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FORM AND FUNCTION OF MAIN NEWS SPEECH ACTS IN WASPADA NEWSPAPER

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KEYWORDS

Form, Function, News Speect Act, Waspada News

A B S T R A C T

This descriptive study aims to find out (1) the type of speech acts in the main news story of Wasapada newspaper, (2) the form of speech acts in the main news story of Waspada Post newspaper, and (3) the function of speech acts in the main news story of Waspada Post newspaper. The research object is sentences about the main news of Wasapada newspaper. Data was collected through a documentation method using data tag tools. Based on the analysis carried out, the results of this study show that (1) the main news stories in Wasapada newspaper all contain speech and expression acts, (2) the dominant form used in the main news is the reporting form 27, (3) the main form of news contains speech act function, affirmative function is 27, directive function is 4, expressive function is 1, declarative function is 1 and it n has no function delegate. Among these functions, there is a more prominent function used in important news, which is the decisive function. Assertive function was divided into three such as, explaining assertive, announcing assertive, and presuming assertive. Assertive function dominantly used because that function was useful as an expression to explaining speech, presuming speech and announcing speech to the opponent of speech.

INTRODUCTION

It cannot be denied that humans as social creatures have close relationships and interactions with each other. Human interaction is aimed at being able to communicate with other people using various methods, both verbally and in writing, because in essence, communication is an activity that cannot be separated from daily activities. Today's social

life cannot be separated from information technology. The need for information is a fundamental need in understanding various social events that occur. This information can be obtained through various media. The mass media that the public still trusts to obtain social information about what is happening is print media in the form of newspapers or newspapers. Newspapers or better known as newspapers, are one of the information media in society. Newspapers are considered an efficient information medium, alongside television and radio (Ajick, 2011:1). Newspapers are one of the journalistic products that have become popular because they are easy to obtain and the price is affordable.

It's not just officials and businessmen who read newspapers, but all levels of society, from pedicab drivers, traders, public transportation drivers, parking attendants, teachers, students, and so on. By reading newspapers, readers can keep abreast of actual developments both domestically and abroad. Newspapers not only contain news that informs readers objectively about things that are happening in the community, country and world, but also comment on events that occur in the form of opinions, providing information for readers who need goods and services through postings, advertising, and provide entertainment to readers to balance heavy news and weighty articles with comic stories, cartoons, crossword puzzles and humor. If you know the function of newspapers like that, of course there are many benefits you can get from reading newspapers. The activity of reading newspapers is a simple activity and requires little capital.

Ajick (2011:2) said that just by looking at and understanding the content written in newspapers, you can make simple activities that require little capital, but reap many benefits. One of the famous newspapers that circulates in North Sumatra Province is the newspaper Wapada is also the oldest newspaper in North Sumatra.

The main news which is usually the initial attraction for newspaper readers can be divided into several parts, namely: (1) Headline or head of news is also called the title. This news headline usually also has a subhead. This headline aims to inform readers about the core or main points of the news, and emphasizes a certain message to be conveyed in the news; (2) Lead is the main paragraph which is a summary of the news. It is also known as the news core which is the first paragraph in the news. Without reading the entire content of the news, in general readers will understand the content of the news just by reading the lead. However, readers will not find a detailed explanation if they only read the lead and do not read the entire body of the news; (3) Body is the content of the news that reports a particular event in a concise, clear, structured, chronological language style, and contains elements of 5W+1H (Who, What, When, Where, Why and How).

The purpose of breaking news headlines is to provide information to readers about things that have just happened which are currently being hotly discussed starting from the political, social, educational, government and economic fields so that the main news always gets the attention of news readers. The headline in a newspaper or paper contains a speech act. Speech acts are not only verbal, but there are also speech acts expressed in written or text form. Because there is a speech in the main news of the Waspada newspaper, the main news can be analyzed from the speech act. Headlines are a text, if examined further using speech act studies, headlines can be analyzed based on their type, form and function which can reveal their true meaning. The reality on the ground shows that there are still many readers who fail to understand the content of the main news. Based on this, this headline is analyzed based on pragmatic aspects. Pragmatics was chosen as the study material for this research because pragmatics is based on being able to understand and interpret the meaning of writing in headlines.

