

Expressive Speech Act on Pamphlet Demonstration Rejecting the Omnibus Law Bill

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ABSTRACT

Human expression in venting its emotions through language becomes a very interesting thing to discuss and research. In this study, the expression of language contained in the protest pamphlet on the rejection of the Omnibus Law Bill will be classified and analyzed based on its nature and function in expressive speech. In the research method used is qualitative dextriptif. The data that will be examined in the form of writings contained in pamphlets on the omnibus law rejection demonstrations that took place in the center and the region. The techniques used in the processing and analysis of data in this study are with the stages of data collection, data reduction, and data presentation. The results of the study found a form of expressive speech in the pamphlet demonstration of omnibus law rejection. The expressive action on the demonstration pamphlet Reject Omnibus Law based on its nature is divided into two, namely constructive and destructive speech. Both traits are based on speech that builds or decreases the public perception of the existing speech. Expressive speech also has the function of giving greetings, apologizing, praising, insulting, blaming, mocking, and condolences. Abstracts are written in a single paragraph consisting of 200 words, without libraries/citations.

Keywords: expressive speech, constructive and destructive speech, pamphlets reject omnibus law.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is the easiest form of expression used by every human being. Language helps man to vent what is happening to himself or his life. Language can be said to be a channel of conveyance of everything that one feels, thinks, and knows to others (Pateda, 1987: 4). Language becomes a tool that is continuously used by humans in this regard. In relation to this, the human expression that is vented is also very diverse. It can be in direct voice or commonly referred to as spoken language. In addition, there are also those who overflow it in the form of writing or text, can be with a written work in the form of fiction or non-fiction.

The event of expressing or overflowing expressions using language can also be called the process of speech acts. In this case, speakers or people who do speech have different intentions or goals (Santoso and Saputri, 2020). Therefore, a person who does speech has a style or freedom in using language that is understood by people in his environment, so that later what he expresses can be understood.

In relation to linguistics, speech acts fall into the field of pragmatics. Purwaningrum and Nurmalia (2019) suggest that from pragmatics, a reader not only encounters meaning in writing or express, but also implied meaning or meaning that is not contained in the language event itself which is adjusted to the context concerned when the language process or event occurs. In line with this, Nahak, Suwandi, and Wardani (2020) revealed that the emphasis of a speech conveyed to the interlocutor, the goal is that the interlocutor can act or do something based on what the speaker conveys in his speech.

Speech acts can also be interpreted as a form of exchanging information in the form of communication relationships between speakers and speech partners by using language actions that have the power to inform information, give command, and show psychological expression from speakers. In short, a speech act is an act of speech that is informative because it conveys information, functional because it has certain functions, and has a certain effect because of the power of the speech carried out (Kusmanto, 2019). Based on the definition already mentioned, speech acts have categorization into three types, namely: (a) locutionary speech acts, which are speech activities that simply convey information to speech partners, (b) illocutionary speech acts, which are speech activities that have a specific purpose from their speech, and (c) perlocutionary speech acts are speech activities that have the intention of influencing speech partners (Ekawati, 2017).

Expressive speech acts fall into the type of perlocutionary speech acts. This speech act is a speech activity delivered by speakers who have a perlocutionary force or impact on their speech partners (Wijana and Rohmadi, 2009). Expressive speech acts are speech acts carried out to achieve the purpose of assessment or evaluation of something mentioned in the speech carried out (Manaf, 2011). Therefore, this expressive speech act

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precipitates the ideas expressed by the speaker in a variety of styles as a distinctive speech gap. Expressions or expressions issued by humans take place or occur because of various things, adjusting to the emotional conditions that occur in the speaker. Furthermore, Djatmika (2016) explained that expressive speech acts are an outlet or form of expression of a person towards the events he faces and feels. The event will affect sentences or other language units that speakers will later speak to speech partners.

The emotional condition of a person by something that happens or events experienced by the speaker, for example is the condition when the mood is not good, besides that there are also external causes of the speaker. Like other actions or behaviors towards speakers that subsequently cause or affect their emotions. A type of verb that is a function of an expressive speech act and is applied to facilitate speech acts. Examples are insulting, mocking, giving greetings, thanking, apologizing, blaming, mocking, praising, and expressing condolences (Sari, 2013). But sometimes in the process of using the language itself, speakers can unconsciously also use speech that is difficult for their speech partners to understand (Yuliana, Rohmadi, & Suhita, 2013).

