

THE USE OF SPEECH ACTS IN EFL
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Learning to communicate appropriately and effectively in English is part of learners' pragmatic competence. One of the most important pragmatics areas that the students should learn is speech acts. This research described and analyzed the structure of speech acts, the type of speech acts, and the functions of speech acts expressed by EFL Junior High School Students in *Sekolah Menengah Pertama 1 Sukasada*. This research designed in a descriptive qualitative paradigm. The method that used in collecting the data is elicitation technique. The population of the current research is 30 (thirty) seventh-grade students from different classes in *SMP N 1 Sukasada*. The result of the study showed that out of 306 speech acts utterances, there were four different speech acts structure that written by the students. The highest amount of the structure that used by students was declarative sentence then followed with imperative, exclamatory, and interrogative. On the other hand, there were four types of speech acts that used by the students. Representative had the highest percentage rather than the other speech acts types. Lastly, there were four forms of speech acts functions that expressed by the students. The result of the study showed that collaborative was the function form that had the highest percentage rather than competitive, convivial, and collaborative.

Keywords: EFL students, Pragmatic competence, Speech acts

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ABSTRAK

Ganesha University and Education Belajar berkomunikasi secara tepat dan efektif dalam bahasa Inggris adalah bagian dari kompetensi pragmatis peserta didik. Salah satu bidang pragmatik terpenting yang harus dipelajari siswa adalah tindak tutur. Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis struktur tindak tutur, jenis tindak tutur, dan fungsi tindak tutur yang diungkapkan oleh Siswa SMP di Sekolah Menengah Pertama 1 Sukasada. Penelitian ini dirancang dengan paradigma deskriptif kualitatif. Metode yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data adalah teknik elitisasi. Populasi penelitian ini adalah 30 (tiga puluh) siswa kelas VII dari kelas yang berbeda di SMP N 1 Sukasada. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 306 tuturan tindak tutur, terdapat empat struktur tindak tutur berbeda yang ditulis oleh siswa. Struktur yang paling banyak digunakan oleh siswa adalah kalimat deklaratif kemudian diikuti dengan imperatif, seruan, dan interrogatif. Di sisi lain, ada empat jenis tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh siswa. Representatif memiliki persentase tertinggi dibandingkan jenis tindak tutur lainnya. Terakhir, ada empat bentuk fungsi tindak tutur yang diungkapkan oleh siswa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kolaboratif merupakan bentuk fungsi yang memiliki persentase tertinggi dibandingkan kompetitif, ramah, dan kolaboratif.