This research focuses on speech acts. A speech act is an ongoing human interaction involving two main elements, namely the speaker and the speech partner. The speaker is

someone who carries out the verbal act, while the speech partner is someone who is the opposite of the speaker. Communication and other language activities involving speakers and speech partners produce aspects called speech. Speech that occurs in a language interaction has various purposes to be conveyed. With regard to these various purposes, Leech (1993: 19-20) states that a speech act includes (1) the speaker and the speech partner (2) the context of the speech (3) the purpose of the speech (4) the speech act as a form of action or activity (5) speech as a product of verbal acts. Speech acts are one of the objects of pragmatic study. Pragmatics studies how language is used in communication, and investigates meaning as a context, not something abstract in communication (Wijana, 1996: 2). Based on this description, the meaning that pragmatics studies is meaning that is context-bound. Speakers and interlocutors can use context to make it easier to understand the meaning of speech.

A speech act itself is an action that shows the meaning or intent of speech. In pragmatics, speech acts can be classified into several meanings based on their type, form and function. Based on the type, speech acts according to Austin (in Maharani 2007) are divided into three types of speech acts: (1) 'locutionary' acts which link a topic with an information in an expression, similar to the relationship of 'main' with 'predicate' or 'topic'. ' and explanations in semantics, (2) 'illocutionary' acts, namely the utterance of a statement, offer, promise and so on, and (3) 'perlocutionary' acts, namely the results or effects produced by the listener after hearing the sentence heard. Viewed in terms of form and function, according to Wijana (in Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 18), speech acts can be divided into three, namely declarative, interrogative and imperative modes of speech.

Based on their function, speech acts can be divided into five, namely (1) assertive or representative which functions to strengthen, suspect, confirm and announce; (2) the commissive has the function of doing something, for example swearing or making a promise; (3) directives have the function of encouraging listeners to do something, for example ordering, requesting, advising; (4) expressive is a speech act that involves feelings and attitudes, such as apologizing, thanking and so on; (5) declaration, which functions to decide things such as punishing, dismissing, naming, and so on. Research on speech acts has been widely carried out in television advertising media, comic strips, soap operas or text on t-shirts. One of the speech act studies entitled "Types, Forms and Functions of Comic Meme Speech Acts on Facebook" was conducted by I Gusti Ayu Ratih Sintya Dewi in 2016. Ratih conducted an analysis of memes found on social media. Ratih's research uses comic memes obtained from the social media "Facebook", which were uploaded from September 1 to September 30 2022.

This research was studied using quantitative and qualitative descriptive approaches. Quantitative research is research that will determine the results in the form of numbers, how many comic memes of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary types were found, as well as how many comic memes are classified into declamatory, interrogative and imperative forms, and how many comic memes use functions. assertive, commissive, directive, expressive and declaration. Meanwhile, a qualitative approach is used to describe the analysis of the types, forms and functions found in comic memes. Ratih uses speech act studies in pragmatics which are also the same as the studies used by researchers. The researcher took data from the "Wapada newspaper", while Ratih took data from "Facebook", and the methods and problems that the researcher raised were the same. Other research on speech acts was also carried out by Nova Avidia Ananda with the research title "Form and Function of Speech Acts of Pond's Advertising Variant Slogans on Television" in 2015. Nova conducted research on Pond's advertising variant slogans found on various television broadcasts using cards. data to collect data so that the research runs systematically. In

this research, Nova used the observation method, matching method and data cards to obtain data. From the research conducted by Ananda, there are similarities and differences with the research conducted by the researchers.

