

THESIS/SKRIPSI

**AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT
IN NAJWA SHIHAB PODCAST
"BACAPRES BICARA GAGASAN"**

Mata Najwa 

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**3 BACAPRES
BICARA
GAGASAN**



**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM**

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**AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN NAJWA SHIHAB PODCAST
"BACAPRES TALKS IDEAS"**



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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION
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ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM**

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“BACAPRES TALKS IDEAS”**

Thesis

**Presented to State Islamic University of Mataram to fulfil of the
requirements for Sarjana Degree in English language Education**



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ADVISORS' APPROVAL

Thesis by: Salsabilah Quranisa Inayah, Student's number (NIM): 200107045 entitled "An Analysis of Speech Act in Najwa Shihab Podcast *Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*" has fulfilled the requirement and has been approved to be examined.

Approved on: _____



Perpustakaan UIN Mataram

ADVISORS' OFFICIAL NOTE

Mataram, _____ 2024

CASE: Sarjana Thesis Examination

Honorable

Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty in Mataram

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

Respectfully, after making guidance, direction, and correction, we argue that this sarjana thesis from:

Name of student : Salsabilah Quranisa Inayah

Nim : 200107045

Study program : English Language Education

Title : An Analysis of Speech Act in Najwa Shihab
Podcast *Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*

Has fulfilled the requirements for submission in the sarjana *thesis munaqasyah* session of Education and Teacher Training Faculty State Islamic University of Mataram. Therefore, we hope that this sarjana thesis will be tested soon.

Wassalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

The undersigned below:

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States that sarjana thesis entitled “An Analysis of Speech Act in Najwa Shihab Podcast *Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*” is his own writing and is true and correct that there was no others work or statement that is referred in the references. All cited works were quoted in accordance with the ethical code of academic writing.

Mataram, _____ 2024

I stated,



Salsabilah Quranisa Inayah

THESIS RATIFICATION

Sarjana Thesis by: Salsabilah Quranisa Inayah, NIM: 200107045 entitled “An Analysis of Speech Act in Najwa Shihab Podcast *Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*” is his own writing and is true and correct that there was no others work or statement that is”, has been maintained in front of the examiner English Language Education Faculty of Education and Teacher Training State Islamic University of Mataram at the date of, _____ 2024

Examiner

Dr. Ika Rama Suhandra, M.Pd.

Chairman of Session/Advs. I

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Approved, by

Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty



Motto:

*“Be grateful for everything you get today, yesterday, and tomorrow
because what you receive today, yesterday, and tomorrow is the best path
that Allah SWT has chosen for you”*



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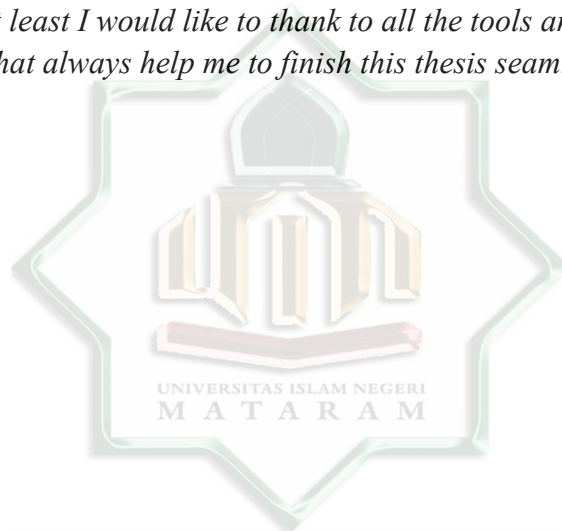
DEDICATION

“This thesis is dedicated to: My parents:(Mrs. Lilis Riyanti and Mr. M. Sabarudin) who always support and pray for me this entire time.

My brothers and sister :(Imam, Alm. Ridho, Aril, Amar and Alifa).

All of my big families. All of my teachers and lecturers. All of my friends, and all of Almamater UIN Mataram.

Last but not least I would like to thank to all the tools and the technology that always help me to finish this thesis seamlessly”



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Mataram,..... 2023

Author,



Salsabilah Quranisa Inayah

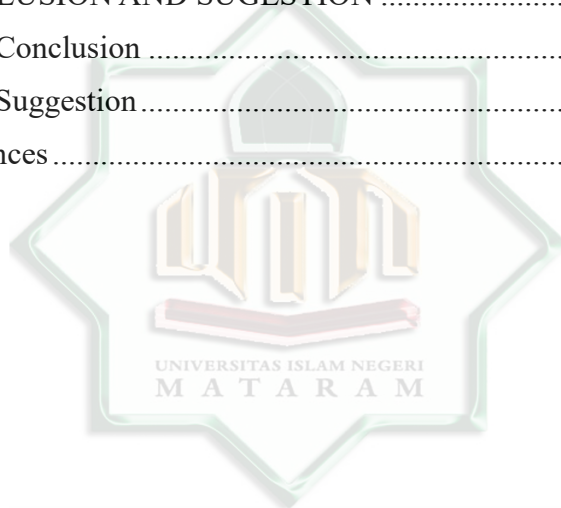


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Abstract

The purpose of this research is divided into two parts, first, to find out the types of speech acts used in the Najwa Shihab Podcast "Bacapres Bicara Gagasan". second, to find out the most dominant speech acts that appear in the podcast using the method proposed by Searle. this research uses descriptive qualitative methods through content analysis. The researcher used a triangulation method consisting of decontextualization, recontextualization, categorization, and compilation. From the results of the study, the researcher managed to find 66 utterances containing speech acts from the podcast which include: 27 assertive, 11 commissive, 15 directive, 13 expressive, and 0 declarative. The most dominant type of speech act in Najwa Shihab's podcast is assertive speech act with a presentation of 40.9%.

Keywords: *Speech Act, Podcast, Najwa Shihab Podcast*

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Abstak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini dibagi menjadi dua bagian, pertama, untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam Podcast Najwa Shihab "Bacapres Bicara Gagasan". kedua, untuk mengetahui tindak tutur yang paling dominan yang muncul dalam podcast tersebut dengan menggunakan metode yang dikemukakan oleh Searle. penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif melalui analisis isi. Peneliti menggunakan metode triangulasi yang terdiri dari dekontekstualisasi, rekontekstualisasi, kategorisasi, dan kompilasi. Dari hasil penelitian, peneliti berhasil menemukan 66 ujaran yang mengandung tindak tutur dari podcast yang meliputi: 27 asertif, 11 komisif, 15 direktif, 13 ekspresif, dan 0 deklarasi. Jenis tindak tutur yang paling dominan dalam podcast Najwa Shihab adalah tindak tutur asertif dengan presentasi sebesar 40,9%.

Kata kunci: ***Tindak Tutur, Podcast, Najwa Shiha***

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

Language plays an important role in the existence of human life. Language is an irreplaceable tool in human communication, both orally and in writing, facilitating honest and meaningful interactions¹. Language enables individuals to convey their thoughts and emotions with clarity. In spoken discourse, language bridges the gap between minds, allowing for an instantaneous exchange of ideas². From ancient civilizations to the modern digital age, language remains one of the foundations of human existence, shaping our interactions and preserving our stories for generations to come. In conclusion, language is not just a means of communication but the basis of human interaction, allowing us to convey our thoughts, emotions and desires with clarity and honesty.

The ability to communicate through language has a central role in people's daily lives. This part will explore the significance of language in facilitating successful communication by emphasizing the importance of understanding both the language used and the intention

¹ Shijun Chen and Jing Wang, "Effects of Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) Approach and Language Assessment on Students' Competences in Intensive Reading Course.," *English Language Teaching* 12, no. 3 (2019): 119–138, accessed November 9, 2023, <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1205625>.

