

INDIRECT SPEAKING IN ENGLISH AND JAVANESE (A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS)

Novi Ardiani¹, Yudy Prasetyo²

^{1,2} STKIP PGRI Sidoarjo, Indonesia
Nardiani25@gmail.com

Received: June 2, 2022

Revised: July 24, 2021

Accepted: November 11, 2022

ABSTRACT

Like any languages in the world, English and Javanese are languages with differences and similarities. They also certainly have indirect speech expressions. This article discusses the kinds of indirect speech and the similarities and the differences in the indirect speech in both of those languages. The researcher finds, explains categories, and analyzes the indirect speech. During the data collection, the researchers were assisted by 2 informants who could speak Javanese well and correctly. They were men and women aged around 20-40 years who had lived in East Java for 20-40 years. For English, several examples of indirect speech sentences from a book were taken. The researchers describes the variations of Indirect Speech translated into English and Javanese, and then by using the concept of Quick, similarity and differences of the indirect speech were found and compared. The results indicate that English has indirect speech likewise as Javanese language and has some similarities and a difference. In terms of similarities, English and Javanese have similarities in their types and shaped like an apostrophe, an interrogative sentence, a statement, command, exclamation and the sentence changes according to time and place. In contrast, English can turn into a verb to be and an auxiliary verb, while Javanese does not.

Keywords: *Indirect Speech, English and Javanese language, Contrastive Analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social beings (Basir & Prajawati, 2021; Templeton, 2019). They are social creatures that need relationships with the others through social interactions. Social interaction between humans is characterized by the relationship between individuals and individuals, as well as individuals with groups. To fulfill the ambition as social human beings, humans need facilities of communication, that is, good language at speaking, listening, writing, or reading. In this case, human use language as a communication tool to establish cooperative relationships with each other, even in any situation and condition (Chen & Caldwell-Harris, 2019). As a tool of communication between human beings, language has differences and characteristics of each other and these differences can be viewed from the point of view of the internal structure and external

structure. The internal structure of language is phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics, while the external structure languages, namely sociolinguistics, ethno linguistics, psycholinguistics, contrastive linguistics and comparative linguistics (Daulay et al., 2021).

Language is a very important tool for humans. It is a human characteristic and even the uniqueness of humans because they have different ability to speak to each other (Bangkom & Sukavatee, 2021). Differences in language and speech styles are affected by various factors. Humans are able to think well that can be seen through language. Language as a product of society cannot be separated from the socio-cultural environment of society. People who move dynamically can use the language dynamically as well (Idawati & Verlinda, 2020).

English and Javanese are two different languages (Wijayanto, 2019). English language is included in the Indo-European language family while Javanese is included in the Indo-European language family in the Austronesian language family. English is a very widely spoken language and it is used as an international language. This international language belongs to the sub-Anglo Frisian group of the West Germanic branch of the German family (Lee, 2020). Javanese language is the language used by the Javanese people in East Java, Indonesia (Oktadistio, Aziz, & ., 2018; Oktadistio, Aziz, & Zahrída, 2018). Javanese Society is divided into 3 groups, namely: West Java, East Java and Central Java. (Ryan Armiditya Pratama et al., 2020). In this study, the researchers took the Javanese Ngoko language from the East Java region

Speech can be divided into two forms, namely direct speech and indirect speech. Saying direct is a form of basic statement whose contents provide words that are appropriate, that a person or perhaps the speaker himself said or did not say in spoken or written form. Direct speech is usually marked with quote (quotation marks) (Li et al., 2022; Oktadistio, Aziz, & Zahrída, 2018). In this case direct speech, the words entered in writing is put in quotation marks into the sentence stated and retains the status of a stand-alone clause. Indirect speech is a form of delivering words from an utterance of what has been said or written by the

speaker or perhaps the same person as the speaker. Indirect speech subordinates the speaker's words to using the that clause in the reported sentence (Dalimunte & Salmiah, 2019).

Many researches have been conducted on direct and indirect speech. One of them is found on social media. The results of the study found that there is a relationship between the use of media with direct speech and indirect speech used (Gulbinskienė et al., 2021). These results also have been reviewed its content analysis on a drama script (Ahmad & Zainurrahman, 2021). This is supported by a combination research study of direct speech and indirect speech found in a conversation drama script (Milenkovska, 2018). Many of these studies have been carried out. The difference is that this study examines indirect speaking in English and Javanese with a contrastive analysis of linguistic studies. It aims to describe the similarities and differences between two different languages both English and Javanese.