The similarity is that they both discuss the form and function of speech acts, but the difference with the research conducted by the researcher is that the researcher examines headline news and adds one more problem, namely about the types of speech acts found in headline news and uses headlines in alert newspapers as research objects, whereas Ananda researched variants of Pond's advertisements on television. Apart from that, researchers also used different data cards to collect data. Based on these problems, researchers felt it was important to conduct research on speech acts contained in newspaper headlines. The main news data used as the research object was taken from the Waspada newspaper from 1 to 30 December 2022. The Waspada newspaper was chosen as the object of this research because the Waspada Post is the oldest newspaper in North Sumatra and the most popular. From this research, it is hoped that it will be able to show the types, forms and functions of speech acts contained in the main news in the Waspada newspaper.

METHOD

In this research method, we will discuss (1) research design; (2) research subjects and objects; (3) data collection methods; (4) research instruments; (5) data analysis method. The research design used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research design. Qualitative descriptive research is analytical. The data obtained, such as the results of observations, interviews, photography, document analysis, field notes, is compiled by researchers at the research location, not expressed in the form of numbers. Researchers immediately carry out data analysis by enriching information, looking for relationships, comparing, finding patterns on the basis of the original data. The results of this data analysis are in the form of an explanation of the situation studied which is then presented in the form of a narrative description (Setyosari, 2010: 181). The data described in this research are data in the form, function and types of speech acts in the main news. This data was taken from several examples of headlines in the Waspada newspaper. The subject of this research is the speech contained in the main news in the Waspada newspaper. The object of this research is the speech act of the main news in the Waspada newspaper

A research must be limited so that the research is directed and the research objectives are achieved. In this research, the researcher will limit the problem only to the type, form and function of speech acts contained in the main news on the Waspada Post and taken from December 1 to December 30 2022. The method used in the data collection stage is using the documentation method. The data collection stage using the documentation method carried out by researchers can be divided into four parts, namely 1) Collecting main news data on the Waspada Post from 1-30 December 2016; 2) The researcher reads the speech text contained in the main news repeatedly so that the researcher does not make mistakes; 3) Group the data using data cards that the researcher has designed; 4) In the final stage, the researcher then describes the main news data which has been grouped in the previous stage based on type, form and function, then describes the results and discussion. The research instrument in this study uses data cards. These data cards are used in data collection which will be used in data collection so that research activities run systematically. In this research, the data analysis method used by researchers is the qualitative descriptive data analysis method. Grouping and abstracting are carried out continuously during data collection without having to wait for the end of the entire data collection process.

The steps taken in this processing stage are, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Qualitative descriptive data analysis is directed at identification and classification to obtain a clear, detailed and adequate description regarding the type, form and function of key news speech acts in Waspada. (1) Data reduction is selecting necessary data and eliminating unnecessary data. Data reduction is carried out starting from data collection in the field to analysis after the data is collected. In this case, the author reduces the data using data cards to sort out the types, forms and functions of speech acts used in the main news of the Waspada Newspaper. (2) After the data has been reduced, the next step is to present the data. The data obtained is presented with a description of the data in the form of information conclusions which will be described in detail, clearly and systematically, thus making it possible to take action. At this stage, the collected data regarding the type, form and function of speech acts in the Waspada Newspaper headlines will be presented using a type of descriptive discourse that is appropriate to the research design. The data presentation will be adjusted to the data collection method, namely the documentation method. (3) After the data is analyzed, conclusions are drawn based on the problems raised. At this conclusion stage, conclusions are drawn that are in accordance with the data obtained and have gone through a data analysis process which includes data reduction and data presentation. If the conclusions put forward at the initial stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence based on findings in the field, then the conclusions drawn are answers to problems that are appropriate to the circumstances and what they are. The results of this research as accurately as possible describe what was studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