² Ali Derakhshan and Zohreh Eslami, "The Effect of Consciousness-Raising Instruction on the Pragmatic Development of Apology and Request.," *TESL-EJ* 18, no. 4 (2015): n4, accessed November 9, 2023, <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1057320>.

behind it³. In our interactions, a solid understanding of the language used is essential to understanding each other. The ability to decipher the underlying intention of the speaker or writer is equally important. Imagine a scenario where two individuals are engaged in a conversation, each using a different dialect. Without a shared understanding of the language used, their exchange becomes difficult. When a shared language exists, misinterpretations can arise if the intention behind the words is not well understood⁴. Successful communication depends on not only good language skills, but also the ability to unearth the motives and emotions underlying the words spoken or written. Substantially, language serves as the binding nail that enables meaningful and productive exchanges between individuals, ultimately leading to successful communication⁵.

Pragmatics, a field within linguistics, explores how meaning is influenced by the surrounding context. In pragmatics, there are several important components that explain the dynamic nature of human communication. These components include speech acts, Deixis, Conversational Implicature, Cooperative Principles, And Politeness. Pragmatics essentially investigates how language operates in context, how meaning is produced, and how meaning is understood through language⁶. This

³ Manuel Jimenez Raya and Flavia Vieira, *Autonomy in Language Education: Theory, Research and Practice* (Routledge, 2020), accessed November 9, 2023,

⁴ Ika Rama Suhandra, "Hubungan Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Ideologi," *Cordova Journal language and culture studies* 9, no. 2 (2019): 172–182.

⁵ Raya and Vieira, *Autonomy in Language Education*.

⁶ Guangting Wu, "Corpus Linguistics for Pragmatics: A Guide for Research: Christoph Rühlemann, 2019. London and New York: Routledge. ISBN 978-1-138-71878-4," *Southern African Linguistics and Applied*

offers valuable insight into how humans the complexities of everyday communication, making us better at using language to convey meaning in various situations.

Speech acts are a scientific study that focuses on the meaning and intent behind spoken and written language. It explores how the speaker aims to convey the message to the listener or reader. In this area, there are three important components: locutionary acts (the literal meaning of words), illocutionary acts (the speaker's intentions such as making a request or giving an order), and perlocutionary acts (how the listener or reader interprets the message)⁷. Understanding exactly what the speaker wants to convey is sometimes a challenge, whether in spoken conversation or written text. This is why studying speech acts is so important. This helps us better understand how language is used to convey meaning in various communication situations.

Teaching involves creating a strong and emotionally connected relationship between teachers and students⁸. Emphasized the importance of teachers using language effectively, particularly through speech acts, to help students learn. Understanding the teaching materials thoroughly is crucial for a smooth learning process⁹. In the

Language Studies 37, no. 4 (October 2, 2019): 382–384, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.2989/16073614.2019.1692682>.

⁷ John R. Searle, *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*, vol. 626 (Cambridge university press, 1969), accessed November 8, 2023, <https://books.google.com/books>

⁸ “Exploring EFL Student Teachers’ Experiences on the Roles of Teacher Mentors during Teaching Practicum,” accessed February 2, 2024, https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=id&user=inSwUlKAAAAJ&citation_for_view=inSwUlKAAAAJ:Tyk-4Ss8FVUC.

⁹ I. Putu Yudi Sudarmawan, IGA Indah Triana Juliari, and Ni Made Yuniari, “An An Analysis Of Speech Act And Politeness Strategy Used By English Lecturer of Dwijendra University in Online Classroom Interaction,”

context of teaching English, the significance of speech acts cannot be underestimated. When delivering educational content, teachers should carefully choose their words to ensure students understand the information. Proficiency in using speech acts enhances teachers' communication skills, making it easier to convey course material effectively. This proficiency contributes to better language learning outcomes in the future.

Podcasts encompass a wide array of content, including stories, jokes, songs, and explanations, available in both audio and video formats¹⁰. In the specific Najwa Shihab Podcast “*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*”, the conversation between Najwa Shihab as a renowned journalist and influencer with Indonesian presidential candidates talking about their ideas for the future of Indonesia. This podcast serves as a valuable resource for learners seeking information to enhance their knowledge through this podcast. Within this audio podcast, the researcher exhibits various forms of expressions and engages in diverse verbal interactions. The serves as an excellent resource for identifying speech acts in the context of language learning, as it depicts a variety of speech acts in different situational contexts¹¹. Furthermore, the

Yavana Bhasha: Journal of English Language Education 5, no. 2 (2022): 176–185, accessed November 8, 2023,

¹⁰ Sri Listiana Izar et al., “Direct and Indirect Speech Acts on Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen Podcasts,” *Vivid: Journal of Language and Literature* 12, no. 1 (2023): 82–88, accessed November 8, 2023, <http://jurnalvivid.fib.unand.ac.id/index.php/vivid/article/view/338>.

¹¹ Retno Dwiwulandari and Ratna Dewanti, “The Analysis of Conversational Implicature in an Extensive Listening of BBC Learning English Podcast,” *STAIRS: English Language Education Journal* 1, no. 2 (2020): 66–74, accessed November 8, 2023,

researcher plans to further investigate the speech act in the chosen Najwa Shihab Podcast “*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*”.

B. Statement of Problem

1. What types of speech acts are prevalent in Najwa Shihab Podcast “*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*”?
2. What is the most dominant type of speech act that appears in the prevalent in Najwa Shihab Podcast “*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*”?

C. Objective and Significant of Research

1. Objective

Based on the background of the study that has been described

previously, it can be concluded the problems identified are as follows:

- a. To find out types of speech acts are prevalent in Najwa Shihab Podcast “*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*”?
- b. To find out the most dominant type of speech act that appears in in Najwa Shihab Podcast “*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*”?

2. Significance of Research

a. Theoretical Significance

The researcher hopes that the results of this research can enhance the knowledge of the reader about the type of speech act and more dominant type of speech act appear especially which is found in the conversation of the podcast.

b. Practical Significance

1. Teachers

This research is expected to contribute in the pragmatic study material particularly in speech act and the contributions of the content in educational. The researcher also hopes that this research will contribute in the communication among teachers and students so they can find the more effective way in using language as a tool for communication in the classroom.

2. Student

The researcher hopes the result of this research has been beneficial to enhance the knowledge of educational pragmatics especially in speech act for all students particularly for English Department students and also the students are able to use speech act in the appropriate conversation.

3. Researcher

The researcher hopes this research will be useful for the further researchers as recent data to organize further research on the same aspects of research

D. Scope and Setting of Research

In order to keep the focus not too board. This research only focuses on the discussion of speech act in selected audio podcasts chosen Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*". The researcher limits the scoop of the research to videos that focused on discussions of the presidential candidates' ideas relating to the KPK, the police, and freedom of speech in Indonesia."

E. Review of Previous Research

A few earlier research has been done on speech acts. The author's expertise on this subject is strengthened and expanded by reference to these earlier studies. The following studies as explained below:

The first is Jihandini Kelana Salsabila with the title "An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Podcast Best Health" The purpose of this study is to identify different forms of directive illocutionary acts and how they are used in two best health podcast videos. The researcher used two videos: "Talking to Your Child About Coronavirus (Covid 19)" and "Social Distancing Doesn't Mean Social Isolation - Managing Stress and Anxiety". The researchers analyzed the data using a qualitative descriptive method. The data was analyzed using Searle and Vanderteken's theory. In this analysis, the researchers found seventeen directive illocutionary activities. Recommending is the most popular directive illocutionary act. Meanwhile, requesting is the least used directive illocutionary act. Furthermore, the host is the one who most often utters directive illocutionary acts, not the guest. The competitive function is the function of directive illocutionary acts that often appear. Based on the data, it can be concluded that the host uses directive illocutionary acts more often than the guest to produce conversations in the top health podcast videos¹².

From the previous relevant research above, the researcher concludes that the research has similarities with

¹² Jihandini Kelana Salsabila, "An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Podcast Best Health" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, 2022), accessed November 8, 2023, <http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/43621/>.

the current research, which examines two variables related to speech acts and the theory used in the research. On the other hand, this research also has differences, the research above focuses on knowing the types of directive speech act, and how these types are used, while the research that the researcher will do in addition to knowing the types of speech act, the researcher also focuses on knowing the most dominant speech act that appears in the podcast.

