

**ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS COMPONENTS AND TYPES OF  
ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN THE  
“MATA NAJWA” TALK SHOW**

**THESIS**

*Submitted as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements  
to Obtain Bachelor of Arts (S.S) in English Literature*



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**2024**

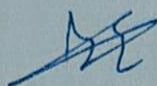
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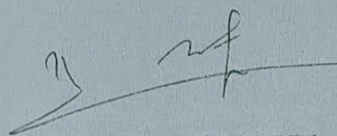


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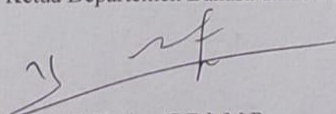
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## ABSTRACT

Amanda, Loly Grenia. 2024. **Analysis of Speech Acts Components and Types of Illocutionary Acts Found in the “Mata Najwa” Talk Show.** Thesis. English and Literature Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, Universitas Negeri Padang.  
Advisor: Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum.

This research aims to examine the speech act components and types of illocutionary acts in the "Mata Najwa" talk show. This research used a descriptive-qualitative method. The theories used in this research are the theory of speech acts by Austin (1962) to determine speech acts components and the theory of speech acts by Searle (1969) to determine the types of illocutionary acts. The data in this research are utterances by the host, namely Najwa Shihab and guest stars, namely three 2024 Indonesian presidential candidates, namely Anies Baswedan, Ganjar Pranowo, and Prabowo Subianto. From three "Mata Najwa" Talk Show videos which discuss political issues in Indonesia. The results of the analysis in this research, in the form of action from the three components of speech acts, show that the most dominant form of locutionary act is declarative, namely opinion, the most dominant form of illocutionary act is representative, namely conveying view, and the most dominant form of perlocutionary act is verbal, namely 'listeners understand'. Meanwhile, the type of illocutionary act that is most dominant is representative, this is because, Najwa Shihab as host asked more questions regarding the contents of the thoughts or personal views of the three 2024 Indonesian presidential candidates in the political context being discussed.

Key words: *Speech Acts, Talk Show, Mata Najwa, Components, Illocutionary Acts*

## ABSTRAK

Amanda, Loly Grenia. 2024. **Analysis of Speech Acts Components and Types of Illocutionary Acts Found in the “Mata Najwa” Talk Show**. Skripsi. Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.  
Pembimbing: Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji komponen tindak tutur dan jenis tindak ilokusi dalam program gelar wicara “Mata Najwa”. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori tindak tutur Austin (1962) untuk menentukan komponen tindak tutur dan teori tindak tutur Searle (1969) untuk menentukan jenis tindak ilokusi. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah ucapan pembawa acara yaitu Najwa Shihab dan bintang tamu yaitu tiga calon presiden Indonesia 2024 yaitu Anies Baswedan, Ganjar Pranowo, dan Prabowo Subianto. Dari tiga video gelar wicara “Mata Najwa” yang membahas permasalahan politik di Indonesia. Hasil analisis dalam penelitian ini berupa tindakan dari ketiga komponen tindak tutur menunjukkan bahwa bentuk tindak lokusi yang paling dominan adalah deklaratif, yaitu opini, bentuk tindak ilokusi yang paling dominan adalah representative, yaitu menyampaikan pandangan, bentuk tindak perlokusi yang paling dominan adalah tindak perlokusi verbal, yaitu 'pendengar memahami'. Sedangkan jenis tindak tutur ilokusi yang paling dominan adalah representatif, hal ini karena Najwa Shihab sebagai host lebih banyak bertanya terkait isi pemikiran atau pandangan pribadi ketiga calon presiden Indonesia 2024 pada konteks politik yang dibicarakan.

Kata kunci: *Tindak Tutur, Gelar Wicara, Mata Najwa, Komponen, Tindak Ilokusi*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the Name of Allah SWT, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful,

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of all worlds, whose mercy and guidance have allowed the completion of this thesis entitled “Analysis of Speech Acts Components and Types of Illocutionary Acts Found in the ‘Mata Najwa’ Talk Show”. Peace and blessings be upon the Prophet Muhammad, who has guided humanity towards the righteous path. The writing of this thesis would not have been possible without the assistance and support of various individuals who contributed perspectives and motivation throughout the research process. Therefore, the author wishes to express profound gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum., as the supervising lecturer, has provided extensive guidance and dedicated time for discussions with the researcher, enabling the successful completion of this thesis and offering encouragement and inspiration to develop the ideas of this research.

2. Dr. Havid Ardi, S. Pd., M. Hum. and Nur Rosita, S. Pd., M. A., as the chair and vicechair of the examination committee, who shared knowledge and insights have been instrumental in providing valuable suggestions and constructive criticisms to the researcher, contributing to the improvement of the thesis.

3. My family, namely my mother, father and younger brother, thank you for always praying for me and providing full support for me in every aspect.

