AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT OF LEON LOGOTHESIS THE SECRET FEELING LESS ALONE AT THE TEDX TALKS 2021

Siti Riyani Cahaya Dewi[1])Moh. Fuadul Matin, S.Pd., M.Pd.[2), Fitri Nurdianingsih S.Pd., M.Pd.[2)
[1]Faculty of Languange and Art Education, IKIP PGRI BOJONEGORO
email: riyanicahaya3@gmail.com
[2] Faculty of Languange and Art Education, IKIP PGRI BOJONEGORO
email: fuadul_matin@ikippgribojonegoro.ac.id
[3] Faculty of Languange and Art Education, IKIP PGRI BOJONEGORO
email: fitri_nurdianingsih@ikippgribojonegoro.ac.id

Abstract

This research discussed about Speech Act Leon Logothesis in Tedx Talks which aimed to find out the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and to identify the effects of contained in the speech. This research focused on John Searle's theory about interference. Then, the data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used note taking as the instrument to find out the valid data. This research was conducted in order to find out kinds of communication function in illocytionary act and perlocutionary act. The findings showed that the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, there were 5 assertive (stating), 2 directives, 1 expressive (thanking), and commisives (promising), and 0 declarations (declarations not found in this research). Then, in the perlocutionary act. The researcher also found effects and responses from the audienceby comment on channer YouTube Ted Talks. The researcher concluded that assertive of stating and commisives of offering were usually used by Leon Logothesis. Meanwhile in the perlocutionary act in this speech, it affected and got responses from the audience after listening to the speech of Leon Logothesis in Tedx Talks.

Key words: speech act, perlocutionary,Historitical Representation

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang Speech Act Leon Logothesis dalam Tedx Talks yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis fungsi komunikasi dalam tindak ilokusi dan untuk mengidentifikasi efek-efek yang terkandung dalam tuturan tersebut. Penelitian ini berfokus pada teori John Searle tentang interferensi. Kemudian, data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif

Peneliti menggunakan notulen sebagai instrumen untuk mengetahui data yang valid. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui macam-macam fungsi komunikasi dalam tindak ilosi dan perlokusi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jenis fungsi komunikasi dalam tindak ilokusi dan tindak perlokusi terdapat 5 asertif (menyatakan), 2 direktif, 1 ekspresif (berterima kasih), dan komisif (menjanjikan), dan 0 deklarasi (deklarasi tidak ditemukan dalam penelitian ini). Kemudian, dalam tindak perlokusi. Peneliti juga menemukan efek dan tanggapan dari penonton melalui komentar di channel YouTube Tedx Talks.

Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa asertif menyatakan dan komisif penawaran biasanya digunakan oleh Leon Logothesis. Sedangkan pada tindak perlokusi dalam

pidato ini mempengaruhi dan mendapat tanggapan dari penonton setelah mendengarkan pidato Leon Logothesis dalam Tedx Talks.

INTRODUCTION

As social beings, people always want to relate to other human beings. They want to know their surroundings and interact with the surrounding environment. When people want to interact with the surrounding environment, they need the language to communicate. Language occupies an important role in human interaction. The use of language is to establish and maintain a social relationship. It means that human being needs language in every interaction in their utterance. Language is a medium of communication that is used by humans in this world to interact with others. According to Wardhaugh in Ba‟dulu (2009:1), language is a system of vocal symbols used for human communication. Communication is very important in our life, because the human can do communication to establish a relationship with individuals and other groups, and people can learn many things through these communications. Human communication can also convey a message or information that is useful for others. There are several ways to convey the information or message such as newspapers, youtube, televisions, magazines, news etc. When people want to convey information or idea that they have, sometimes they do a speech to convey the idea.

Speech act is a part of pragmatics where there are certain aims beyond the words or phrases when a speaker says something. Speech acts are acts that refer to the action performed by produced utterances. People can perform an action by saying something. Through speech acts, the speaker can convey physical action merely through words and phrases. The conveyed utterances are paramount to the actions performed. In regard to the English as a foreign language, there are things to consider. It is easy for the speakers or listeners to determine the intended meaning of utterances if they are spoken in the mother tongue. Factors such as idiomatic expressions and cultural norms are not function as barriers to determine the intended meaning.