Relevant research related to this speech act has been conducted by Fauzi et al (2020) with the title Expressive Action on Meme in Instagram Towards The Election of President and Vice President 2019. The research conducted by Fauzi et al and this study both discuss expressive speech acts. The difference contained in this study lies in the object studied. Aziz et al (2020) in their research used Meme objects with the theme of the 2019 Presidential Election on Instagram social media. This study concluded that the expressive speech acts contained in the Presidential Election-themed Meme on Instagram social media are divided into (1) expressive speech acts of gratitude, (2) expressive speech acts of insulting, (3) expressive speech acts of praise, (4) expressive speech acts of blame, (5) expressive speech acts of mocking.

Furthermore, research conducted by Kusmanto (2019) also discusses expressive speech acts. The difference contained in this study lies in the object used. Kusmanto (2019) uses a play on the names of cities in Central Java. From the results of his research, it was concluded that the expressive speech contained in the names of cities in Central Java that were confused include, (1) expressions of sadness, (2) expressions of disappointment, (3) complaining, (4) happy, (5) forgiving, (6) convincing, (7) praising, (8) hope, and (9) criticizing.

The similarities found in the two studies above are the use of pragmatic theory and also the use of expressive speech act theory. However, in research conducted by Kusmanto (2019), there are differences in the classification of functions that exist in expressive speech acts. The difference found from the two studies above is the object used. Aziz et al (2020) used memes with the theme of the 2019 Presidential Election found on Instagram social media, Kusmanto (2019) used the names of cities in Central Java that were slipped, while in this study, the object used was a pamphlet used in

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demonstrations against the Omnibus Law Bill.

In relation to the various expressions expressed by someone using language units such as sentences or clauses, speakers can make various types of speech results. Such as, a news writer with a record of events, a teacher with his story telling, or also a demonstrator with his action pamphlet.

Demonstration or demonstration is a form of expressing opinions in public or public spaces that are easily remembered by many people (Pranadji, 2008) The expressions expressed by these various speakers have different backgrounds and events, so from expressive speech acts to an interesting study or research to explore and put forward their findings.

At a demonstration, pamphlets or writings carried by the protest crowd become something that adds to the sense of demonstration. Pamphlets are writings that contain information consisting of words or narratives and also images in them, which are usually made on leaflets (Hasibuan, 2019). Pamphlets are used in demonstrations because they contain utterances or language units that contain certain expressions as sounds carried by the mass of action. A pamphlet has a meaning or meaning appropriate to its context. For example, in the action to reject the Omnibus Law Bill, the pamphlets used are very diverse, ranging from writings, pictures, and also caricatures about rejections or demands made by the mass action to an institution or group that is the purpose of the action.

Brien (in Harjono, 2020) suggests that the Omnibus Law is a draft law whose scope exceeds one aspect that is combined to become one law. Fahri Bachmid, an expert in constitutional law (in Fitriyantica, 2019) explained that in the world of legal science, the idea of "omnibus law" is a concept of a legal product that has a function as a accommodating of various subjects, materials, themes, and laws and regulations in different sectors in order to become one large and holistic legal product. In its development, the Omnibus Law Bill that has received criticism in this case is the draft on labor or labor which allegedly makes workers like slaves and frees up the brutal management of natural resources so as to cause dissatisfaction and disapproval from the community.

Because of the reaction of disapproval, the community finally gathered time to carry out a big action in front of the DPR-MPR RI building. In addition to major actions at the center, there were also regional actions which became evidence that the Omnibus Law Bill became a bundle of rules that many people did not agree with until a national movement #GagalkanOmnibus was formed. That's why people's expressions of disappointment with the ruler give rise to various expressions. One of them is that the pamphlets or posters used in the demonstration against the Omnibus Bill contain various meanings according to the type of speech act and its context. Therefore, it becomes an interesting thing to research.

Based on the presentation presented, this study examines expressive speech acts in the pamphlet of demonstrations against the Omnibus Law Bill. The purpose of this study is to classify the form of expressive speech acts

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contained in the demonstration pamphlet rejecting the Omnibus Law Bill to then explain in the form of expressive speech acts contained in the pamphlet. In addition, this study will look at how language functions in demonstration pamphlets against the Omnibus Law Bill. The expected research benefits in this study are that it can provide understanding and add scientific insight in the field of linguistics, especially in pragmatic research on expressive speech acts in the demonstration pamphlet against the Omnibus Law Bill. Through this research, readers can see the classification and forms of implementation of expressive speech acts in the pamphlet demonstration against the Omnibus Law Bill. This research is expected to be a source, reference and reference for other research. So that research on the study of expressive speech acts can develop.