Secondly, research in speech act was conducted by Isanabiah and Fitrawati with the title “Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed in To Fluency’s Youtube Channel” The purpose of this study is to find (1) the types of illocutionary acts, (2) the most prominent paradigmatic examples, and (3) the precise intentions of speakers in the Advanced English Conversation video podcast by using Searle's theory given by Huang (2007). This research was carried out using the descriptive technique. This strategy was appropriate for this study because the researcher described the details of the data outcomes. The data of this study consisted of 209 selected utterances of Jack and Kate that can show the categories of illocutionary acts and their paradigmatic situations, which were obtained from the YouTube channel To Fluency. The first finding shows that all forms of illocutionary acts are performed in the podcast video. These forms are: representational (98 data), declarative (8 data), commissive (8 data), directive (18 data), and expressive (77 data). It is clear that the most common type of illocutionary behavior is representational. Furthermore, the second finding shows that the most common paradigmatic instance is explaining. This is a typical representational situation. The video podcast about food contains 28 descriptions, while the podcast about

labor contains 19 descriptions. In other words, the speakers sought to express their beliefs about food and work¹³.

Based on the previous studies above, it can be concluded that there are several similarities between previous researchers and current researchers. This is shown in the research theory and research object. Previous researchers have analyzed verbal behavior contained in podcasts using Searle's theory. Similarly, researchers also analyze the theory of speech acts contained in podcasts using Searle's theory. Meanwhile, there are differences between previous research and current research, lies on the topic of the podcast chosen. In previous research, the topics studied were related to food and work, while in the current study, researchers examined podcasts related to the ideas of presidential candidates about KPK and freedom opinion.

Thirdly, the research was conducted by Febriani, Dila Ayu title "Analysis of Speech Behavior in Speaking Performance of English Education Study Program Students at IAIN Metro". The purpose of this study is to analyze the performance of students' speech act behavior in IAIN Metro's English training program. The analysis work is conducted through qualitative research. In this regard, the author has compiled a research proposal entitled "Analysis of speech act behavior in the speaking performance of students in the English language teaching study program at IAIN Metro." The subjects of this study were 16 students in the third semester of the English language teaching training program at IAIN Metro. Data were collected

¹³ Isanabiah Isanabiah and Fitrawati Fitrawati, "Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed in to Fluency's Youtube Channel," *English Language and Literature* 11, no. 3 (2022): 336–364, accessed November 9, 2023, <https://ejournal.unp.ac.id/index.php/ell/article/view/119059>.

through documentation, observation, interviews, and field notes. The analysis method proposed by Creswell was used to analyze the data. The results showed that most of the third semester students of English Tadris IAIN Metro identified 38 students' speech act behaviors and types of speech acts. They are speech acts, non-speech acts, and colloquial acts. There are 29 (76.31%) utterances that are lexical speech acts used by students, followed by 7 (18.42%) utterances that are non-lexical speech acts used by students, and 2 utterances that are non-speech acts used by students. (5.26%) Yes¹⁴.

Based on the previous studies above, it can be concluded that there are some similarities between previous researchers and current researchers. which both examine speech acts. As well as researchers, researchers also analyze the theory of speech acts contained in podcasts. Meanwhile, there are differences between previous research and current research, namely in data collection techniques and the subjects chosen. where previous researchers collected data through documentation, observation, interviews, and field notes. while current researchers collect data through transcribing YouTube videos. as well as the subjects studied where previous researchers used students as research subjects while current researchers used podcasts as their subjects.

The last previous study is come from Rani Violeta entitled “Speech Acts Analysis of The Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script by Jane Mctee”. This study aims to identify the prominent speech acts given by Maleficent in the movie narrative. Speech acts are divided into three

¹⁴ Dila Ayu Febriani, “An Analysis of Speech Act Behavior in Students Speaking Performance English Education Study Program at IAIN Metro” (PhD Thesis, IAIN Metro, 2020), accessed February 2, 2024,

categories: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. This study focuses on illocutionary acts, because illocutionary acts are the most significant aspect of speech and have an impact on the message intended by the speaker. The researcher analyzed the speech acts selected from the scenario by using descriptive qualitative method and classified them based on John R. Searle's categories of illocutionary acts. The researcher found that Maleficent engaged in several illocutionary acts, including: Representative, Directive, Communicative, Expressive, and Declarative¹⁵.

Based on the previous studies above, it can be concluded that there are similarities between previous researchers and current researchers. This can be seen in the direction of the research. Both researchers have the same focused on analyzing the variable of speech act in the respective studies. Moreover, what distinguishes between previous research from this research is the focus of this research, where previous researchers examined speech behavior in films while current researchers examined verbal behavior contained in podcasts

F. Theoretical Framework

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is an underlying branch of linguistics, with the fundamental belief that in the process of communication, what is contained in the message conveyed by the speaker is far more

¹⁵ Rani Violeta, "Speech Acts Analysis of the Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script by Jane Mctee" (PhD Thesis, UIN Raden Intan Lampung, 2019), accessed November 8, 2023, <http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/7009/1/SKRIPSI%20RANI%20VIOLETA.pdf>.

significant than just the literal interpretation of the words or phrases used¹⁶. Therefore, pragmatics focuses on an in-depth analysis of what the speaker really means, involving an understanding of the context in which the communication takes place. Pragmatics, as a field of study, essentially deals with understanding how meaning in language is not only defined by the lexicon, but also shaped by the social, cultural, and situational factors involved in every act of communication¹⁷.

The importance of context in understanding the meaning of an utterance is becoming increasingly apparent¹⁸. This context includes factors such as interpersonal relationships, cultural norms, communication goals, as well as assumptions present in language interactions. Therefore, pragmatics recognizes the complexity of human communication that cannot be reduced to mere word definitions and grammatical structures. Rather, comprehension of an utterance involves the ability to make connections between the message conveyed and the information implied or that may have been conveyed earlier in the conversation.

¹⁶ Wu, "Corpus Linguistics for Pragmatics."

¹⁷ Siti Nur Kholiza, "Discovering Solidarity through Expressive Speech Act in The Sister Diary Podcast" (undergraduate, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, 2022), accessed November 8, 2023, <http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/41537/>.

¹⁸ Ika Rama Suhandra, "Studi Komparatif Makna Konotasi Warna Dalam Budaya Masyarakat Barat Dan Masyarakat Suku Sasak Lombok Indonesia," *Cordova Journal language and culture studies* 9, no. 1 (2019): 17–38.

In everyday conversations, the concept of pragmatics is very relevant and can help the researchers understand how messages are conveyed through speech acts. Pragmatics understands that the meaning of a speech act depends not only on the words used but also on the social, and situational context and purpose of communication. For example, when someone says, "Can you help me?" this speech act can have different meanings depending on the context. It could mean an expression of asking for real help or just expressing a desire to socialize. In this case, pragmatics helps us understand the gist of the message through non-verbal clues, tone of voice, and our knowledge of the situation¹⁹.

In the context of audio-visual podcasts, pragmatics also plays an important role in the speech acts used by hosts and interviewees. They have to think about how their message will be received by the audience, who may have diverse background knowledge and experience²⁰. They need to use pragmatics to ensure that their messages are conveyed clearly and effectively. On the other hand, listeners or podcast audiences must also use an understanding of pragmatics to interpret the speech acts delivered. They

¹⁹ Leni Fitria Nurjannah, "Representative Speech Act in a Podcast Video Entitled If You Struggle with Stress & Anxiety" (PhD Thesis, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 2023), accessed November 8, 2023, <https://digilib.uinsgd.ac.id/75198/>.

²⁰ Jeannyca Orlanda Mellynia Putri and Ni Nyoman Deni Ariyaningsih, "Expressive Speech Acts Found in Eric Nam and Jessi's Utterance in The Dive Studios Podcast," *Journal of Humanities, Social Science, Public Administration and Management (HUSOCPUMENT)* 3, no. 1 (2023): <https://www.publication.idsolutions.co.id/journals/index.php/husocpument/article/view/258>.

should pay attention to body language, facial expressions, and context that might affect the way the message is delivered.