The illustration provided previously made the researchers consider a contrastive analysis which means that the researchers attempt to compare between two different language speeches: English and Javanese. And the researchers try to identify the distinction and similarities of the intended languages. Several studies had found the differences and similarities regarding language structures. However, it is important to find out further about the indirect speech component between both languages to enrich the linguistic terms of the languages and a method in language learning and acquisition which can be beneficial for overcoming students' language mistake in learning process, especially students who are English foreign language learners. Based on the statement above, the researchers are interested in researching no-nonsense speech directly in English and Javanese on the grounds that the researchers themselves belongs to the Javanese ethnicity and are eager to deepen the Javanese language. Therefore, the researchers are eager to find out more about the forms of indirect speech found in Javanese and English and the differences of the two languages.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The method of the study was a descriptive method. The steps of the research carried out were preparation and data collection (Sugiyono, 2019). The preparation was initiated by the researchers' reading several grammar books and theses in libraries, and from the internet. This is to find suitable titles and concepts in research. Meanwhile, the data were collected by using the following steps. The data in English were collected by taking the utterances of indirect and examples of indirect sentences from the written book by Zhong & Yue (2022). Data in Javanese were collected by conducting question interviews answer directly and in writing to the informant. The interviews taken are that determination of informants following can be qualified, among others:

1. Age, Informants interviewed were around 20-40 years old.
2. Gender, male and female (2 people: 1 male and 1 female)
3. The informant's psyche is not disturbed.
4. Mastering the Java language well.
5. Communicative personality.
6. Social groups that are accepted in the community.

Interviews with informants were carried out repeatedly by taking notes all data on small cards and number according to the informant's name. The researchers identify sentences related to indirect speech in Javanese. The data of indirect speech were analyzed based on the concept which is to determine the types of indirect speech in English and Javanese by contrasting the two languages using the concept. Thus, the researchers can find similarities and differences in the indirect speech of English and Javanese. The research objectives to be answered are 1) Identify and analyze the types of indirect speech in English and Javanese; and 2) Contrast to find similarities and differences in the indirect speech.

DISCUSSION

DAVIS (2022) said that indirect speech is a form of delivering words from an utterance that has been said or written by the speaker. Dalimunte & Salmiah

(2019) and Hopkinson (2021) stated that oppositional speech act which is usually found in communication report can be divided into two forms, namely direct speech and indirect speech direct (indirect speech). Furthermore, they say that there are four types in making direct and indirect speech, namely:

- a. Types of sentences using (Wh+Question)
- b. Statement sentence (statement) in the form of a clause (that)
- c. Sentences in the form of a command (command), namely (to + infinitive)
- d. Exclamations

Example:

1. Direct speech: She said, "I am very tired"
2. Indirect speech: She said that she was very tired.

According to Quirk et al, there are rules in indirect speech, namely

- a. To Be and Auxiliary verbs

Example:

1. Direct Speech: He said, "I am doing exercise."
2. Indirect Speech: He said that he was doing exercise

- b. Time & Place

Example:

1. Direct Speech: She ordered me, "Bring my handphone here!"
2. Indirect Speech: She ordered me to bring her handphone there.

- c. Tenses

Example:

1. Direct Speech: Tiani said, "Dwi is listening to the radio."
2. Indirect Speech: Tiani said that she was listening to the radio.

According to Zhou & Liu (2021), there are two procedures in this comparing two grammatical structures of the language:

- a. The General Procedure begins by analyzing the foreign language and comparing its structure with the mother tongue. For each structure must know if there is a mother tongue structure in it.
 1. Gesture the same way whichever with the device same formality.
 2. Have the same meaning

3. Equations are distributed into the language system.
- b. More specific procedures. In the system hinting is less complex than human language, for example in the flag language used in sea. The above procedure is for comparison of the two systems will be more than enough. Here are some of the steps in a more specific procedure:
 1. The first step: find the best structural description of the language involved.
 2. Second step: summarize in complete outline form all the structures.
 3. The third step: the correct comparison of the two language structures, pattern by pattern.

As for the difference in indirect speech from English and Java language described in the form of the following table, namely:

Table 1. Changes to *to be* and *auxiliary verbs*

English Language		Java Language	
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. Am/is/are	1. Was/were	1. Sek/Yaiku	1. Sek/Yaiku
2. Shall/will	2. Should/would	2. Kudu/bakal	2. Kudu/bakal
3. Can	3. Could	3. Isok	3. Isok
4. May	4. Might	4. Koyoke	4. Koyoke
5. Have/has to	5. Had to	5. Nduwe/kudu	5. Nduwe/kudu

The following are examples of sentences in the form of *to be* and auxiliary verbs in English and Javanese:

1. Am/is/are

Direct speech

Areke ngomong, "aku **sek** tandang gawe"

(Dia berkata, "Saya **masih** bekerja)

She said, "I **am** doing a job."