METHOD

In this study, the research method carried out was descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative research uses content analysis techniques to examine express speech acts on the pamphlet of the demonstration Reject the Omnibus Law Bill. Mahsun (2012) states that qualitative research focuses on determining the meaning, description, clarification, and placement of data according to the context and often describes it in the form of words or narratives. Descriptive is a method or type of research carried out based on facts and phenomena carried out by observation of the data source, so as to produce notes in the form of words or narratives that are explanatory (Sugiyono, 2011).

The object of research in this study is speech derived from documentation of demonstration pamphlets Reject the Omnibus Law Bill which has elements of expressive speech acts. The data collection carried out is a documentation technique, in this case the researcher looks for or digs up the documents used in this study. The documentation obtained comes from two sources, the first source is personal documentation from researchers and the second source comes from social media and online news spread on the internet.

The process of stages or steps in this research is carried out in several stages, including: (1) collection of research data, (2) reduction and classification of research data, and (3) presentation and analysis of research data. Data collection in this study was carried out by searching or digging up documentation about pamphlets used by mass actions in the Reject Omnibus Law demonstration which will later become data or objects in this study. The next step that will be carried out is data reduction and classification. Documentation that then becomes data will be reduced according to groups according to the classification or type of expressive speech acts based on the key theories used in data analysis. After the data is collected and reduced, the data will be analyzed so as to produce a picture or interpretation of expressive speech acts in the Pamphlet Reject Omnibus Law demonstration.

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FINDINGS

The use of language or speech contained in pamphlets used during demonstrations against the Omnibus Law Bill is a form of expression of the emotional conditions that exist in each mass action. The expressive speech is divided into two parts. These parts are types of speech that are constructive and destructive. This division is based on the fact that in essence, the use of speech in the speech community contains or contains messages that have positive and negative connotations, or in another sense, the speech can be in the form of constructive speech and destructive speech (Laili and Nurul, 2019).

This speech is inseparable from each expressive function contained in the action pamphlet used. Constructive means also constructing or having a good impact on the reader from what the speaker does in his speech. While destructive means destructive, it means destroying the intended party from the speech it makes (Mantiri and Handayani, 2018). The form of expressive speech contained in the Pamphlet of the Reject Omnibus Law demonstration is in the form of insulting speech, thanking, giving greetings, apologizing, blaming, mocking, praising, and expressing condolences.

Tabel 1:
Expressive speech is constructive and destructive.

No.	Constructive Speech	No.	Destructive Speech
1	 <p><i>Salam dari tanah Jawara, Tidak akan diam ketika rakyat "MENDERITA"</i> (Tuturan ekspresif memberi salam)</p>	4	 <p><i>Maaf telinga ini tidak mendengar rakyat (Tuturan ekspresif menghina)</i></p>
2	 <p><i>Maaf perjalanan anda terganggu, sedang ada perbaikan reformasi.</i></p>	5	 <p><i>Hak buruh dikebiri. DPR miskin nurani!</i> (Tuturan ekspresif menyalahkan)</p>

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(Tuturan ekspresif meminta maaf)

3



Sebucin-bucinnya saya, saya tetap turun ke jalan.
(Tuturan ekspresif memuji)

6



Kami lebih suka kalian tidur. Sekalinya kalian bangun membuat kami menderita.
(Tuturan ekspresif mengejek)

7



KRISIS di depan mata yang diurus malah RUU CILAKA.
(Tuturan ekspresif berbela sungkawa)

1. Constructive Expressive Speech Acts

Constructive expressive speech acts are speech acts that construct or have a good impact on the reader from what the speaker does to his speech. In the pamphlet of action carried by the mass demonstration of Reject the Omnibus Law, there are three speeches. In data 1 poster that reads Salam dari Tanah Jawara, It will not be silent when the people "SUFFER" give the meaning of saying greetings that cause constructive meaning in their speech. Expressive speech in Data 1 is a form of expressive speech act in the function of giving greetings. The expressive act of giving greetings is a form of speech that is assumed as something special. We can guess this land of champions as Banten Province, which is an area that is famous for its champions. The phrase "Salam dari Tanah Jawara" which is a language expression of the mass action to introduce themselves, that he comes from the Land of Jawara. The speech in data 1 is a form of constructive speech, because from the speech it raises a good impact from the person who reads it.

