IDENTIFYING ILLOCUTIONARY FORCE
OF THE HOST'S SPEECH ACT IN *MATA NAJWA* TALK SHOW
(Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter)

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ABSTRAK

Bahasa merupakan piranti penting dalam berkomunikasi. Piranti dalam berkomunikasi tidak hanya berupa kata- kata namun juga berupa frasa atau kalimat yang bisa mengekpresikam suatu tindakan *(performatif)*. Setiap ujaran yang dihasilkan oleh penutur memiliki makna dan tujuan tertentu. Makna dan tujuan tersebut bisa disampaikan secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Oleh karena itu, mitra tutur diharapkan memiliki pemahaman yang sama dengan penutur sehingga makna dibalik ujaran penutur dapat diketahui. Selain memiliki pemahaman yang sama dengan penutur, mitra tutur juga perlu memperhatikan konteks yang ada. Terkadang penutur mengekspresikan apa yang ada dalam pikirannya melalui tindakan, hal ini disebut tindak tutur *(speech act)* atau lebih spesifik disebut tindak ilokusi *(illocutionary acts)*.

Dalam tesis ini, penulis tertarik mengamati bahasa lisan khususnya percakapan pada acara televisi. Adapun objek yang dikaji adalah ujaran Najwa Shihab dalam program Mata Najwa tanggal 6 Juni 2012 episode "Kuasa Gono Gini". Penulis fokus untuk menganalisa jenis tindak ilokusi yang dipakai oleh presenter untuk menanggapi ujaran bintang tamu dan sebagai strategi untuk mewancarai narasumber.

Penelitian ini merupakan penilitian yang bersifat deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Penulis menggunakan teknik *total sampling* untuk mengambil 76 ujaran dalam dialog *Mata Najwa* sebagai data penelitian. Metode Simak Bebas Libat Cakap dalam teori Sudaryanto digunakan untuk pengambilan data. Selanjutnya, penulis menggunakan metode padan dan metode pragmatis untuk menganalisis data.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam dialog *Mata Najwa*, presenter menggunakan tiga jenis tindak tutur dalam ujarannya untuk menanggapi ujaran bintang tamu; *directive*, *representative*, dan *expressive*. Setiap jenis tindak tutur tersebut memiliki tekanan ilokusi yang berbeda- beda. Tindak ilokusi *directive* memiliki tekanan ilokusi untuk menanyakan pertanyaan, meminta klarifikasi, serta meminta persetujuan. Sedangkan tindak *representative* memiliki tekanan ilokusi untuk menuduh, menyangkal, dan menegaskan kembali. Tindak ilokusi *expressive* memiliki tekanan ilokusi untuk mengekspresikan pemahaman.

Kata kunci: ujaran dan tindak tutur

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background of the Study

Language is a basic need for human being. It is the most important communication device. By using language we can know information that we wanted. Beside that, we can also express our idea through language. In other word, we need language to communicate with each other, in spoken even written expression.

In everyday life, we apply language in the conversation. Conversation is an interaction which runs regularly between two participants or more to reach the goal. Yule (1996:3) states meaning that is communicated by speaker will be interpreted by addressee. Because of that, the speaker and the addressee should have same shared knowledge so that the goal of the speaker can be delivered to the addressee.

Every utterance which is uttered by speaker has certain intention, purpose, and meaning. The addressee should find out the purpose of speaker not only by the words or phrase that are formed, but also by the meaning inside the utterances. The speaker's purpose can be explicitly (direct) or implicitly (indirect). Yule (1996:3) called the study of speaker's meaning is Pragmatics.

This research examines spoken language especially conversation which is happened on program television. The spoken language needs particular context so that the speaker's intention can be understood easier. It makes the spoken language is interesting to be examined. This research will examine the speaker's utterance when it is used to speak to the addressee. So, this research belongs to speech act.

In this research, the writer will analyze a program on television, *Mata Najwa* Program. She will focus on what kinds of illocutionary forces that are used by the host in responding the guests's statements and as the strategy to get deep information from the guests. Moreover, the intention or purpose of the presenter's utterance in the conversation will be described by the writer. Overall, the conversation between the host and the guests will be recognized using adjacency pairs concept.

Mata Najwa program is a great talk show program which is aired in Metro TV. This program has the invited guests who are competent an informant and a very smart host, named Najwa Shihab. This program always discusses crucial problem, issue, or fact which becomes popular in Indonesia.

Based on the phenomenon mention above, the writer is interested in investigating kinds of illocutionary forces and in observing the host's expectation through her utterance. Thus, the writer arranges the thesis entitled "Indentifying Illocutionary Force of the Host's Speech Acts in *Mata Najwa* Talk Show (*Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter*)".