Thus, an understanding of pragmatics is key to understanding the true meaning behind speech acts in everyday conversation and in the experience of listening to or watching audio-visual podcasts. Pragmatics helps us to better interpret the messages and speech acts used by speakers, whether in live interactions or in digital media.

2. Speech Act Theory

Theory Language is an integral element in our daily lives, as a means to convey messages and communicate ideas and thoughts. In certain situations, there are key moments where we need to understand language carefully. According to J. R. Searle, a philosopher of language, language is a tool for performing speech acts, such as making requests, expressing opinions, making comments, and so on. Searle also explains that language is a system involving sounds and words, used by humans to communicate thoughts and feelings. Language will have meaning when there is someone who uses it, and this process always occurs in a social context²¹.

The study of speech acts has great significance in our lives. One of the main benefits is to help us understand the message contained in every expression of communication. In addition, speech acts are also

²¹ John R. Searle, *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts* (Cambridge University Press, 1979), accessed November 8, 2023, <https://books.google.com/books>

greatly influenced by the speaker's language skills in conveying messages effectively.

When we speak with other people in communication or conversation, the speaker not only speaks source (the utterance has no intention and goal), but the speaker must interpret the speaker's meaning to the hearer. The speaker can make the hearer understand the meaning of that utterance by speaker said. A speech act is just performed in conversation or dialogue which is performed by the speaker and hearer²².

Speech act is the basic analysis in pragmatics. This opinion has a relation with the objects of pragmatics most of which are speech acts in communication. Speech acts term appears as a result of uttering something, the speakers do not just utter something, and there is a meaning behind it²³. So it can be concluded that speech acts is the activity done by uttering something.

The understanding of meaning in speech acts becomes clear when communication between speakers and listeners occurs. In a conversation or dialog, speakers do not simply speak aimlessly; instead, speakers must communicate their intentions to the listener. Thus, speakers have an important role in ensuring that listeners understand the message

²² Tsalis Fachrully Syahidah, Djatmika Djabatmika, and Sumarlam Sumarlam, "Assertive Speech Acts on Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast," *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 10, no. 1 (2023): 576–589, accessed November 8, 2023,.

²³ Stanley E. Fish, "How to Do Things with Austin and Searle: Speech Act Theory and Literary Criticism," *MLN* 91, no. 5 (1976): 983–1025, accessed November 8, 2023, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2907112>.

conveyed in their utterances. Speech acts are a key element in the analysis of pragmatics, whose main focus is speech acts in the context of communication²⁴. The term "speech act" arises because an utterance is not only a series of words, but also contains certain meanings and purposes. Therefore, it can be concluded that speech act is an activity that involves conveying messages through speech.

3. Types of Speech Act

Three actions are closely related in making utterances, following the views taken from Austin's concept described in Yule's book²⁵. The three actions are the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary speech acts, often referred to as the act of "saying something," refer to speech acts that simply convey information. In the context of locutionary speech acts, the purpose or meaning of the utterance is not the main focus²⁶. The act of locution refers to the literal meaning of the utterance or its semantic aspects. For example, if someone says, "I am eating rice," then the locutionary act of the utterance is to convey the information that the person is actually eating rice.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Jürgen Streeck, "Speech Acts in Interaction: A Critique of Searle*," *Discourse Processes* 3, no. 2 (April 1980): 133–153, accessed November 8, 2023,

²⁶ Fish, "How to Do Things with Austin and Searle."

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary speech acts involve actions that speakers carry out when they utter words with a specific intent, such as giving an order, offering something, making a promise, or even saying thank you. In other words, when we make a statement, the action contained in it must be interpreted. Yule explains that every utterance delivered by a speaker has a specific purpose in mind²⁷. Thus, in every utterance, there is an action performed, such as giving a statement, offer, promise, and so on. For example, someone says "Please lend me some money", in this case, the speaker wants to convey to the listener that he wants the listener to lend him money in this case the listener will act, namely lending money to the speaker.

According to the theory of speech acts introduced by Austin, as well as its development by John Searle, the main focus is on the way language is used to carry out actions or deeds in communication. Austin paid special attention to performative words, which are words that not only express information but also perform actions directly²⁸. However, Searle's later approach emphasizes the importance of conditions and rules that govern how listeners respond to an utterance. Searle views speech acts as more than just words; he details how an utterance is produced,

²⁷ Kholiza, "Discovering Solidarity through Expressive Speech Act in The Sister Diary Podcast."

²⁸ Fish, "How to Do Things with Austin and Searle."

interpreted, and given meaning. Within this framework, Searle explains what the speaker means or intends, what is communicated through the utterance, how the hearer assesses the message and the rules that govern the linguistic elements of communication²⁹. Searle concludes that the core of the illocutionary act is the speech act itself, not just the signs or words.

Searle categorizes speech acts into five main classes, namely assertive (which expresses statements or facts), directive (which seeks to influence the listener's actions), commissive (which deals with promises or commitments), expressive (which expresses feelings or emotions), and declarative (which changes the status or situation by performing certain actions through speech)³⁰. In addition, in the context of the intentionality view in the Theory of Speech Acts, Searle also introduced the concept of indirect speech acts, where the understanding of indirect meaning depends on the shared understanding between the speaker and the listener as well as the rationality and judgment made by the listener. The following are some types of speech acts proposed by Searle.

- 1) Representative/Assertive: This category refers to utterances that aim to express truths or facts that correspond to the speaker's view of the external world. In this case, the

²⁹ Searle, *Speech Acts*, vol. 626, p. .

³⁰ Nurjannah, "Representative Speech Act in a Podcast Video Entitled If You Struggle with Stress & Anxiety."

utterance functions as a statement or representation of reality, to make the words match the speaker's understanding and beliefs about the actual world³¹. For example. "The sky is blue."

- 2) Directive: This category shows how the speaker tries to direct the hearer to perform a future action that is in line with the speaker's intention³². Utterances in this category act as instructions or requests, to command, order, request, warn, suggest, or even invite the interlocutor to act as directed. For example, "Please close the door."
- 3) Commissive: In the commissive category, the speaker expressly commits to a future action that will support or fulfill what is expressed in the utterance³³. These commissive utterances can include promises, oaths, plans, threats, or offers. The action represented in the commissive can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. For example, "I promise to help you with your homework."
- 4) Expressive: Searle categorizes expressive speech acts to refer to language use that is primarily focused on expressing the speaker's

³¹ Salsabila, "An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Podcast Best Health."

³² Ni Luh Nanda Putri, Putu Devi Maharani, and Ni Made Verayanti Utami, "Directive Illocutionary Act: The Command Occurs in The Characters of Jungle Cruise Movie," *ELYSIAN JOURNAL: English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies* 2, no. 3 (2022): 97–106, accessed November 8, 2023, <https://e-journal.unmas.ac.id/index.php/elysian/article/view/3594>.

³³ Kholiza, "Discovering Solidarity through Expressive Speech Act in The Sister Diary Podcast."

feelings or emotions³⁴. In this category, the words used reflect the speaker's psychological feelings, including expressions of gratitude, apologies, expressions of condolence, happiness, pleasure, dissatisfaction, or other feelings. This expressive speech creates congruence between what is expressed and the speaker's emotional state. For example, "Congratulations on your promotion!"

5) Declarative: This type of speech act has a special characteristic in that the speaker uses words or statements that automatically change the reality or situation with the words themselves³⁵. Declarative acts tend to have a direct impact on a particular institutional state or situation, often dependent on institutions outside of complex language. Paradigmatic examples of declarative acts involve the utterance of words such as excommunication, declaration of war, dismissal, or baptism, which directly change a particular status or situation. For example, "I now pronounce you husband and wife."