In the grammatical study, there is no relevancy between language and context of utterance, but in the pragmatics, absolutely, there is relevancy between language and context. The meaning and purpose of the language can interpreted suitably if the use of language is relevant to the context. According to Levinson in Ilham (2012:7), there are several definitions of pragmatic related to context: a. Pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammatical, or encoded in the structure of language. b. Pragmatic is the study of relations between language and context that a basic to an account of language understanding. c. Pragmatics is the study of the ability of language user to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate.

The speech act theory is a reputable pragmatic concept that has

imbued with research since its first appearance in 1962 until now. The historical tracers of this theory state that it has first engendered by Wittgenstein, the German philosopher, but has given some linguistic tint by Austin and Searle, later on. Speech acts consists of three related acts, the first is a locutionary act, which is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Mostly we don't just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose. We form an utterance with some kind of function in mind.

Speech act theory by Austin Austin starts his widely cited work by distinguishing between "statements which he prefers to call "constative" and another type of utterances which he calls "per formatives" (Al-Hindawi, 2014: 28).

Besides that, according to Searle (1985:118-119), says that when an illocutionary act is successfully and nondefectively performed there will always be an effect produced in the hearer, the effect of understanding the utterance. But in addition to the illocutionary effect of understanding, utterances normally produce, and are often intended to produce, further effects on the feelings, attitudes, and subsequent behavior of the **hearers.**

In addition, Nurmawati and Wa Muna, quoted by Ayem (2020: 3), have claimed that mastering speaking skill is not something easy to do. It can be seen from the reality that a lot of Indonesian English learners were still not able to speak English although they have learned the language for many years before. Speaking in front of the classroom is not easy to do for them. In fact, they know what to say, but they do not know how to say it right. By other words, they still looked shame and they did not have any encouragement to speak because to avoid making mistake both in composition and in pronunciation of the words. One reason that makes students shy is they were never involved in conversations activity.

In this case, feeling shame and incapable indicated that the students did not have self-confidence. Self-confidence influenced the process of speaking activity because language learning is a complex process that influences cognitive and affective factors which constitute the main source of individual differences in foreign language learning. According to Al-Hebaish quoted by Ayem (2020: 3), self-confidence is one of the most influential variables which affect learning. It is one of the central drives in human beings and can exercise a determining influence on a person's life, for good or bad. It means that a student who has much self-confidence will be able to overcome fears or negative thoughts, so they will have self-control on themselves to perform among the audience, especially in speaking English in front of the class.

In learning a foreign language, vocabulary also plays an important role. It is one element that links the four language skills of speaking, listening, reading and writing all together. In order to communicate well in a foreign language, students should acquire an adequate number of words and should know how to use them accurately. The acquisition of vocabulary would help people in gaining, understanding, and also enhancing the process of knowledge transferred.

Vocabulary is one of English sub skills that must be taught to the students because vocabulary has an important role for all language skills. David Wilkins in Febriyansyah (2015: 3) stated that without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed. In other words, the first thing that has to be mastered by language learners in learning language is vocabulary. In listening, students' vocabulary influences their understanding toward teacher's speech, class discussion, and other speeches. The words that they choose in speaking affect how well they deliver a message. In reading, students'

vocabulary affects their ability to understand and comprehend a text. In addition, dealing with writing, students' vocabulary also influences how clear they convey their thought to the reader. In conclusion, vocabulary takes an important role in equipping students to be able to communicate in English.