I.2 Research of Problem

The problem which is intended to be analyzed in this research is what kinds of illocutionary forces resulted by the host in responding the guests's statements.

I.3 Research Purpose

The purpose of the study is to find out kinds of illocutionary forces resulted by the host in responding the guests's statements.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

This chapter contains several theories which are related to the topic of the study and will be used to analyze the data. The theories are speech act,

meaning and expression meaning in the communication, and adjacency pairs.

II.1 Speech Act

When people communicate to others, they utter languages that are not only for saying something such for making statement, describing some event or processes, or stating of affair, but also for doing something such as for making question, ordering, and requesting. To reach their want, the speakers do not only produce utterances in correct grammatical structure and words, but also they perform actions via those utterances (Yule, 1996: 47).

[1] You're fired.

The boss who utters [1] has a great deal power. It makes [1] is more than just a statement. The utterance in [1] also can be used to perform the act of ending his or her employment. According to Yule (1996:47) speech act is an action performs through the utterance of the speaker.

As we know, every communication always involves two participants or more. One of them can be called as speaker and the others are called listener. Gillian Brown (1995: 24-27) argued that speaker who is having thought not just arranged it into set of words. The speaker also has to package the message in such a way so that the message can be delivered and understood by the listener. Hopefully, the listener can respond the speaker's expectation well. Listener can choose whether she/ he pays attention to the message which is delivered by speaker or not. She/ he can listen not in details, only in some part, or even not at all. Besides, the listener can choose which part of message she/ she will focus on. The circumstances around will help the speaker and the listener in the process of conversation. Yule (1996:47) also stated these circumstances, including other utterances, are called speech event.

II.1.1 Level of Speech Acts

The utterance which is produced by speaker will consist of three related act, those are:

a. Locutionary Act

Yule (1996:48) said that locutionary acts are the basic of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. There is no intention of the speaker when he/ she utters the utterance. It is also called the act of saying something (Leech, 1983: 199).

b. Illocutionary Act

Yule (1996:48) said llocutionary acts are certain communicative purpose made by speaker or actions performed via communicative force of utterance, such as performing, apologizing, offering, and questioning. It is also called the act of doing something (Leech, 1983: 199).

c. Perlocutionary Act

Yule (1996:48) said perlocutionary acts are the utterances which bring effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence. It is called the act of affect someone.

II.1.2 Speech Act Classification

Searle on Yule (1996:53-54) classified speech act into five types according to the general function:

a. Declaration

Declaration is a kind of speech act that change status of something or someone. The speaker changes status via its words or utterance (Yule, 1996:53).

b. Representative

Representative is a kind of speech act that reveals what the speaker believes (Yule, 1996: 53). The speaker's intention is to make the words fit the world. The examples of the speaker believed are statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.

c. Expressive

Expressive is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels or reveals the psychological attitude to a condition. This kind of speech act expresses statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislikes, joy, or sorrow (Yule, 1996: 53).

d. Directive

Directive is a kind of speech acts that is used by the speaker to get the listener performs what speaker wants. This kind of speech act expresses commands, orders, requests, and suggestions (Yule, 1996: 54). Those expressing can be positive or negative.

e. Commissive

Commisive is a kind of speech acts that is used by the speaker to make a commitment for himself/ herself to some actions in the future. The speaker usually expresses promises, threats, refusals, and pledges (Yule, 1996: 54). The speaker's intention is to make the world fit the words.

II.1.3 Kinds of Illocutionary Act

According to Yule (1996:54), there are two kinds of illocutionary acts:

a. Direct Illocutionary Acts
Yule (1996:55) stated that direct act happens when there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function. The speaker uses declarative sentence for giving information to the listener, the speaker uses an interrogative sentence for asking something to the listener, and the speaker uses an imperative sentence for giving an order to the listener. For the example:

b. Indirect Illocutionary Acts
Yule (1996:55) stated that indirect act happens when there is an indirect relationship between a structure and function. Indirect act is the speech act which has function to order someone to do something indirectly. It is usually in the form of declarative or an interrogative sentence in order to make a polite conversation. Look at the example, Yule (1966:55)

II.2 Identifying Meaning of Utterance

Every language has its own purpose according to activity which is done by the speaker. We can see the purpose of the speaker not only from the right grammatical utterances but also from the meaning inside the utterances. The speaker can deliver the purpose of her/ his utterance explicitly (direct) or implicitly (indirect).

II.2.1 Explicature

In *Teori Relevansi* translated book by Abd. Syukur Ibrahim (2006: 265), Sperber and Wilson said that an assumption which is communicated by an utterance *U* is explicit if and only if it is a development of the logical form decoded by *U*. All of the assumptions which are communicated explicitly called explicature. In extend, they also state that explicatur is a combination of conceptual aspects which are decoded linguistically and inferred contextually.