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocution is the third stage in speech acts that deal with the actual result or impact of the utterance that has been spoken. It may not always correspond to the speaker's original intention, but

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Dila Ayu Febriani, "An Analysis of Speech Act Behavior in Students Speaking Performance English Education Study Program at IAIN Metro" (PhD Thesis, IAIN Metro, 2020), accessed November 8, 2023, <https://repository.metrouniv.ac.id/id/eprint/1493/>.

it is still the result that occurs as a result of the utterance³⁶. Perlocutionary acts are related to the effect that an utterance has on the listener. Levinson, in one of his books, explains that the Act of Perlocution is the reaction that arises in the listener after hearing an utterance. That is, it refers to the impact or reaction that appears to the listener after hearing the utterance. In other words, Perlocutionary Act is the response or effect produced by the speaker's words to the listener, in the form of emotional or mental reactions that arise in the listener.

In addition, it can be inferred that the speaker usually assumes that the listener will be able to recognize or understand the effect intended by the speaker through his or her utterance. This means that the speaker assumes that the listener will respond or feel the impact of what has been said. For example, if someone says "Happy birthday!" in the context of a birthday party, the perlocutionary act is the positive effect of happiness that is expected to appear in the listener. However, in some cases, the perlocutionary act can be different from what is expected, for example, if the utterance is delivered in a sarcastic tone that makes the listener feel offended.

4. Podcast Najwa Shihab

Najwa Shihab's YouTube Channel Podcast, which is part of Narasi and Najwa Shihab's official YouTube account, is a platform curated and

³⁶ Ibid.

presented by Najwa Shihab herself. The channel offers content that not only entertains, but also provides in-depth insights on topics such as politics, law, social, religion, and other topical issues.

Flagship programs such as *Mata Najwa*, *Catatan Najwa*, and *Shihab & Shihab* appeal to those who want an in-depth understanding of current issues in Indonesia. With a presentation style that is not only informative but also entertaining, Najwa Shihab manages to deliver thought-provoking content to her audience.

One of the interesting collaborations organized by Narasi is the collaboration with Gadjah Mada University (UGM). Through this collaboration, Narasi worked with UGM to present the three presidential candidates Anies Baswedan, Ganjar Pranowo, and Prabowo Subianto at the Mata Najwa on Stage event in Yogyakarta. This is a rare opportunity where the candidates are invited to speak and share their ideas on police policy, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), and freedom of expression.

The event provided a platform for potential leaders to express their views on the importance of law enforcement, the role of the KPK in combating corruption, and the importance of freedom of expression in a democracy. Narasi and UGM jointly created this platform to contribute to improving public understanding of crucial issues affecting Indonesia's development.

Najwa Shihab's profile as a host and content creator is a key element in the success of these programs. With her sharp and assertive journalistic style, Najwa Shihab manages to create an informative and insightful discussion space, motivating her audience to engage in conversations about the future of the country.

G. Organization of Discussion

In Chapter I There is an introduction. The researcher provides an explanation of the study's history in this chapter, highlighting the motivation behind the investigation. To do that, the researcher formulates the problem, the research's aim and usefulness, its scope and context, its theoretical framework, reviews of the previous study, research methodology, and, finally a systematic discussion.

In Chapter II, researchers explain the data exposure and research findings in this chapter. This section is the result of the research process, which involves several processes as outlined in the research approach of Chapter I. This includes information from the podcast video transcripts as well as speech act categorization. This includes information from podcast video transcripts as well as speech act categorization.

In Chapter III The researcher discusses how to analyze the study findings that have been given in Chapter II by using the theoretical framework or research perspective in this chapter. The results of this study aim to answer all the problem formulations proposed in Chapter I, specifically the types of speech acts that can be found in podcast videos and the types of speech acts that appear most frequently in podcasts.

In Chapter VI the researcher presents the findings and recommendations of the research in this chapter. The researcher provides a representation of the solution to the research problem statement in the conclusion. The researcher then provides suggestions and recommendations in the "Suggestions" section to readers, students, and other researchers who may be interested in this topic.

H. Research Schedule Plan

No	Kegiatan	Bulan ke						
		12	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Penyelesaian proposal		■					
2	Seminar proposal			■				
3	Pelaksanaan penelitian				■			
4	Penyelesaian skripsi					■		
5	Sidang skripsi						■	

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

A. Approach and Type of Research

The qualitative descriptive method applies in this study to analyze speech acts. According to Creswell, qualitative research is a process that aims to understand social or human problems by creating a complex and comprehensive picture presented in words. It involves reporting detailed views obtained from information sources and natural settings³⁷. Qualitative researchers start with facts, not the other way around, to get findings that make sense based on theory³⁸.

This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative research because the researcher seeks to describe the types of expressive speech acts used in conversations and how often they appear in podcasts. Its classification as qualitative research is based on the use of words, phrases, and utterances. The qualitative descriptive approach is chosen so that the researcher can explain the data in detail³⁹.

This research uses a qualitative approach because the aim is to analyze the utterances used in the video to identify the

³⁷ Tiffany J. Cresswell-Yeager, *Influences That Affect First-Generation College Students' College Choice: A Qualitative Inquiry of Student Perceptions* (Indiana University of Pennsylvania, 2012), accessed November 9, 2023,

³⁸ Keith Richards, *Qualitative Inquiry in TESOL* (Springer, 2003), accessed November 9, 2023, <https://books.google.com/books>

³⁹ MONIKA LIA PUTRI, Dewi Murni, and Satria Agust, "AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN PODCAST VIDEO" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji, 2023), accessed November 15, 2023, <http://repositori.umrah.ac.id/4634/>.

types of speech acts and the dominant speech acts. Najwa Shihab Podcast “*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*” is chosen as the object of research to understand the use of language in podcast context.

This research will apply the ideas of content analysis. This research methodology is used to support the researcher who examines the content of two videos in the Najwa Shihab Podcast “*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*”. Using video transcripts as the main tool in data collection, the descriptive qualitative method is based on the post-positivism paradigm that aims to investigate the natural situation of the object of research as opposed to an experimental environment.

The approach involves various techniques, including triangulation, which adopts an inductive and qualitative approach to data analysis. The main focus of this approach is on the significance of the findings rather than seeking generalizations. By applying this methodology, which focuses on the research problem, we can achieve a deeper understanding of speech acts.

B. Research Instrument

Research instruments are tools used to measure and collect data from research participants on a particular topic. This instrument can be a paper or document that serves as a medium for data collection. In this study, transcripts serve as the main instrument. Transcripts are written copies of words or sentences spoken by individuals in audio or video recordings. Researchers obtained these transcripts by watching and recording (taking scripts) conversations in podcasts⁴⁰. The transcripts are then

⁴⁰ Raviona Annida, Bahing Bahing, and Joni Bungai, “An Analysis of Speech Act In Award-Winning Short Movie (The English Teacher-2020),” *Journal on Education* 5, no. 4 (2023): 16217–16228.

used to analyze the types of speech acts that appear in the podcast, as well as the frequency of these speech acts. This research will focus on the videos that focused on discussions of the presidential candidates' ideas relating to the KPK, the police, and freedom of speech in Indonesia.". For the instrument, transcribed data is needed, which will be the research instrument. Searle's theory of speech acts is used to analyze the transcriptions.

C. Data and Data Source

The researcher used Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*" video as a data source because it was considered to meet the needs of the research. Podcast videos from YouTube were used as data sources. This object was chosen as the research subject because many interactions in this podcast involve speech acts. The data is in the form of conversation scripts with the subject of Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*". The conversation script comes from the Najwa Shihab show on YouTube.

D. Technique of Data Collection

This research took data from Najwa Shihab youtube channel. There are several methods to obtain the data. The first step is to download the Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*" video from YouTube. After downloading the video, the researcher transcribed the conversation for Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*". After transcribing, the transcript was matched with the video. Then identifying the data that contains speech act by using Searle's theory

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Denscombe⁴¹ introduced content analysis, which was applied in this study. Here are the steps used in this research:

- a) Selecting appropriate text examples. At this stage, the researcher watched the videos one by one from Youtube <http://bit.ly/SubscribeYouTubeNarasi> and took notes to understand and recall each video based on Searle's theory.
- b) Breaking the text into component units. In this part, from the transcripts of the videos used in the study, the researcher will decompose each part based on Searle's theory.
- c) Categorizing the data. At this stage, the research will determine five main categories: namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.
- d) Coding the data. At this stage, the research will code the results of the research to facilitate analysis.
- e) Calculating data frequency. The research will perform calculations based on the results found to determine the frequency of use of each category.
- f) The researcher will use a checklist instrument and will identify the types of speech acts based on Searle's theory by determining three categories: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. To find out the types of speech acts, the author will analyze two videos Najwa Shihab Podcast “*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*”. After the data is collected, the author will analyze the frequency and percentage of use as well as the types of speech acts that are

⁴¹ Randy Younan, “The Evolution of Listening Comprehension in Swedish Policy Documents for EFL between 1970 and 2022.: A Content Analysis of EFL Policies for Upper Secondary School,” 2023, accessed November 15, 2023,

dominantly used by speakers in Najwa Shihab Podcast “*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*”. After analyze the frequency in the end, the findings are concluded by the researcher.