Furthermore, another constructive expressive speech act is in data 2. A pamphlet reading "Sorry your journey has been disrupted, there is a reform overhaul," carried by one of the protesters described his apology to anyone who read the pamphlet. Apologies are carried out by speakers to convey messages apologizing to the general public about the use of public places or

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facilities that usually people can move easily but become disturbed because of the demonstration Against this Omnibus Law. Data 2 is a form of exploratory speech act that has the function of apologizing. The expressive act of apologizing is expressive speech caused by the discomfort of the speaker to his speech partner. The speech in data 2 is a form of constructive speech, because from the speech it raises a good impact from the person who reads it.

The Pamphlet of the Reject Omnibus Law demonstration which is also included in constructive expressive speech acts is in data 3. The action pamphlet carried by one of the demonstrators against the Omnibus law bill read "As big as I am, I still take to the streets." The speech made by the action mass can be said to be a constructive expressive speech act, because the speech made by the action mass is constructive or has a good impact on the reader from what the speaker does in his speech. The speech made by the mass of this action gave a positive message to people who read it, a speech that described the mass of action who had a bucin (love slave) but from his bucin nature did not prevent him from taking action and conveying his expression in the demonstration of Reject the Omnibus Law. The speech contained in data 3 is also an expressive speech act that has a praising function. Expressive speech acts are speech acts caused by conditions or events that relieve the heart or emotional state of speakers that aim to please and show admiration. The speech in data 3 is a form of constructive speech, because from the speech it raises a good impact from people who read it.

These three utterances build good opinions or perceptions from speech people who see or read the pamphlet. This constructive image became a positive thing from the action movement they carried out, thus raising sympathy from the struggle to voice the voice carried out by the protest masses. The speech contained in the pamphlet used by the protest crowd in the demonstration against the Omnibus Law Bill is included in constructive expressive speech acts, because it has a good impact on readers from what speakers do in their speech (Mantiri and Handayani, 2018).

Based on the three data above, constructive or constructive expressive speech acts are evidenced by expressive speech that has the function of greeting (data 1), apologizing (data 2), and also praising (data 3). These utterances explain the speech or language expression of the mass demonstration against the Omnibus Law Bill which can build perceptions from the speech community with the language behavior they display because all three contain greetings or greetings and good narratives that can affect good expressions also to the speech community who see and read the pamphlet.

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2. Destructive Expressive Speech Acts

Destructive expressive speech acts are speech that aims to damage or destroy the intended party of the speech performed. This destructive speech is often found in pamphlets used in the action to reject the Omnibus Law Bill. This destructive speech becomes an emotional expression of the speaker to vent his expression in language. Pamphlets containing destructive expressive speech are found in data 4, 5, 6, and 7.

In data 4, the speech contained in the pamphlet that reads "Sorry this ear does not hear the people" with a picture of a neat-haired human being in a suit and tie and on his face that reads "Rupiah Connoisseurs Council" gives meaning or meaning to insults made by speakers because of their emotional influence. The speech made by a protest mob in his pamphlet revealed about the DPR being considered "deaf" because it did not want to hear the aspirations of its people. These utterances make the intended party or opponent (in this case the DPR) seem to be torn down or damaged by the utterances made by the masses of this action. The pamphlet provides information that destroys or damages the opponent. The pamphlet carried by the protest crowd is also a speech act with a derogatory function. Other damaging or destructive utterances are also found in data 5.

The pamphlet on data 5 reads "Labor rights castrated. The DPR is poor in conscience!" which is an expressive speech act. The speech made by the protest crowd on his pamphlet explained how disappointed he was with the existence of this Omnibus Law Bill. The sentence "Labor rights are castrated." It became an expression because of his emotional disagreement with this bill, then in the next sentence, "DPR is poor in conscience!" became the reason behind the creation of the first sentence. The speech contained in data 5 is a speech that damages or destroys the opposite party with the expression of rejection. In addition, the speech act contained in this pamphlet is an expressive speech act with the function of blame. The utterances contained in this pamphlet inform people reading the pamphlet about the bad or bad of the DPR in accordance with the utterances contained in the pamphlet. Furthermore, destructive speech can also be found in data 6.

