# The Use Of Speech Acts Types On English Speech Of The Local Tour Guides At Taro Tourism Village In Gianyar, Bali

**Ni Luh Putu Sri Widhiastuty[1]✉, I Ketut Murdana[2]**

Program Studi Diploma III, Fakultas Bisnis dan Pariwisata, Universitas Triatma Mulya [1]
Program Studi S2 Magister Terapan Pariwisata, Politeknik Pariwisata Bali [2]
✉Jln. Kubu Gunung, Tegal Jaya, Dalung, Kuta Utara 80361, Bali
E-mail: sri.widhiastuty@triatmamulya.ac.id

**Abstract -** The objectives of the present research entitled:" The Use of Speech Acts Types on English Speech of Local Tour Guides at Taro Tourism Village in Gianyar, Bali" were to identify, describe and analyze the use of speech acts types on English speech of local tour guides at Taro Tourism Village in Gianyar, Bali. The research method applied in this research was the Qualitative Approach. The populations of the present research were all the subjects of the research which consisted of the local tour guides at Taro Tourism Village, who were the respondents and the informants by the research. The total number of the populations were 30 people of whom were studied and withdrawn for the conclusion. The research sampling techniques used was non-probability sampling techniques which consisted of purposive and saturated sampling techniques. The sampling techniques used at the present research were purposive sampling which was the choosing of samples with certain purposes based on the objections of the research, and Saturated Sampling which was the choosing of samples, where all the members of the populations were chosen as the samples. This was done because the member of the populations was relative small which were around 30 people. Therefore, the total number of samples of the present research were 30 people, which were taken from the whole number of populations which were also 30 people. The instruments used for data collection were non participation observation, check list, questionnaire and structured interview question. The research findings were that all of those three speech acts types were used on the English speech of the local tour guides at Taro Tourism Village in Gianyar, Bali. Those three Speech Acts Types were locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

**Keywords**: *Speech acts types, English speech, Local tour guide, Tourism village*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The language used by the local tour guide as a means of communication with the foreign guests who visited Taro Tourism Village was English. This was true because as an international language, English has a very important roles as a means of communication, either spoken or written. In relation to this, Crystal (1997:3) states that English is one of the foreign languages which is used as formal language at the international forum and this case English functions as a global language. Here, English is used as a means of communication in various business activities, such as: tourism and hospitality business, trades, educations, and so on. There are various types of speech acts used by the local tour guides which communicated with the foreign guests, those speech acts types are related to those mentioned by some language experts, such as Searle (1969). According to Searle (1969) cited in Wijana (2005:92) there are three types of speech acts used by local tour guide as follows: (1) locutionary acts, (2) illocutionary acts, and (3) perlocutionary acts. Each of those three types of speech acts can be describe briefly below: (1) Locutionary acts is a speech acts used to give information about something using words, phrases and sentences and their meanings are contained in those words, phrases and sentences, (2) Illocutionary acts is a speech which is used for doing something, (3) Perlocutionary acts are the speech acts which are used to increase influence force or impact to the listener. The use of speech acts types on English Speech of the local tour guides at Taro Tourism Village in Gianyar, Bali with the foreign tourists were really interesting and challenging topic, that is, both social and language phenomena for doing research. This is because the interaction and communication processed between the local tour guide and guests. It can cause problems of communication among guests and the local tour guides. Due to the differences on their social and cultural background. This can also influence the smooth of communication process. Therefore, in order to prove the problems or the gaps, research needs to be carried out.

## 2. METHOD

### 2.1 Research Design

The research approach applied in the present research was qualitative approach which was mainly relied upon the phenomelogys approach. The research stages used on the use speech acts types of English Speech of Local Tour Guides at Taro Tourism Village in Gianyar, Bali were of three stages as follows: Method of collecting data, Method of analyzing data, Method of presenting research findings.

### 2.2 Research Population and Sampling

The total number of populations in the present research are 30 (thirty) people which were chosen from the local tour guide at Taro Tourism Village in Gianyar Regency Bali. Sampling technique used in the present research was non-probability sampling technique, that is, the choosing of samples which do not provide the same opportunity for every element or the member of population to be chosen as research sample. The non-probability sampling techniques applied in the present research are: (1) Purposive Sampling, that is the taking of samples which is based on certain objectives, (2) Saturated Sampling, that is, the choosing of samples when the number of populations are relatively small, which are more or less the 30 people.