Indirect speech

Areke ngomong nek aku sek tandang gawe

(Dia berkata bahwa dia sedang bekerja)

She said that she was doing job

2. Shall/will

Direct speech

Bocah iku ngomong, "kene **bakal** sukses"

(Anak itu berkata, "Kita **akan** sukses.")

The children say, "We **will** success."

Indirect Speech

Bocah iku ngomong nek kene **bakal** sukses

(Anak itu berkata bahwa kita **akan** sukses)

The children say that we **will** success

3. Can/could

Direct speech

Aufa ngomong, "Aku **isok** masak ayam goreng"

Aufa said, "I **can** cook fried chicken."

(Aufa berkata, "Saya **dapat** memasak ayam goreng.")

Indirect speech

Aufa ngomong nek areke isok masak ayam goreng

Aufa said that he could cook fried chicken

(Aufa berkata bahwa dia dapat memasak ayam goreng)

4. Have to/had to

Direct Speech

Novi ngomong, "Aku **kudu** budal kerjo saiki"

Novi berkata, "I **have to** go work today"

(Novi berkata, "Saya **harus** berangkat kerja hari ini.")

Indirect speech

Novi ngomong nek areke kudu budal kerjo saiki

Novi said that she had to go work today

(Novi berkata bahwa dia harus berangkat hari ini)

RESULTS

Contrastive analysis is a study related to a couple of language to recognize the differences and similarities between both of them. Contrastive analysis is a

form of method used to study and compare two different language structures, namely the language structure being studied with the source language, and then identify the similarities and differences between the two languages. This analysis was used to find the difficulties faced by students in learning grammar, in order to find the right method to overcome them. The pair of languages used here are English and Javanese. The use of these two languages aimed as one of the languages found in the country of Indonesia (Aulia & Kuzairi, 2020; Slasih & Suhandano, 2020).

The results showed that there are similarities between English and Javanese languages, namely the general equation of the tendency to dissipate the recipient of the command in the sentence. Then, the difference in construction between the two languages is generally the active-passive construction of sentences that have an influence on the realization of the subject and object (Slasih & Suhandano, 2020).

This research is different from previous studies, two previous studies focused on direct speech and indirect speech research in novels. While in this study, the researchers focus on the analysis of contrastive, that is to contrast the types of indirect speech in English and Java language and to determine whether there are similarities and differences in the form or indirect speech types of the two languages (Maulina et al., 2022). Thus this research is still important to do by looking at the example above, the researchers found the difference between saying no directly in English and Javanese, namely in the use of the word form to be and auxiliary verbs. In English direct speech if changed to Indirect speech will experience a change in form while in language Java does not change the shape.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the types and contrasting indirect speech in English and Javanese, it can be concluded that types of indirect speech in English and Javanese have similarities in the forms and types of utterances such as quotation marks, sentences containing questions, statements, exclamations and orders or instructions. Not only the same type, but also the same shape change of time and

place (adverb of time and place) in English and Javanese language were found. Direct speech and indirect speech in English has changes to *to be* and *auxiliary verbs* and has changes to tenses, while in direct speech and indirect speech in Javanese language do not change. Finally, it is expected that the next researchers can do other research under the same topic. They can research different aspects, for example, on function and distribution of indirect speech.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad, M., & Zainurrahman. (2021). Direct and Indirect Speech Acts in the Drama "A Streetcar named Desire" written by Tennessee William. *Langua: Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Language Education*, 4(2).
- Aulia, V., & Kuzairi, K. (2020). Analisis Teacher Talk dan Student Talk dalam Bahasa Banjar pada Interaksi Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris. *Briliant: Jurnal Riset Dan Konseptual*, 5(2). <https://doi.org/10.28926/briliant.v5i2.452>
- Bangkom, K., & Sukavatee, P. (2021). LEARN Journal: Language Education and Acquisition Research Network Effects of Oracy Building Instruction via Blended-learning Environment on Thai Students' Metacognitive Awareness and Oracy Skills. In *Journal: Language Education and Acquisition Research Network* (Vol. 14, Issue 1).
- Basir, S., & Prajawati, M. I. (2021). Moral responsibility and wholeheartedness: A source of cohesion in javanese society. *Cosmopolitan Civil Societies*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.5130/ccs.v13.i1.7617>
- Chen, Z., & Caldwell-Harris, C. (2019). Investigating the Declarative-Procedural Gap for the Indirect Speech Construction in L2 Learners. *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 48(5). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10936-019-09645-y>
- Dalimunte, M., & Salmiah, M. (2019). Students' Ability at Changing Direct into Indirect Speech and Indirect into Direct Speech. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v2i2.249>
- Daulay, S. H., Dalimunte, M., & Ningrum, D. W. (2021). The Importance of Linguistics for Teachers in English Language Teaching. *ENGLISH FRANCA: Academic Journal of English Language and Education*, 5(2). <https://doi.org/10.29240/ef.v5i2.2721>
- DAVIS, T. (2022). The Book of Miracles. In *Coffin Honey*. <https://doi.org/10.14321/j.ctv253f43c.30>