Data Code	Utterances	Types Of Speech Act				
		Ass	Com	Dir	Exp	Dec

Tabel 1. Checklist Instrument 1

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter displays the data findings types of speech act based on Searle's theory that found in Najwa Shihab Podcast *Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*. This chapter also presents the analysis of data in the form of a table and gives further explanation in detail.

A. Findings

1. Types of Speech Act in Najwa Shihab Podcast *Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*.

The research findings are presented to answer the research question about the types of speech acts found in Najwa Shihab's podcast based on Searle's theory. The researcher managed to find 66 utterances containing speech acts from the podcast which include: 27 assertions, 11 commissive, 15 directive, 13 expressive, and 0 declarative. Here the researcher displays the data finding before the researcher continues to explain the data analysis in detail. The findings of the data are displayed in a table.

a) Assertives

Assertive is a type of speech act used to state the truth or untruth in an expression to convey facts or reality. The utterance functions as a statement to make the listener believe in the facts and reality conveyed by the speaker adjusting to the listener's understanding of the actual information.

No	Data Code	Utterances
1	S1D1	<i>"Rekomendasi yang sama diberikan oleh tim percepatan reformasi hukum..."</i>

		("The same recommendation was given by the legal reform acceleration team...")
2	S2D1	<i>"KPK harus independen lagi seperti dulu ya..."</i> ("The KPK must be independent again like before ...")
3	S3D1	<i>"Dalam konteks pendekatan hukumdari sisi hukum tadi itu baik dari jumlah pendidikan kasus korupsi yang ada di Indonesia 2018-2022..."</i> ("In the context of the legal approach from the legal side, it is good from the number of education of corruption cases in Indonesia 2018-2022...")
4	S4D1	<i>"Ya kan saya kira itu wajar ya kan dan memang benar bahwa harus ada pengawasan karena kekuasaan condong untuk membuat orang korup...."</i> ("Yes, I think it is natural and it is true that there must be supervision because power tends to make people corrupt....")
5	S1D2	<i>"Jadi sudah tidak boleh lagi ada rasa takut dalam berekspresi....."</i> ("So there should no longer be fear in expression....")

Based on the speech act theory proposed by Searle, the researcher found several utterances that show the type of assertive speech act spoken in the podcast.

From the data above, the researcher shows the data code and data number.

b) Commissive

Commissive is a type of speech act that involves a commitment to do something in the future. utterances that fall into this category include instructions or requests, promises, and threats.

No	Data Code	Utterances
1	S2D1	<i>"KPK harus independen lagi seperti dulu ya..."</i> ("KPK must be independent again like before...")
2	S2D1	<i>"KPK juga harus bisa diawasi tidak ada malaikat di negeri ini ini adalah semuanya manusia..."</i> ("The KPK must also be supervised, there are no angels in this country, they are all human beings...")
3	S3D1	<i>"...maka saya Tuliskan di dalam solusi ini penguatan Kejaksaan KPK dan kepolisian yang disebut sebagai APH."</i> ("...so I wrote in this solution the strengthening of the KPK Prosecutor's Office and the police called APH.")
4	S1D1	<i>"Jadi tidak sependapat bahwa KPK harus dibubarkan, malah Justru harus dikuatkan"</i> ("So I do not agree that the KPK should be disbanded, instead it should be strengthened.")

5	S2D1	"Langkah nomor satu adalah memperbaiki mekanisme akuntabilitas di dalam kepolisian." ("Step number one is to improve the accountability mechanism within the police.")
6	S2D1	"Institusi polisi harus menjadi contoh di dalam pelaksanaan penegakan hukum..." ("The police institution must be an example in the implementation of law enforcement...")
7	S3D1	"Dan menurut saya rekomendasi dari kelompok independen yang dibentuk oleh negara makin negara kan Mbak." ("And in my opinion, the recommendations of an independent group formed by the state are getting better, Ma'am.")

Based on the speech act theory proposed by Searle, the researcher found several utterances that show the type of commissive speech act spoken in the podcast. From the data above, the researcher shows the data code and data number.

c) Directive

Directive is a category of speech act that involves the influence of one's expression on the behavior of others who hear the expression to act on the speaker's direction. the expression can be in the form of an order, warning, suggestion, or command.

No	Data Code	Utterances
1.	S1D1	<i>"Saya mau tanya dulu Anda sepakat KPK sekarang makin tidak independen?"</i> ("I want to ask you first, do you agree that the KPK is becoming less independent?")
2.	S1D1	<i>"Saya mau tanya Anda sependapat dengan ibu ketua umum?"</i> ("I want to ask you if you agree with the chairwoman?")
3.	S3D1	<i>"Silahkan. Baik lalu saya tanya tantangannya tadi sudah saya sampaikan pada teman-teman ya..."</i> ("Please. Okay, then I will ask you about the challenge that I have conveyed to my friends...")
4.	S1D1	<i>"Saya mau follow up dengan pertanyaan yang lebih konkret artinya...."</i> ("I want to follow up with a more concrete question that means....")
5.	S1D1	<i>"...akan Anda apakan polisi kalau Anda dapat kekuasaan?"</i> (..."What will you do with the police if you get power?")
6.	S3D1	<i>"Apa yang terjadi ketika sistemnya baik aktornya nggak baik? ternyata nggak jadi Mbak."</i>

		("What happens when the system is good and the actors are not good? It doesn't happen, ma'am.")
7.	S1D1	" <i>Saya ingin minta Pak Prabowo memberikan penilaian dari skala 1 sampai 10.....</i> " ("I would like to ask Mr. Prabowo to give a rating on a scale of 1 to 10.....")

Based on the speech act theory proposed by Searle, the researcher found several utterances that show the type of directive speech act spoken in the podcast. From the data above, the researcher shows the data code and data number.

d) Expressive

Expressive is a category of speech act that is used to express the speaker's feelings or emotions related to a situation. this can be in the form of expressions of sadness, pleasure, disappointment, gratitude, and other expressions.

No	Data Code	Utterances
1.	S2D1	" <i>KPK harus independen lagi seperti dulu ya...</i> " ("KPK must be independent again like before...")
2.	S4D1	" <i>Saya kira ya kita ini membangun negara pasti banyak kita kecewa pasti banyak yang kita tidak puas.</i> " ("I think yes, we are building a country, there must be many

		disappointments, there must be many things that we are not satisfied with.")
3.	S2D1	" <i>Yang penting jangan ada kesan ini tidak baik bubarkan itu jangan.</i> " ("The important thing is that there is no impression that this is not good, don't disband it.")
4.	S3D2	" <i>Iya. Saya mengidolakan beliau.</i> " ("Yes. I idolize him.")
5.	S3D2	" <i>Mbak, saya Tiap hari di-bully kok Mbak, saya menuntut mereka? Tidak,.....</i> " ("Ma'am, I am bullied every day, Ma'am, do I sue them? No,")
6.	S3D2	" <i>Saya tidak perlu karena dia anonim dia pengecut, bukan seorang pemberani!</i> " ("I don't need to because he's anonymous, he's a coward, not a brave man!")
7.	S4D2	" <i>Ya yang harus kita awasi kalau tadi ya penipuan, kebohongan publik, menimbulkan kebencian antara suku, agama, ras, ini rawan untuk kita.</i> " ("Yes, what we have to watch out for is fraud, public lies, causing hatred between ethnicities, religions, races, this is vulnerable for us.")