Based on observational research Leon Logothesis became a global adventurer, TV host, motivational speaker, and best-selling author, he was living an uninspired and disconnected life as a broker in London. On the outside, it looked like he had it all. But inside, he was chronically depressed. He decided to do something radical about it – give it all up 20 for a life on the road. He embarked on an adventure around the globe, fueled by the receiving and giving of kindness. On his journey, he found the essence of humanity and learned about the bonds that connect people worldwide. Through kindness, he discovered that when we start to compare ourselves by our similarities instead of our differences, we start to create a brighter future. For over a decade, he has traveled to over 100 countries and to every continent. He's documented his experiences through his best-selling books and TV shows. Leon has devoted his life to inspiring the world with his message of kindness and hope. This is best shown through his hit tv show "The Kindness Diaries" now streaming on discovery plus. He's worked with many well-being brands and companies to ignite a spark of love, adventure, and humanity into their message and expand their global awareness. When he's not making TV shows and writing books, he's traveling around the world, speaking to schools and businesses about the power of kindness, compassion, and empathy. Leon's goal is to always make a

positive impact with his work and content. Leon is also the founder of Winston Entertainment, a travel/adventure television production company that produces content that highlights the good in humanity.

However, speaking act a very important aspect of speech researchers. Based on the description above, the writer is interested in analysis under the title: "An Analysis Of Speech Act Of Leon Logothesis The Secret Feeling Less Alone At The Tedx Talks 2021".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In conducting this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative research method. It is called qualitative since the collected data were in the form of sentences. As Bogdan and Biklen say in Sugiyono (2014:21), that qualitative descriptive method is the method that used to collect the data in the form of words of pictures rather than number.

In processing the data, the writer used The writer made a note to identify the kinds of communication fuction in illocutionary act used by Leon Logothesis at Tedx Talks.

Test Variable Data Instruments

The stages are as follows:

a. Validity test

To prove whether the instrument items were valid, the writer used *Pearson's Product Moment correlation analysis* where the value of each questionnaire item would be compared with the critical price of 0.3. If an item has a performance value correlation coefficient equal to or more than the critical price, it is considered valid.

b. Reliability Test

Reliability is a measure of the level of consistency, level of reliability, or level of "trustworthiness" of an instrument (Arifin, 2008: 117). To test the reliability of the instrument items, the writer used calculations with the

Cronbach's Alpha formula.

The test value obtained from the above formula will be proven by comparing it with the determining limit value, namely 0.6. It is said to be reliable or the instrument is feasible, if the alpha value is ≥ the determining value.

RESEARCH SITE AND PARTICIPANTS OF THE STUDY

In this study, the advantage over other research is that it is more flexible because it can be carried out anywhere, making it easier for researchers to conduct research. The participants of the research are the writers themselves who have a better understanding of speech act on video.

1. **Speaker,** In public speaking, speaker is the one who deliver the speech. coopman and lull (2009) define speaker as "The person who asumes the primary responbility for conveying a message in a public communication context. the speaker holds a central role as initiator and has primary responbility for talking.

2. **Message**, In public speaking, the speaker delivers a message. Coopman and Lull (2009) describe message as "The words and nonverbal cues a speaker uses to convey ideas, feelings and thoughts". The message can be a form of words (verbal communication) and also how the speaker presents those words in his or her speech (nonverbal communication).

3. **Channel**, In delivering the speech, sometime the speaker does not only deliver the speech in person but also using some media such as Youtube. It is called channel. Coopman and Lull (2009) define channel as "a mode or medium of communication". When the speaker delivers the speech, he or she involves multiple channels such as using presentation media, playing a clip or video that relevant to the topic, or providing some handout to the audiences.

4. **Audience**, The speaker delivers a speech to the receiver or audience. Coopman and Lull (2009) define audience as "The intended recipients of a speaker's message". Commonly the speaker delivers the speech to the audience in person. However, nowadays maybe digitally recorder and the audience can be far beyond the speaker. Additionally, they say that public speaking is "audience centered", which means speaker must "acknowledge their audience's expectations and situation".

5. **Interference,** When the speaker delivers a message using speech, sometime there is some interference. It is called noise. Coopman and Lull (2009) describe noise as "Anything that interferes with the understanding of a message" . It may be internal noise or external noise. Internal noise may be caused by the audience such as day dreaming or thinking about something else that causes the audience doesn't payattention to the speech. External noise may be caused by external factor around such as other people talking or from the cell phone.

6. **Feedback,** In public speaking, it is also possible that the audience gives feedback to the speaker. Coopman and Lull (2009), feedback is "A response from the audience to a speech". In public speaking Nods, smiles, shaking head, frown, applause is the way the audience responds the speech.