The Pamphlet of the Reject Omnibus Law demonstration which is also included in constructive expressive speech acts is in data 6. The pamphlet reads, "We prefer you to sleep. Once you wake up it makes us suffer." The utterances contained in this pamphlet provide explanations that damage or destroy the intended party in his speech, the intended party in this speech, is none other than the DPR. The protest crowd explained their dislike for the work of the House of Representatives which produced the Omnibus Law Bill which caused a lot of rejection from the people. The mass action also explained about preferring the 'sleeping' activities carried out by the DPR, because it is not as disturbing as the public because of this Omnibus Law Bill. This speech also enters into the mocking function that exists in expressive speech.

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Destructive speech is also found in data 7 in the form of speech on a pamphlet that reads "The CRISIS in front of our eyes that is taken care of is even the Cilaka Bill." This statement explained that the Las Omnibus Bill, also referred to as the CILAKA Bill, caused the government's focus as the party that made and passed the regulation to be disrupted. This demonstration was carried out at a time when the COVID-19 pandemic occurred, where the country's health and financial crisis was being tested due to padnemi. This statement informs that the government cannot focus on overcoming the crisis both economic, social and health, making people who read this pamphlet angry. Data 7 is also an expressive speech act with a condolence function. This statement informed about his condolences for the government's attitude that was not responsive to the crisis that was in front of his eyes and instead issued the Omnibus Law Bill which invited rejection from the public.

From the four data that have been analyzed above, destructive expressive speech occurs because there is mass disagreement with the Omnibus Law Rejection Bill compiled and passed by the government. These utterances are divided into 4 expressive functions, namely, derogatory expressive speech (data 4), blaming expressive speech (data 5), mocking expressive speech (data 6), and condolence expressive speech (data 7).

DISCUSSION

From the discussion carried out, the speech contained in the pamphlet demonstration against the Omnibus Law Bill was divided into 2 parts, namely constructive and destructive speech. In addition, each pamphlet also contains expressive speech which has the function of giving greetings, apologizing, praising, insulting, blaming, mocking, and condolences.

These destructive or destructive expressive utterances are found in the four utterances contained in the pamphlets used in the demonstration against the Omnibus Law Bill, these utterances become destructive, because they can indeed influence the opinions or perceptions of the speech community who see and read them.

This expressive speech becomes a destructive speech because it affects readers with mass disagreement with action against this Omnibus Law Bill, this damaging or tearing down image becomes a negative thing in language expression, because it creates a negative image of the party or institution that is the target of this demonstration. However, this speech also became a positive opinion and perception of the action movement they carried out, thus raising empathy because it could open or inform the impact of the dangers of the Omnibus Law Bill, in accordance with the struggle to voice the voice carried out by the mass action. The speech contained in the pamphlet used by the protest crowd in the demonstration against the Omnibus Law Bill is included in expressive speech acts that collapse or damage, because it destroys or undermines the image of the intended party from the speech they make (Mantiri and Handayani, 2018).

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The utterances contained in the pamphlet used in the action to reject the Omnibus Law Bill are interesting things, for readers and researchers. These utterances became an intention of speech so that they had their own message conveyed by the mass of action against their rejection of the Omnibus Law Bill. The speech that occurred was an emotional expression of the mass of action towards its response to this Omnibus Law Bill. The expression of language that occurs results in speech so that it constructs or also destroys the perception or opinion of the language community that sees and reads it.

Each speech that has the function of greeting, apologizing, and praising this makes the speech constructed so that it can build opinions or perceptions both from the speech community who see or read the pamphlet. This constructive image became a positive thing from the action movement they carried out, thus raising sympathy from the struggle to voice the voice carried out by the protest masses. While speech that has the function of insulting, blaming, mocking, and condolences can influence readers with mass disagreement with action against this Omnibus Law Bill, this damaging or tearing down image becomes a negative thing in language expression, because it creates a negative image of the party or institution that is the target of this demonstration. However, this speech also became a positive opinion and perception of the action movement they carried out, thus raising empathy because it could open or inform the impact of the dangers of the Omnibus Law Bill, in accordance with the struggle to voice the voice carried out by the mass action in their speech.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description that has been presented, it can be concluded that the pamphlet at the Reject the Omnibus Law demonstration is an expression of the community in expressing their emotional condition towards an existing event. From the results of the analysis and discussion, the expressive speech act on the Pamphlet Reject the Omnibus Law demonstration can be divided into two parts, namely constructive speech and destructive speech. Constructive expression has an explanatory function in the form of greeting, apologizing, and praising. While expressive speech that damages or collapses (destructive) has an explanatory function in the form of insulting, blaming, mocking and condolences.

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