4. My extended family who are also involved in supporting my college journey.

5. My circle (Dinda, Aping, Syifa, Melati, Alifficka, & Ayak) from class NK-2'19 since the first semester, thank you for making me grateful every day because of this college friendship.

6. My UKKPK friends who added happiness to my college moments.

7. For myself, I finally managed to complete my obligation to get a bachelor's degree.

Gratitude is extended for all the support and assistance provided. The researcher realizes that this thesis is not perfect. In conclusion, may this thesis be beneficial to readers and all stakeholders involved. Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah and His blessings.

Padang, March 2024

The researcher

Loly Grenia Amanda

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# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Research Problem**

Every human utterance in communication always has the meaning of action in accordance with the purpose of the communication. For example, when someone is going to be angry, the choice of language or the words that will be used are the words that show anger, whose action is shown through the expressions and the ways to convey the words that contain anger, so that people can know that person is angry at the communication. In everyday life, humans have different purposes for communicating, such as conveying information, ideas, suggestions, compliments, criticisms, or even just for chatting. It is necessary to understand the language used in communicating, both the language used by speakers and listeners. It is not only important to understand the language, but it is also very important to understand the meaning of each utterance conveyed when communicating in every situation.

Language is the most important thing that must be considered in communicating and the connecting link for communication. According to Rabiah (2018), language is a communication tool that everyone used in everyday life to express information and arguments to others. Each person requires the use of language or the words selection that corresponds to the situation and with whom to communicate. The ability to communicate in a person language is needed and also something that is used to show the quality of a human being and also how their places themselves in any situation and condition when communicating.

One branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of utterances is pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics, or the study of language, that studies the meaning of utterances based on the situation in which they are spoken. According to Yule, 2010:128; in Laaksonen (2019), the study of pragmatics examines how humans understand what is meant even when it is not explicitly expressed or written. In pragmatics, there is an understanding of how every utterance in communication has a meaning. According to Yule (1996), the study of pragmatics focuses on language use for communication.

A part of the branch of pragmatics that studies the meaning of actions in utterances is speech act. According to Yule (1996), speech acts are actions accomplished through utterances such as an apology, compliment, or request. Speech acts aim to find out the meaning of the actions carried out by each person when communicating, either through the choice of the words they use, the expressions, the speech style, or others. According to Searle (1969:7), speech act theory is based on the assumption that the minimum unit of human communication is not a sentence or another expression but the presentation of certain actions, such as making a statement, asking, ordering, describing, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc. Therefore, speech acts also play an important role in communicating, understanding every action shown in communicating can help every participant involved understand the intent and purpose of each utterance conveyed.

Speech acts also have components, each of which determines the meaning of each action in utterances. Speech acts theory was developed by two philosophers, namely Austin (1962) and Searle (1969), by dividing speech acts into several

components. According to Austin (1962) theory, communicating a speech act consists of three components: the speaker says something (locutionary act), the speaker signals another speech act that goes along with it (illocutionary act), and the speaker actually performs the speech act by having an impact on the participants or listeners (perlocutionary act). J.R. Searle (1969) developed the theory of illocutionary acts by J.L. Austin by dividing speech acts into five types. According to Searle (1969), who is cited in Levinson (1983:240), speech acts can be divided into five categories: representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declarations.

Speech acts can be shown in both one-way and two-way communication. On social media and TV stations today, there are so many programs that contain two-way communication by discussing an issue, such as podcast and talk shows. In this program, everyone involved has the freedom to express all their points of view and respond to the interlocutor with their respective strategies that are mastered by each human being. According to Hartati (2018), a talk show is a person or group of guest stars on a television or radio broadcast who discuss a specific or varied topic while following the direction of the host. Talk shows can also be watched on the YouTube platforms, which are video-sharing social media platforms that are widely used today. Mutual communication on a talk show can show that there is meaning to utterances during the course of the program, because in a talk show, the communication is done spontaneously, and this program also discusses a topic of issue that has its own way and action in conveying opinions by the host and the speakers. Based on the previous explanation, in every utterance on the talk show, there will be a speech act that can be found during the course of the program.



Moreover, there are several studies that have analyzed speech acts conducted on talk shows. The first study was conducted by Rifkadiana, et al (2019) who analyzed the types of speech acts used by the host and the guests of ILC (*Indonesia Lawyers Club*) talk show program. The second study was done by Putri and Pratama (2019) who analyzed types of illocutionary speech acts used by native speakers and non-native speakers in Ellen Show (A Comparative Study). The third study by Fitriani (2022) who analyzed illocutionary act of Oprah Winfrey and J.K. Rowling in Oprah Winfrey show. Next, Anabokay, et al (2022) who analyzed the types of speech acts and the types of speech acts are mostly used in the talk show *Hitam Putih* on Trans 7. Then, Bramajaya & Widiana (2023) was conducted about the types and the function of expressive speech act in Blackpink interviews on American talk shows.

