been special today, the speaking partner saw the box and hurried to open it. The speaking partner looked at the shoes until he saw a piece of paper and read the contents of the box that turned out to be from the speaker. The speaker partner felt happy for the birthday greeting that the speaker said with the word "Adik" written on it. From the data, there is an expressive act of congratulations.

3 CONCLUSION

The form of expressive speech in the child character is contained in the novel titled *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* by Armarahe. There are 35 expressive speech data which are divided into 6 forms of expressive speech acts. 7 data (20%) expressive speech acts of thanks, 16 data (45.7%) expressive speech acts of apologizing, 1 data (2.8%) expressive speech acts of condolences, 6 data (17.1%) expressive speech acts of blaming, 2 data (5.7%) expressive speech acts of praise, and 3 data (8.5%) expressive speech acts of congratulations. The speech and speech conveyed to the child characters in Armarahe's novel *Iyan Bukan Anak Tengah* contain expressive speech that is in accordance with the form in it.

Implications of research results in learning Indonesian in high school grade XII semester 1 with competency achievement indicators identifying elements of novel development and analyzing intrinsic elements in novels. The purpose of this research is to increase students' knowledge and understanding of the research object, namely novels. Students are asked to understand the form of expressive speech in the novel. In addition, to be able to increase interest in reading and writing for students.

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