Based on the speech act theory proposed by Searle, the researcher found several utterances that show the type of expressive speech act spoken in the

podcast. From the data above, the researcher shows the data code and data number

e) Declarative

Declarative is a type of speech act where a statement can automatically change the status or situation. This type has a direct impact on the listener where the expression will make changes to someone's life directly. There are no utterances in data that show this types of speech act.

2. The Most Dominant Types of Speech Act in Najwa Shihab Podcast Bacapres Bicara Gagasan.

The following table is the result of dominant types of speech act that appear in Najwa Shihab Podcast “*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*”.

No	Kind Of Speech Act	Frequency	Percentage
1	Assertive	27	(40.9%)
2	Directive	11	(16.6%)
3	Commissive	15	(22.7%)
4	Expressive	13	(19.6%)
5	Declarative	0	0
Total		66	100%

Tabel 2. Most Dominant Types of Speech Act

From the given data, there are 66 speech act utterances indicated in the table using a checklist instrument for various types of speech acts, namely assertive, commissive, directive, and

expressive. Meanwhile, the declarative type was not found in the provided data. There are 27 assertive utterances, followed by 11 commissive utterances, 15 directive utterances, and 13 expressive utterances used by the speakers in the podcast.

B. Discussion

This section consists of a discussion of research. This section will further explain the data display of research results under the previous findings data. In this section, the researcher will explain again the type of speech act based on Searle's theory contained in the Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*"

1. Types of Speech Act in Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*"

Based on Searle's theory speech act is divided into 5 types namely assertive, commissive, direction, expression, and declaration. The following explanation is related to the discovery of speech acts contained in the Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*".

a. Assertives

Assertive refers to utterances that aim to express truths or facts that correspond to the speaker's view of the external world. For example, the sky is blue. In an assertive speech act, the speaker makes a statement that can be evaluated as true or false. In the Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*" There is an utterance as the following:

- "*KPK harus independent lagi seperti dulu ya...*"
- ("*KPK must be independent again like before...*")

In this statement, Anies is using the assertive speech act to express his opinion about the KPK, suggesting that, according to him, it is no longer

independent. The statement is a subjective expression based on his opinion, and it can be considered a statement that may be factual, open to evaluation, or subject to contradiction.

b. Commissive

Searle stated that the commissive category is how the speaker expressly commits to a future action that will support or fulfill what is expressed in the utterance. For example, "I promise to help you with your homework." In these utterances, the speaker makes a promise to help with the homework. This involves the speaker committing themselves to a future course of action. This can include promises, commitments, or threats. The following also contain the same type of speech act that state by Ganjar

- "...maka saya Tuliskan di dalam solusi ini penguatan Kejaksaan KPK dan kepolisian yang disebut sebagai APH."
- ("...so I wrote in this solution the strengthening of the KPK Prosecutor's Office and the police called APH.")

Based on the statement, Ganjar wants to express his commitment to strengthening the KPK Prosecutor's Office and the police in the future. In his speech, there is an implication that Ganjar is committed to enhancing both the police and the KPK Prosecutor's Office in Indonesia if he becomes president.

c. Direction

Direction speech act shows how the speaker tries to direct the hearer to perform a future action that is in line with the speaker's

intention. For example, "Please close the door". This sentence involves the speaker attempting to get the listener to do something. They often involve imperatives or requests. As the following sentence states by Najwa Shihab

- *"Saya mau follow up dengan pertanyaan yang lebih konkret artinya...."*
- ("I want to follow up with a more concrete question that means....")

In this context, Najwa wants to ask Mr. Ganjar to provide more specific answers regarding their discussion. As the host, Najwa is requesting Governor Ganjar, who is the guest, to do something specific, which is to answer the specific questions posed by Najwa.

d. Expression

Searle categorizes expressive speech acts as referring to language use that is primarily focused on expressing the speaker's feelings or emotions. In this category, the words used reflect the speaker's psychological feelings, including expressions of gratitude, apologies, expressions of condolence, happiness, pleasure, dissatisfaction, or other feelings. For instance, Congratulations on your promotion!. Expressives express the speaker's feelings or attitudes towards a state of affairs. It is also stated by Prabowo with the same types of speech act as the following:

- *"Ya yang harus kita awasi kalau tadi ya penipuan, kebohongan publik, menimbulkan kebencian antara suku, agama, ras, ini rawan untuk kita."*

- ("Yes, what we have to watch out for is fraud, public lies, causing hatred between ethnicities, religions, races, this is vulnerable for us.")

In the given quote, Prabowo expresses his concerns about freedom of expression, stating that if not properly supervised, it could lead to conflicts among ethnicities, races, and religions. The expression conveyed in the quote reflects apprehension regarding the unmonitored freedom of expression

e. Declaration

Declarative: This type of speech act has a special characteristic in that the speaker uses words or statements that automatically change the reality or situation with the words themselves. For instance, I now pronounce you husband and wife. Declarations are speech acts that bring about a change in the external world by the act of speaking. In this example, the declaration itself creates a new marital status. However, in the podcast, this speech act type was not found, leading the researcher to conclude that the use of this speech act is very rarely employed in the context of podcasts.

2. The Most Dominant Types of Speech Act in

Najwa Shihab Podcast *Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*.

Based on the data above, the researcher managed to find the type of speech act that most often or most dominantly appears in the najwa shihab podcast. The results of this research are definite based on the data found through the podcast video transcribe. In other words, the results of this study could have been different if it was conducted in a different place and time, as well

as different research objects even though with the same problem. Based on the data that has been analyzed from the najwa shihab podcast video transcript, the author analyzes the frequency of each type of speech act that appears based on searle's theory.

Based on Searle's theory, there are five types of speech acts: assertive, commissive, directive, and expressive. In the table item of the previous findings, the researcher used a checklist instrument to determine the most dominant type of speech act based on Searle's theory. Subsequently, the researcher calculated the frequency of each speech act by presenting the occurrences of each type. According to the data shown in the table, there are 66 speech acts in the podcast, divided into 27 assertive speech acts with a presentation of 40.9%, followed by 11.6% for commissive, 22.7% for directive, and 19.6% for expressive. Meanwhile, the declarative type did not appear at all in the podcast.

From the explanation above, it can be said that the most dominant type of speech act in Najwa Shihab's podcast is the assertive speech act with a presentation of 40.9%.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data from the podcast, the researcher can draw some conclusions as follows:

1. The researcher managed to find 66 utterances containing speech acts from the podcast Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*", which include: 27 assertive, 11 commissive, 15 directive, 13 expressive, and 0 declarative. of the 5 types of speech acts based on searle theory researchers managed to find 4 of them while the declarative type was not found in the podcast.
2. Based on Searle's theory, there are five types of speech acts: assertive, commissive, directive, and expressive. The most dominant kind of speech act found in the Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*" is the assertive speech act with a presentation of 40.9%.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above the researcher provides some suggestion:

1. For Teacher
 - a. The teacher needs pragmatic study material, particularly in speech act and the contributions of the content in educational teaching. Language teaching especially on language phenomena related to speech acts. It is recommended for English teachers to use English optimally and teach students the importance of pragmatics so that students realize how language should be used.

b. The researcher also hopes that this study can contribute to the communication between teachers and students so that they can find more effective ways of using language as a means of communication in the classroom.

2. For Students

This research is expected to give more benefit in terms of knowledge of educational pragmatics, especially in speech acts for all students, particularly for English Department students also the students can use speech acts in the appropriate conversation

3. For Other Researcher

The researcher hopes this research will be useful for the further researchers as recent data to organize further research on the same aspects of research

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APPENDEXIS

Appendix 1 : Transcript Mata Najwa Bacapres Bicara Gagasan

Transcript 1 Gagasan KPK dan Kepolisian

Najwa : Rekomendasi yang sama diberikan oleh tim percepatan reformasi hukum yang menyebut perlu ada revisi lagi undang-undang KPK untuk mengembalikan independensi pada lembaga ini. Saya mau tanya dulu Anda sepakat KPK sekarang makin tidak independen?