## 2.3 Data Collection Instrument

Method of collecting data used in the present research were as follows: (1) Non-participant Observation. In the non-participant observation the researcher observed the speech acts occurred in the dialogues between the local tour guides and the guests. The result of the non-participant observation was the English Speech Acts of the local tour guides, that is, the dialogues between the local guides and the guests, loose speech acts, and expressions, (2) In addition to the non-participant observation, recording method was also used in collecting the data. Here, the use of speech acts types in the dialogues between the local tour guide and the guests were recorded to be analyzed.

## 2.4 Data Analysis

The method used for analyzing data in this research was Description Qualitative Method. Here, the method of analyzing data on the use of speech acts types of the local tour guides was the pragmatic theory. Here, the use of speech acts: lucotionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts were analysis.The method of presenting the result of data analyzis applied in the present research was an informal method. By the informal method it was meant that the resultof analyzing the English speech acts of the local tour guides in guiding foreign tourists at Taro Tourism Village were presented using normal/common words/expressions or descriptions.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results and discussion on the use of English speech acts types of local tour guides at Taro Tourism Village in Gianyar, Bali, can be presented as the following:

### a. The Data on the Use of Locutionary Acts

Locutionary Acts is a speech acts used for giving information about something using words, phrases, sentences and their meanings are contained in those words, phrases and

sentences. The English speech acts types of local tour guides at Taro Tourism Village in Gianyar, Bali using Locutionary Acts can be presented as the following:

### 1) Data of Locutionary Acts -1 (DLA-1)

Tourist: Wayan, could you tell me about the original Taro village, please?

Local Tour Guide: Yes, certainly sir. Taro village was the originally called as " Bhumi Sarwan Ada ", which meant " Serba Ada " (everything was available). This nickname was given by " Maharsi Agung, Ida Maha Rsi Markandeya " who was originated from India. He came to Bali on the 7th Century.

Context: The DLA-1 above was an English Speech Acts types of Locutionary Acts used by Local Tour Guide at Taro Tourism Village for giving information to the guest about the origin of Taro Tourism Village.

### 2) Data of Locutionary Acts -2 (DLA -2)

Tourist: Made, can you tell me about the historical and cultural heritage here at Taro Tourism Village, please?

Local Tour Guide: Yes, of course Madam. There are many cultural and historical heritages here at Taro Tourism Village. Two of the most famous ones are: "Pura Kahyangan Jagat Pura Agung Gunung Raung "(The Grand Sacral Temple of Gunung Raung) and "Konservasi Duwe Lembu Putih" (Conservation of Sacral White Cows).

Context: The DLA -2 above was an English Speech Acts types of Locutionary Acts used by a local tour guide at Taro Tourism Village in giving information to the tourist about the cultural and historical heritages available at Taro Tourism Village.

### b. The Data on The Use of Illocutionary Acts

The Illocutionary Acts is a speech acts which is used for doing something. The English speech acts which were used the illocutionary acts types of the local tour guides at Taro Tourism Village can be presented as follows:

### 1) Data of Illocutionary Acts – 1 (DIA -1)

Local Tour Guide: Good morning, sir/madam. Welcome to our tour around Taro Tourism Village today. Please get on the car. Be careful and mind your head, please.

Tourist: Good morning. Thank you.

Context: The DIA -1 data above, was an English speech using the Illocutionary Acts types used by the local tour guide at Taro Tourism Village which was meant to do something, was to ask the guest to get on the car, to be careful and to mind with his/her head.

### 2) Data od Illocutionary Acts -2 (DIA-2)

Local Tour Guide: Here we are, Sir/Madam. Please have a look on your left or right side. The view of the rice terraces was very beautiful, green and fresh. We will stop for a while here and please spend your time to take some photos here.

Tourist: Oh… yes, yes. It's really beautiful and amazing. Yes, we will take some pictures here. Thank you for the time.

Context: Here the local tour guide asked the tourist to do something by saying: "we will stop for a while here and please spend your time to take some photos here". The local tour guide was using the illocutionary acts in escorting the tourist on tour around the Taro Tourism Village.