II.2.2 Implicature

Grice inYule (1996; 35) stated that implicature is an additional meaning that is conveyed by speaker more than just what the word mean.

The most important here, meaning is conveyed by speaker via implicatures and the listeners through their inference recognize those communicated meaning (Yule 1996: 40).

II.3 Three Basic Sentence Types

To express the utterance, speaker may select three basic sentence types which have relationship with their general communicative function, Yule (1996:54)

a. Declarative Sentence

Declarative is a basic sentence type that is produced by speaker to give information to the listener. This sentence type needs confirmation or denial for the respond.

b. Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative is a basic sentence type that is produced by speaker to ask something to the listener. This sentence type needs answer as the respond.

c. Imperative Sentence

Imperative is a basic sentence that is produced by speaker to give an order to the listener. The form of this sentence is command or request. This sentence type needs uptake as the respond.

II.4 Adjacency Pairs

In daily interaction, there are many automatic patterns in the structure of conversation. Yule (1996: 77) stated these automatic sequences which always consist of a first part and a second part, produced by different speakers called adjacency pairs. The use of adjacency pairs are governed by a rule, namely:

But not at all the first part in the real conversation is followed by the second part immediately. It probably happens when another question-answer intervenes appear and delay a question-answer sequence. The form of the sequence will become "Q1 – Q2 – A2 – A1", with the middle pair (Q2 – A2) which is called an insertion sequence (Yule, 1996: 77).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains the type of research, the source of data, and some methods which are used in this research such as method of collecting data and method of analyzing data. The writer will also explain population and sample. Those explanations deal with how the data is analyzed in this research.

III.1. Type of Research

To reach the purpose of this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative approach. This type of research is chosen because the data are one of social phenomena that are language usage. The writer will describe the kinds of illocutionary forces resulted by the host by using descriptive method. Furthermore, the result of analyzing data will be presented in description of words not numbers (Sudaryanto, 1993: 62). The writer also uses qualitative approach because the data are utterance, not statistic data.

III.2. Data, Population, Sample, and Data Source

The writer uses one main data without distinguishes between primary and secondary data. The data are taken from all the utterances of the participants in "Mata Najwa" Talk Show. All of the objects in the research are called population (Mardalis, 2003: 23). In this research, the population is all of the utterances that are produced by participants; host as interviewer and guest as informant in the dialogue of *Mata Najwa Talk Show* on *Metro TV (Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter)*.

To analyze the structure of adjacency pairs, the writer should tion not only on some dialogues b dialogue. So, the writer applies to echnique. All of the populations a e sample. In this case, 76 utterances in the dialogue of *Mata Najwa Talk Show* on *Metro TV (Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter)* become the sample of data. The writer gets the data (video) from internet, *om*.

III.3. Method Data

In this resear llects the data by using *simak b p* (non participant

observation), record and note taking technique. They become a unity called *simak* method since it is done by observing the language usage.

1. *Simak bebas libat cakap* (Non Participant Observation)

    The writer will collect the data by using *Simak bebas libat cakap* (non participant observation). It is chosen because the writer does not participate in the dialogue (Sudaryanto, 1993: 134-135). It also means that she does not get involved in the dialogue. The writer in this research is only as an observer, she is not an addresser or speaker in interview.

2. Recording Technique

    The next technique is recording. Firstly, the writer watches the video of *Mata Najwa Talk Show* on *Metro TV (Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter)* from internet. Secondly, the writer uses record technique to get video and then the writer downloads it from *www.youtube.com* . This step is done to get the significant data.

3. Note Taking Technique

    After downloading the video and paying attention to it, the writer makes a transcription about all of the utterances in the dialogue. It is done so that the writer gets ease to understand all of the utterances in the dialogue and then she will continue to analyze them.

III.4. Method of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer uses *Padan* method. *Padan* method is chosen since the determiner device of this research is an outside factor of the language itself. The outside factors of the language are structure, phenomena, context, social background, etc (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13). Here, the indicator device is the participants in the dialogue. A kind of illocutionary force in the utterances of dialogue *Mata Najwa* Talk Show will be determined by using this *Padan* method.

    For example, the writer observes whether the conversations in the dialogue produced harmony structure or not. This research also concerns analyzing the meanings of speaker's utterances. Hence, the writer uses *Pragmatic* method which is included to a branch of *Padan* Method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13-15). To analyze the data, the writer uses speech act theory and adjacency pairs. In addition, the writer will also pay attention to the context of utterances.