- Gulbinskienė, D., Dubovičienė, T., & Lasauskienė, R. (2021). Direct and Indirect Speech Acts in Politicians Posts on Social Networks. *Šiuolaikinės Visuomenės Ugdymo Veiksniai*. <https://doi.org/10.47459/svuv.2021.6.14>
- Hopkinson, C. (2021). Realizations of oppositional speech acts in English: A contrastive analysis of discourse in L1 and L2 settings. *Intercultural Pragmatics*, 18(2). <https://doi.org/10.1515/ip-2021-2002>
- Idawati, & Verlinda, D. (2020). Peran Sastra Lisan Dalam Pengenalan Budaya Bangsa Indonesia. *Imajeri: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.22236/imajeri.v2i2.5095>
- Lee, J. S. (2020). *English Language Programs for Seniors: Motivational Constructs and Teaching Objectives*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-52225-4_16
- Li, J., Dijkstra, K., & Zwaan, R. A. (2022). The use of direct and indirect speech across psychological distance. *Memory and Cognition*. <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13421-021-01267-x>
- Maulina, M., Sri Andriyani, A., Amin, S., Nasrullah, R., Asdar, A., & Hamsiah, A. (2022). Students' Perception in Learning English through Blended Learning. *Journal of Education and Teaching (JET)*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.51454/jet.v3i1.138>
- Milenkovska, S. (2018). A model for interpretation of direct and indirect speech acts using pragmatic theories (examples from Macedonian dramatic discourse). *Slavia Meridionalis*, 18. <https://doi.org/10.11649/sm.1665>
- Oktadistio, F., Aziz, M., & . Z. (2018). AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS PERFORMED BY MAIN CHARACTER IN THE MOVIE REVENANT SCRIPT. *Journal of English Education and Teaching*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.33369/jeet.2.1.59-67>
- Oktadistio, F., Aziz, M., & Zahrida. (2018). an Analysis of Direct and Indirect Speech Acts Performed By. *Journal of English Education and Teaching (JEET)*, 2(1).
- Ryan Armiditya Pratama, Suryani, A. A., & Maharani, W. (2020). Part of Speech Tagging for Javanese Language with Hidden Markov Model. *Journal of Computer Science and Informatics Engineering (J-Cosine)*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.29303/jcosine.v4i1.346>
- Slasih, A. D., & Suhandano, S. (2020). Analisis Kontrastif Struktur Gramatikal Kalimat Imperatif dalam Bahasa Jawa Banyumas dan Bahasa Inggris. *Deskripsi Bahasa*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/10.22146/db.v3i2.4089>

Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R &D*. Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (1st ed.). Penerbit Alfabeta.

Templeton, T. (2019). Books: General Practice as if People Mattered: Collected Medical Essays 1998-2017: Humans are Social Creatures. *The British Journal of General Practice : The Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners*, 69(680). <https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp19X701645>

Wijayanto, A. (2019). Refusals in javanese and english: A comparative study of saying 'no' in two different cultures. *Journal of Intercultural Communication*, 2019(50).

Zhong, Y., & Yue, X. (2022). On the correction of errors in English grammar by deep learning. *Journal of Intelligent Systems*, 31(1). <https://doi.org/10.1515/jisys-2022-0013>

How to Cite (APA style):

Ardiani, N., Prasetyo, Y. (2022,November). Indirect Speaking In English And Javanese (A Contrastive Analysis). *Exposure: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris*, 11(2), 193-203. <https://journal.unismuh.ac.id/index.php/exposure/article/view/7854>