Based on the previous studies, the theory of speech act can be used to analyze the meaning of action on talk show. This research has similarity and difference from previous studies. The similarity in this research and previous research is that it examines speech acts from talk show program and also using speech act theory by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969). This research fills the gaps by conducting communication patterns based on the speech act components and types of illocutionary acts contained in the utterances delivered by the hosts and guests based on two theories, namely the theory of speech acts by J.L. Austin (1962) and J.R. Searle (1969). “Mata Najwa” talk show program being an object to analyze in this research, this talk show program is hosted by Najwa Shihab who is a woman journalist from Indonesia as the host and who takes part in this program. “Mata Najwa” talk show can be watched on the YouTube channel “Najwa Shihab”. Najwa Shihab always

invited guest starts to her talk show who are in accordance with the topic of problems discussed in each episode. Through the way of Najwa Shihab guides the program, the way of the guest stars expresses the opinions or answer a question and also how the program runs, it is possible to find a speech acts in this talk show program because this talk show program discusses a topic of issue which has its own way and action in conveying opinion and asking a question.

This research is necessary and important because, through an analysis of speech acts components and types of illocutionary acts in talk show programs, it can be shown that in every act of communication carried out by humans, there is a role for speech acts or the meaning of the actions in each utterance that is conveyed in daily life and natural communication patterns. By specifying speech act components found and the types of illocutionary act in the utterances on talk show programs, it can provide an understanding of the use of pragmatics, especially speech acts, in communicating in everyday life and also how speech acts are used in the media and public discussions.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Speech acts in talk shows can be analyzed using several aspects. First, speech acts can be analyzed by using a comparative study. In comparative studies, the use of speech acts can be analyzed by comparing two objects based on the context of the utterance. Second, speech acts can be analyzed by identifying the types of illocutionary acts. Third, speech acts can be analyzed by identifying the functions of speech act. Then, speech acts can be analyzed by identifying the components of

speech acts and the types of illocutionary acts. This research focuses on the speech act component analysis to find out the communication patterns based on speech act components and types of illocutionary acts contained in the utterances delivered by the host and guests in the “Mata Najwa” talk show program. In terms of the analysis, the meaning of an action of utterances that is used by a speaker in responding to or leading an opinion on an issue being discussed is examined.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Research Problem**

Based on the identification of the problem, this research focuses on the form of acts in speech acts components and the types of illocutionary acts in the “Mata Najwa” talk show program, which will be analyze using the theory of speech acts by J.L. Austin (1962) and J.R. Searle (1969).

### **1.4 Formulation of the Research Problem**

Based on the limitation of the research problem, the formulation of the research problem in this research is formulated into following question “What are the forms of acts in speech act components and the types of illocutionary act in the utterances of the host and guests on the “Mata Najwa” talk show program?”

### **1.5 Research Questions**

Based on the formulation of the research problem, the following two questions that will be the main focus on this research, namely:

1. What are the forms of acts in speech act components found in the utterances the host and guests on the “Mata Najwa” talk show program?

2. What are the types of the illocutionary acts found in the utterances of the host and guests on the “Mata Najwa” talk show program?

### **1.6 Purposes of the Research**

Based on the research questions above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To find out the forms of acts in speech acts components found in the utterances of the host and guests on the “Mata Najwa” talk show program.
2. To find out the types of the illocutionary acts found in the utterances of the host and guests on the “Mata Najwa” talk show program.

### **1.7 Significance of the Research**

The researcher hopes this research can provide additional knowledge to the readers, other researchers, especially those who will do research on the same topic, the lecturers, and also to the audience of "Mata Najwa". The significance of this research is divided into:

#### **1. Theoretically**

- a. The researcher hopes that this research can give information about how to analyze speech acts components and types of illocutionary acts.
- b. The researcher also hopes this research can give information about the theory of speech acts that can be used to analyze some topics about speech acts.

## 2. Practically

- a. For readers, this research can provide a related understanding of analyze speech acts components and types of illocutionary acts in natural communication patterns, especially in two-way communication.
- b. For lecturers, this research can provide an understanding of analyze speech acts components and types of illocutionary acts in each speech act theory.
- c. For future researchers, this research can be a reference for future researchers who will conduct research on topics related to speech acts.
- d. For “Mata Najwa” audiences, this research can provide insight into spontaneous two-way communication patterns based on speech acts.

## 1.8 Definition of the Key Terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward:

1. **Speech Acts:** A theory that examines the meaning of language based on the relationship between utterances and the actions of the speakers.
2. **Talk Show:** A broadcasting program that consisting of host and guest stars who talk to each other to discuss a topic.
3. **Mata Najwa:** A talk show program from Indonesia that brought directly by Najwa Shihab who is a woman journalist from Indonesiaas the host. This program discussing and providing arguments regarding current hot issues, especially regarding the national scope such as political, social, economic, cultural issues, and etc.
4. **Component:** A part or element of the whole that forms a single whole that are interconnected.
5. **Illocutionary Act:** A part of speech acts that discuss about an action carried out by saying something that has a specific purpose.