### c. The Data on The Use of Perlocutionary Acts

The perlocutionary Acts is the speech acts types which is used to increase the influence force or impact to the listener. These forces or impacts could be done directly or indirectly by the speaker. The data of perlocutionary acts types used by the local tour guide in escorting foreign tourists at Taro Tourism Village can be presented as follows:

### 1) Data of Perlocutionary Acts -1 (DPA -1)

Local Tour Guide:  Taro tourism Village has several tourist objects, attractions art and cultural performances which can be seen and enjoy during your visit and stay here at Taro Tourism Village.

Tourist: Oh… really? It sounds interesting and we will have to see and enjoy our time while we are here on our holiday.

Context: Here, the local tour guide at Taro Tourism Village used the perlocutionary acts types in escorting the foreign tourists at Taro Tourism Village, where there was a force or effect on the speech acts used by the local tour guide to the tourists.

### 2) Data of Perlocutionary Acts – 2 (DPA -2)

Local Tour Guide: Taro Tourism Village has general accommodation facilities, amenities and adventure facilities, such as: Govinda Homestay, Jro Mangku Homestay, Fireflies Villas, as well as adventure facilities, such as Yeh Pikat River Trekking, Spiritual Cycling, ATV Ride and Pinball. So, there are several choices for you to see, to do and to enjoy while you are on your holiday at Taro Tourism Village.

Tourist: Wow… It sounds very great, interesting and also really challenging for us to see, to do some of those activities. Thank you very much for your information and explanation, we will try to do some activities tomorrow.

Context: The data above showed that the local tour guide used the Perlocutionary Acts Types which had a very strong influence for the guests when they said that they will try to do some activities for the next day tour.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussions above there were three conclusions which can be drawn from the present research as the following:

The Locutionary Acts types of the speech acts or "to say something" had been used by the local tour guides in order to give information to the tourists who visited Taro Tourism Village, such as about tourist objects, environment, the traditions, art and culture events that was taken place at Taro Tourism Village; The Illocutionary Acts types of speech acts or "to do something during the tour program around Taro Village; The Perlocutionary Acts types of speech acts had also been used by the local tour guides in order to give force or effect to the tourist about the availability of tourist objects, attractions and other amenities which was by the end can be improve the visit of tourists to Taro Tourism Village in the future. The major finding(s) of the studies should be restated briefly in the concluding section. In it, the author should also point out the strength(s) and weakness(es) of his or her study, and subsequently suggest improvement for future studies. Last, but not least, the practical application or implication of the findings of the study should also be clearly stated in the concluding section. This section should not exceed 10% of the total length of the entire article.

## REFERENCES

Antariksa, B. 2018. *Kebijakan Pembangunan Sadar Wisata: Menuju Daya Saing Kepariwisataan Berkelanjutan*. Malang: Intrans Publishing

Antariksa, B. 2016. *Kebijakan Pembangunan Kepariwisataan : Pengembangan Kepariwisataan yang Berkelanjutan dan Perlindungan Kekayaan Intelektual.* Malang: Intrans Publishing

Darmadi, H. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan dan Sosial: Teori Konsep Dasar dan Implementasi*. Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta.

Ernawati, N.N. (2018). *Pariwisata Berbasis Masyarakat (Community-Based Tourism)*. Denpasar: Swasta Nulus.

Gunawan, I. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Teori dan Praktek*. Jakarta: Penerbit Bumi Aksara.

Hayat dan Novita Zaini, R.A. (2018). *Pencanangan Desa Wisata Berbasis Pemberdayaan*. Malang: Penerbit Inteligensia Media.

Iskandar. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: Penerbit Gaung Persada Press.

Muhammad. (2011). *Penelitian Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.

Pitana, IG. dan Gayatri, P.G. (2005). *Sosiologi Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit ANDI.

Searle. (1983). *Speech Acts: An Easy in the Philosophy of Language*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Suartha, N. dan Purwa Sudartha, IGG. (2017). *Industri Pariwisata Bali*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, kualitatif dan Kombinasi (Mixed Methods).* Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta.

Suyitno. (2005). *Pemanduan Wisata ( Tour Guiding)*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Graha Ilmu.

Udoyono. (2008). *Pramuwisata Profesional*

Wijana, ID.P. & Rohmadi, M. (2009). *Analisis Wacana Pragmatik: Kajian Teori dan Analisis*. Surakarta: Penerbit Pustaka Pelajari.

Yoeti, O.A. (2000). *Guiding System: Suatu Pengantar Praktis*. Jakarta: PT. Pradnya Paramitha.