The results of this research include (1) Of the 27 headlines that the researchers studied, the researchers found 27 types of locutionary speech acts, 27 types of illocutionary acts, and none were found to be perlocutionary types. Every utterance will contain locutions, including the utterances contained in the main news. Apart from locutions in headlines, there are also illocutions which function to inform something and can also be used to influence the person you are saying. In the headlines that the researchers collected, the 27 headlines did not contain perlocutions because in the headlines we cannot see comments or reactions from readers or interlocutors. It is said that, because comments are an effect or impact that arises from the reader, after reading the main news, of the 27 main news it turns out that none of them contain a type of perlocution. (2) The number of declarative forms that the researcher found was 27, the interrogative form that the researcher found was 0, the imperative form that the researcher found was 0. (3) For the assertive function the researcher found the number was 27, for the commissive function the researcher did not find or the number was 0, The researcher found 4 for the directive function, 1 for the expressive function, and 1 for the last function, namely declarative.

DISCUSSION

Newspapers are one type of printed mass media. The main content in printed mass media is news. Newspapers provide various kinds of information from all aspects of life. A newspaper does not only contain political news or economic news. However, there are newspapers that contain sports themes, this depends on the vision, mission and goals of each newspaper. One of the famous newspapers circulating in Medan is the Waspada newspaper which is also the oldest newspaper in Medan. Newspapers Be alert for several sections, one of which is the main news. Main news is straight news or direct news. Usually in this headline the latest or actual news is presented, as it is, and written briefly and straightforwardly. There are three interesting findings discussed in this discussion, namely

(1) types of speech acts in the main news in the Waspada newspaper; (2) the form of the main news speech act in the Waspada newspaper; (3) the function of the main news speech act in the Waspada newspaper. Of the 27 main news that the researchers collected, all 27 main news contain locution and illocution, but none of the main news contains perlocution because in the main news we cannot see comments or reactions of readers or interlocutors. It is said that, because comments are an effect or impact that arises from readers.

In line with Austin's opinion (in Cummings 2007: 9) there is a threefold classification of acts in speaking, someone performs a locutionary act, an illocutionary act, and perhaps a perlocutionary act. Based on the results of the researcher's study, the form of speech was found to be the dominant form, namely of the 27 headlines, the dominant form was the declarative form of 27. This declarative form was dominantly used because these 27 headlines were created to convey or provide news, updates and information to interlocutor related to the phenomenon they want to convey or highlight to be used as a statement in the main news. The interrogative form and the imperative form are not found in the headlines that researchers analyze because these two forms used to ask questions and commands are very rarely used in expressing phenomena that occur in society today, especially written in headlines. The research results obtained are similar to the results of research conducted by Ananda with the research title "Form and Function of Slogan Speech Acts for Pond's Advertising Variants on Television" in 2015 which stated that from the 20 advertisements that Ananda studied, 18 slogans were found to be in the form of declarative speech acts because in Pond's story advertisement was created to provide information to the audience so that the audience is interested in buying.

A similar opinion was also expressed by Chaer and Agustina (2010: 50), who stated that speakers consider social norms and speech ethics in conveying each utterance, so it is not appropriate to use imperative sentences, but rather declarative sentences or interrogative sentences.

In terms of the function of speech acts, researchers found various variations in the function of speech acts. The largest number of functions, 27, is the assertive function, the second largest, 4, is the directive function, the third largest, 1 each, is the expressive function and the declaration function, and finally the commissive function was not found. The assertive function is more dominant because in headlines this function refers to the proposition of guessing, confirming to the reader, and announcing something to the reader. The researcher did not find a commissive function because in its definition this function refers to offering, promising and swearing, so that out of 27 headlines the commissive proposition was not found because the headline was not used as a commissive reference. In line with Searle's view (in Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 19) that based on its function assertive or representative is a speech act that explains what and how something exists, and so on. This verb refers to a proposition that strengthens, suspects, confirms, predicts, predicts, announce, and urge. The findings that the author obtained are in accordance with the findings obtained by Ratih (2016) in her thesis entitled "Types, Forms and Functions of Comic Meme Speech Acts on Facebook". In her thesis, Ratih concluded that the more dominant function in comic memes on Facebook is the assertive function, namely speech acts that explain what and how something exists, and so on. Apart from researchers finding research whose findings match the results the researchers obtained, there are also other researchers whose findings do not match the findings the researchers obtained. The findings obtained by Ananda (2015) in his thesis entitled "Form and Function of Speech Acts of Slogan Variants of Pond's Advertisements on Television", concluded that the more dominant function in Pond's advertisements on television is the commissive function, namely speech acts that encourage the speaker to do something like offer something to the interlocutor.