7. **Context,** In delivering a speech the speaker needs to be the context where the interaction takes place. Coopman and Lull (2009) mention that context includes "the physical setting for

the speech, such as auditorium, classroom, museum, conference room, public places". Each context will influence the way message is delivered to the audience.

8. **Environment**, Coopmand and Lull (2009) says that environment refers to "all external that influence a public speaking event" (p. 18). For example, events occurring at or near the time when the speech is delivered may be influence the audience's react.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION
Data Analysis
1. Prerequisite Analysis Test

Prerequisite analysis in this research covers illoctunionary act and perloctuniary act can be seen in the information below.

The communicaton function in illoctionary are devided into five kinds, they are :

a. Assertives is a kind of speech act which commit the speaker to something being in case. The statement concerned with fact, and deals with data. It is to tell or to inform the hearer what the speaker knows or belief to be the case or not. Something that is happening or has happened or not. The utterance can amount to asserting, concluding, informing, reporting, predicting.

b. Directives The directive speech act is a kind of speech act in which, by saying something, the speaker intends the listener to do something (Searle, 1976). Based on the information on the table above, it shows that the gain of value Sig. of variable X with variable Y is 0,003. Thus, it can be known that Sig. value < alpha value or $0,003 < 0,05$, so the writer can conclude that between variable X (self-confidence) and variable Y

(speaking skill) have linear correlation.

c. Expresives Whose illocutionary point is "to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content" (Searle, 1976).

d. Commisive Commisive namely the nature of speech serves to express promise or offer, such as : promissing, vowing, and offering.

e. Declaration Declaration is the form of speech utterances linking content with the fact. Such as : resigning, christening, naming, appointing, excommunicating and **sentencing.**

2. Perlocutionary act (Perlocutionary effect) The speech delivered by the Leon Logothesis not only declared the speech, but also the words are said that there is an effect was created in it. From this data, the researchers got some effects or responses from the audienceafter hearing the speech delivered by Leon Logothesis in Tedx Talks,

Discussion

In this research the reaseacrhers had analyzed the speech delivered by Leon Logothesis had appropriate context. According to Paltridge (2006:53) pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. Pragmatics assumes that when people communicate with each other, they normally follow some kinds of cooperative principle; that is, they have a shared understanding of how they should co-operate in their communications. As well as carried out by the Leon Logothesis. He used English language in his speech in Tedx Talks. Therefore, the audience can understand what he wanted to convey. In this discussion, the writer identified the data which was taken from the speech by Leon Logothesis at Tedx Talks Forum by using

Searle‟s theory as technique of data analysis. In Searle‟s theory in Rahardi (2005:35-36). There are three kinds of speech act, they are; locutionary act, illocutionary act and pelocutionary act. Locutionary act is a speech act with words, phrases, and sentences, illocutionary act is an act of doing something with a purpose and a specific function anyway, and perlocutionary act is a follow-growing influence (effect) to the hearer. In this study the writer only examined the 5 function of communication in tPhe existing act illocutionary, they are; assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The reaserchers also examined the effects of an utterance that is a perlocutionary act.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data, it is important to conclude what elaborated before. So, the conclusion of this research is Based on the problem statements in this research, the writer just focused on analyzing speech act in kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act contained in the speech of Leon Logothesis. As the first of problem statement in this research; What are the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act used by Leon Logothesis?. Then, the researchers found the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act, they were: 5 assertives (stating), 2 directives , 1 expressives (thanking), and 1 commisives (promising) and 0 declarations (declarations was not found in this study). Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that assertives of stating and commisives of an offering is mostly used by the Leon Logothesis speech. As the second of problem statement in this research; What are

the effecf contained in the speech by Leon Logothesis? Then, the effect of perlocutionary act, the writer found effect or response from the audience, for the first about life without mask, the second about humanity, third to be kind with all people so automaticly we can feel less alone. Then, the effect of perlocutionary act, the writer found effect or response from the audience, for the first about life without mask, the second about humanity, third to be kind with all people so automaticly we can feel less alone. Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that the perlocutionary act in this speech has the effect or response from the audience after hearing a speech by Leon Logothesis at Tedx Talks.