    The data from the research will be analyzed in the following steps:

1. The writer re-reads the data transcription and understands it.
2. The writer identifies the data into speech act and categorizes the kinds of illocutionary forces which is used in every utterance. Moreover, the writer finds out the intentional meaning of the utterance.
3. The writer analyses the structure of adjacency pairs.
4. The writer interprets and explains the analysis descriptively.
5. The writer makes conclusion of the analysis.

    The example for analyzing the data is presented below.

1. Asking For Question

    Asking for question is statement saying something in the form of a question, in order to get information. The example can be seen below.

Data 7 is in italic:

NS: Apakah keberhasilan Ibu Ida ketika itu semata- mata karena istrinya Pak Idham?
NS: Was the success of Mrs. Ida at that time merely because of the Mr. Idham's wife?

    Here, we cannot find the co- text because data 7 was the first question which was uttered by Najwa as the host of *Mata Najwa* Talk Show Program. But, Najwa has opened the talk show by

greeting the audiences and introducing who the guests will be before. Although there was not co- text, surely we have known that Bantul regency is led by Mrs. Sri Suryawidati for 2010 – 2015 periods. For the periods before, Bantul regency was led by Mr. Idham Samawi. Mr. Idham Samawi is Mrs. Sri Suryawidati's husband.

Today, regeneration in a political party becomes blunt. This is caused by the forming of cadres which is only limited to married couple. The power is moving into a dynasty. The position of regent officer looks like main family gathering. It is based on personal relationship, family, kinship rather than ability. Cruelty, the acceptance of the public can be manipulated by using money.

Najwa's utterance in data 7 was uttered in the form of interrogative sentence. The direct function of interrogative is used to ask a question. First, if we look the structure or the direct function without considering the context, indeed, Najwa's utterance used interrogative sentence for asking a question in order to get the information which is wanted.

Second, by considering the context, we can find the implication which is appeared from the context. The implication is Najwa still doubts about Mrs. Ida's capability to be a new regent officer. It looked like there was still a shadow of Mr. Idham's success before as the ex regent officer. So, Najwa asked the main factor which caused Mrs. Ida succeeded be a new regent officer.

In this example data, Najwa does not know the truth about Mrs.

Ida's success. Genuinely, Najwa wants to know the truth. Therefore, she asks Mr. Ida about her success. Najwa believes Mr. Ida may know the truth. Finally, the intended meaning of Najwa's utterance in data 7 is relevant to the direct function. Najwa's utterance is categorized as directive act of asking question. Najwa's utterance is aimed of getting someone else to do something. Therefore, Najwa requests answer from the guest. The word order and the intonation of Najwa's utterance support the inferences of the utterance as asking question.

Doing the speech act of asking a question, Najwa might hope that Mrs. Ida could fulfill Najwa's expectation. It is clear answer toward his question. The relevant relation between intended meaning and direct function shows Najwa's utterance certainly can be concluded as illocutionary act of asking question.

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To analyze the structure of adjacency pairs, the writer should pay attention not only on some dialogues but the whole dialogue. So, the writer applies total sampling technique. All of the populations are used as the sample. In this case, 76 utterances in the dialogue of *Mata Najwa Talk Show* on *Metro TV (Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter)* become the sample of data. The writer gets the data (video) from internet, *www.youtube.com.*

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CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer will present the conclusions of this thesis. The conclusions are obtained from the analysis done toward the data of conversation which are included kinds of illocutionary force resulted by the host and the structure of adjacency pairs of *Mata Najwa* Talk Show *(Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter)*. The conclusions are follows.

1. Based on the data, there are three kinds of illocutionary acts. The illocutionary act which is only resulted by the host in responding the guests's statement has different illocutionary force. It is because the host wants to interview the guests deeply. The writer finds directive illocutionary act has 14 utterances with illocutionary force to ask a question, eight utterances with illocutionary force to request for clarification, and two utterances with illocutionary force to ask an agreement. Next, representative illocutionary act has two utterances with illocutionary force to accuse, one utterance with illocutionary force to deny, and also only one utterance with illocutionary force to reassert. Last, expressive illocutionary act has only one utterance with illocutionary force to express understanding.

2. The structure of adjacency pairs shows that the conversations in the talk show are in the harmony structure. The turn taking between the host and the guests runs regularly. But, overlapping talks occur only in few times. Overlapping talks happens when the guests do not agree with the host's statement and they state it soon before the host ends her statement. Overall, the guests can fulfill the host's expectation.

3. Through deep analyzing, the writer finds that every utterance from the host actually herds to the new question which is interrelated each other. It is related to the script that has been prepared before. Besides discussing the crucial problem, issue, or fact which in popular, the way the host interviews the guests with "to the point" or *"skakmat"* questions makes *Mata Najwa* Talk Show becomes a favorable talk show program for Indonesian people.