According to the researchers' analysis, this difference occurred because Ananda studied Pond's advertisements on television, which means the advertisements were made to persuade or encourage viewers to buy their products. Without analyzing in more depth the function of speech in Pond's advertisements, it is not enough to just look at the sentences through their appearance, according to researchers, an advertisement can also contain assertive speech announcing the ingredients contained and how to use the product. Wijana

(1996) in his book entitled "Basics of Pragmatics" states that the function of a speech act appears in the aim or objective (what the speech is conveyed for).

So, analyzing the function of a speech act is not enough to just look at the sentence through its appearance, but you also have to know the meaning of the sentence because the function of a speech act is influenced by the context in which the speech occurs.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded as follows. There are 62 speech errors from eleven forms of affixation errors. These errors vary. The forms of affixation errors are: (1) deletion of the prefix *me-*, (2) abbreviation of *morph*, (3) deletion of the prefix *ter-*, (4) deletion of the prefix *ber-*, (5) deletion and addition of the prefix *se-*, (6) omission of the prefix *per-*, (7) omission and inaccuracy in the use of the prefix *di-*, (8) errors in the use of the suffix (9) errors in the use of confixes, (10) sounds that are not melted, and (11) errors in the use of joining affixes. Based on data obtained by researchers during research, there are five types of reduplication errors, namely, (1) complete repetition, (2) partial repetition, (3) root repetition with sound changes, (4) affixed base repetition, and (5) reduplication noun basis. This research did not find any word compounding errors in students' speech so no data was analyzed. Researchers only found speech data from students who used compound words correctly. This is because students are able to use compound words correctly. The suggestions that the author can convey are: for teachers and students, it is hoped that this research can be used as a guide and evaluation material in speaking, for schools to conduct outreach about the good and correct use of Indonesian, and for other researchers, this research is expected to become a reference and can be refined again through similar research. Based on the discussion carried out in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn. (1) From the 27 headlines that have been studied, the results show that the 27 headlines contain two types of speech acts which include locutionary speech acts which are used by speakers to state something and illocutionary speech acts which are used to influence, but no perlocutionary speech acts were found. namely the impact or effect that arises from a speech in the form of a response from the reader. (2) Of the 27 headlines that researchers studied, the dominant form of speech act used in headlines was the declarative form, 27 of which were used to provide news, information and information, the interrogative form which was used to ask questions, and the imperative which was used to order not to found in the headlines studied. (3) The more dominant speech act function used in headlines is the assertive function with 27, the second highest with 4 being the directive function, the third most with 1 each, namely the expressive function and the declaration function, and finally the commissive function was not found. The assertive function is more dominant because in headlines this function refers to the proposition of guessing, confirming to the reader, and announcing something to the reader. The researcher did not find a commissive function because in its definition this function refers to offering, promising and swearing, so that from the 27 headlines the commissive proposition was not found because the headline was not used as a commissive reference. Based on the results of the data analysis and conclusions above, there are several suggestions that the researcher convey as follows. (1) For headline news writers, pay attention to the language style used and use good Indonesian but still have implicit meaning in it so that readers can easily understand what the writer wants to convey. (2) For lecturers who teach pragmatics courses, the results of this research can be used as a learning material for speech act material which can improve students' critical thinking abilities. (3) For other researchers, this research is only limited to studying the types, forms

and functions of speech acts, other researchers are expected to carry out studies on the psychological impacts that can be seen from headlines.

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