Based on the conclusions before, the writer would like to give a suggestions as follows;
1. For the further researchers, The writer suggested learning more about types of speech act especially illocutionary act and effect of the perlocutionary act, because in this study the writer did not find utterance directives and declarations, so the researcher can investigate it on various objects.
2. For the researchers who are interested in discourse analysis of the linguistic study, not only speech but also the other media as an object such as conversations, movie, a newspaper can also be the object of the other discourse analysis of the linguistic study.
3. Based on this study, the writer hopes to the reader or other researchers that this study will be useful for future improvement of discourse analysis, basically the category of an illocutionary act and perlocutionary act theory used in the speech, especially in English Education Departement Faculty Of Languages and Arts Education IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Al-Hindawi, F. H., Al-Masu‟di, H. H., & Fua‟d Mirza, R.

(2014). "The Speech Act Theory in English and Arabic". Open Journal of Modern Linguistics, 4, 27-37. http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ojml.2014.41003.

Ba"dulu, M. A (2009). "Introduction to Linguistic". Badan Universitas Negeri Makassar. Dewi, Citra Ayu Winda (2014). "Speech Act in the Great Gatsby Movie Script". A thesis: IAIN Tulungagung. "Full speech by Leon Logothesis at Tedx Talks". Youtube. publish on May 2021.. (Thesis). Palembang: University Muhammadiyah Palembang.

Gassing, H.a. Qadir and Halim Wahyudin. 2008. "Pedoman Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah: Makalah, Skripsi, Tesis, dan Disertasi". Makassar: Alauddin Press.

Irawan, Medi.(2015), "Taxanomy of Illocutionary Act in Obama"s Speech, State of The Union 2013 in Washington (Discourse Analysis)". A thesis: English Literature Department,

Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University UIN Alauddin, Makassar. Paltridge, Brian (2006). "Discourse Analysis". British Library CataloguinginPublication Data, New York.

Panjaitan, Efrini (2013). "Speech Act in Wedding Ceremony of the Angkola Culture". A Thesis, Postgraduate School, English Applied Linguistics, State University of Medan. Rahardi, Kunjana. (2005).

"PRAGMATIK Kesatuan Imperatif Bahasa Indonesia". Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga. Ray. "Note Taking Strategies". Official website of Penn State University. www.sl.psu.edu/caa (October 02, 2016). Searle, John R (1969). SPEECH ACTS "An Essay in the Philosophy of Language". Cambridge University Press: United Kingdom. Searle, John R (1985). "Introduction to the Theory of Speech Acts". Cambridge University Press. Taken from https://ai2-s2pdfs.s3.amazonaws.com/4dbf/397a5b5e9e88f0f7506355e41a5a2a84a07 e.pdf . Retrieved on November 26, 2016. Sugiyono (2014) "Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D". Bandung: ALFABET,cv. 44 APPENDICES

Sujarweni, W. (2012). *SPSS untuk Paramedis*. Yogyakarta: Gava Media.

Suryadi. (2018). *The Effect of Self-Confidence and Vocabulary Mastery on Students' Speaking Skill*. (Journal). STKIP Situs Banten: English Department. Vol. 3 No. 2, (192-202).

Syafrullah, A. (2010). *Diagnosis Kesulitan Belajar*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Litera.

Tarigan, H.G. (2008). *Berbicara: Sebagai Keterampilan Berbahasa*. Bandung: Angkasa.

Triyono, et.al. (2014). *Materi Layanan Klasik Bimbingan Dan Konseling Bidang Bimbingan dan Konseling Pribadi.*

Wibowo, A.E. (2012). *Aplikasi Praktis SPSS Dalam Penelitian.* Yogyakarta: Gava Media.

https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/what.htm, (Online), accessed on January 17th, 2021.

AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT OF LEON LOGOTHESIS THE SECRET FEELING LESS ALONE AT THE TEDX TALKS 2021

JOURNAL

By :

SITI RIYANI CAHAYA DEWI
NIM : 17120013

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ART EDUCATION

PGRI BOJONEGORO

2021