Anis : KPK harus independen lagi seperti dulu ya.

Najwa : Jadi konkritnya?

Anis : Jadi konkritnya ketika ada revisi yang kemudian membuat staff KPK, karyawan KPK, menjadi ASN, sebagaimana ASN yang lain otomatis mereka tidak lagi memiliki ruang untuk Mandiri 1. Yang kedua adalah posisinya yang berada di bawah presiden bila baru presiden dan diberikan ruang yang bebas, maka itu lain tapi kita tidak pernah tahu Siapa Presiden di masa yang akan datang apakah akan selalu memberikan ruang kepada KPK untuk menjalankan tugasnya sesuai dengan kewenangannya. Lalu yang ketiga nah yang tidak kalah penting bahwa KPK itu sendiri selain dibuat lebih independen tapi KPK juga harus bisa diawasi tidak ada malaikat di negeri ini ini adalah semuanya manusia dan manusia punya kecenderungan mendapatkan kekuasaan dia bisa abuse kekuasaan itu. Termasuk juga yang berada di dalam KPK ya dimandirikan, ya diberikan kewenangan yang cukup, untuk memberantas korupsi karena praktek korupsi sudah begitu masih tapi juga harus ada mekanisme pengawasan yang baik, sehingga KPK tidak menjadi sebuah badan yang justru merusak praktek pemberantasan korupsi.

Najwa : Ketua umum Anda Mas, Ibu Megawati Soekarnoputri [Tepuk tangan], Ibu Mega sempat mengeluarkan pernyataan bubarin saja KPK tidak efektif. Saya mau tanya Anda sependapat dengan ibu ketua umum?

Ganjar : Dalam konteks pendekatan hukum (boleh nggak ada slide yang bisa ditampilkan ya?) dari sisi hukum tadi itu baik dari jumlah pendidikan kasus korupsi yang ada di Indonesia 2018-2022 biar semua publik audiens atau sikap saya sebagai capres. Agar tidak terjadi konflik siapa berpendapat siapa yang sedang duduk di sini

Najwa : kita sambil tunggu slidenya disiapkan Mas

Ganjar : Silahkan. Baik lalu saya tanya tantangannya tadi sudah saya sampaikan pada teman-teman ya yang pertama kebiasaan kita korup. Kerja nyogok, mau dapat project nyogok, dan kemudian ketemu seseorang ketangkap OTT KPK siapa? Aktor? analisa aktor? atau barangkali kebijakan yang korup? Karena regulasi menguntungkan sebagian dan kemudian itu dijual dijadikan seolah-olah ini untuk kepentingan bersama tapi yang bermain itu beberapa orang saja atau sistem aturan yang korup dari si kelembagaannya jangan-jangan memang aturannya kurang bagus atau terakhir ya prakteknya setiap hari tertolir itu sudah biasa kok enggak apa-apa namanya juga orang berkuasa, power tense to corrupt? Nggak bisa! Ini tantangannya, maka saya tuliskan di dalam solusi ini penguatan kejaksaaan KPK dan kepolisian yang disebut sebagai APH.

Najwa : Jadi tidak sependapat bahwa KPK harus dibubarkan, malah Justru harus dikuatkan. Ganjar : Sepakat dikeluarkan!

Najwa : Sepakat dikuatkan! Saya mau follow up dengan pertanyaan yang lebih konkret artinya Apakah ketika nanti anda menjabat presiden KPK akan diperkembalikan lagi independensinya tidak seperti sekarang?

Najwa : Dikuatkan!

Najwa : Revisi Mas revisi. Apakah kemudian akan dikembalikan karena revisi undang-undang KPK dinilai banyak pihak itulah problem utama kenapa KPK Kita sekarang melempem?

Ganjar: Harus saya jawab ketiga kalinya satu dikuatkan dua revisi regulasi.

Najwa : Sejauh ini anda merasa KPK masih melakukan tugasnya dengan maksimal? atau ada penilaian yang memang wajar kalau orang kecewa terhadap institusi ini?

Prabowo : Saya kira ya, kita ini membangun negara pasti banyak kita kecewa pasti banyak yang kita tidak puas. Ya kan saya kira itu wajar ya kan dan memang benar bahwa harus ada pengawasan karena kekuasaan condong untuk membuat orang korup. Harus kita awasi terus harus kita cari upaya-upaya memperbaiki begitu.

Najwa : Baik. Apa topik?

Prabowo : Yang penting jangan ada kesan ini tidak baik bubarkan itu jangan

Najwa : Jadi tidak setuju dibubarkan ya Pak?

Prabowo : Ya, tidak setuju.

Najwa : Saya mau mulai dengan Polisi Mas yang kerap kali dapat sorotan publik dalam waktu terakhir ini. Real konkrit rencana Anda terhadap reformasi lembaga kepolisian akan Anda apakan polisi kalau Anda dapat kekuasaan?

Anis : Jangan dong bahaya kalau bubar. Masa bubar? Gini kita membutuhkan kepolisian yang akuntabel, transparan, bersih, dan menurut saya langkah nomor satu adalah memperbaiki mekanisme akuntabilitas di dalam kepolisian. Semua langkah yang dikerjakan adalah langkah yang bisa dipertanggungjawabkan ada transparansi

atas semua yang dilakukan. Mengapa karena nilai institusi publik itu adalah transparansi dari mulai ke aktivitas di tingkat paling bawah, tingkat Polsek misalnya sampai dengan tingkat yang paling atas dengan ada transparansi itu maka akan rentabilitas bisa kita laksanakan yang kedua harus ada pengembangan profesionalisme Kompetensi ini fakta di lapangan bahwa banyak sekali saudara-saudara kita yang bertugas di kepolisian tidak mengalami pembekalan yang cukup kalau tidak punya keterampilan, pengetahuan, kemampuan untuk bisa menggunakan segala macam teknik baru. Maka teknik-teknik lama lah yang akan dipakai dalam interogasi ilmu interogasi sudah berkembang begitu besar tapi kalau kita tidak mempelajari ilmu-ilmu itu maka teknik-tekniknya juga akan teknik-teknik lama dan apa yang terjadi muncul praktek-praktek penyimpangan. Yang ketiga institusi polisi harus menjadi contoh di dalam pelaksanaan penegakan hukum, anggota polisi yang bermasalah, yang melanggar hukum, harus menjadi subjek untuk diperiksa. Tidak bisa! Justru anggota kepolisian itu terbebas bila melakukan pelanggaran, mereka yang harus menjadi contoh. Dan yang keempat adalah pelibatan publik di dalam pengawasan kepolisian kepolisian seperti juga badan-badan yang lain harus bisa diawasi dan salah satunya mungkin, mungkin Ombudsman kemudian KOMPOLNAS bisa memiliki akses yang lebih baik dalam pengawasan dengan cara begitu maka apa yang dikerjakan oleh kepolisian bisa dipertanggungjawabkan kepada publik tapi kata kuncinya adalah transparansi dan akuntabilitas begitu.

Najwa : Bagaimana dengan Polisi Mas Ganjar?

Ganjar : Sama Mbak.

Najwa : Polisi saya kira kurang kuat Mas sekarang.

Ganjar : Sangat. sekarang orang

Najwa : Terlalu kuat?

Ganjar : Bukan hari ini orang membicarakan polisi sering terbuka kok Mbak. Saya kira sudah ada tim reformasi kepolisian yang dilakukan. Orangnya juga banyak yang representative dari banyak kelompok masyarakat dan salah satu nama yang saya ingat adalah Najwa Shihab.

Najwa : Anda tim reformasi percepatan, tim percepatan reformasi hukum. Ya saya termasuk salah satu di dalamnya dan rekomendasi Kami memang seperti itu.

Ganjar : Dan menurut saya rekomendasi dari kelompok independen yang dibentuk oleh negara makin negara kan Mbak Ya? Mestinya dipakai dong suka atau tidak suka tinggal kita berbicara ketika itu ya maka bagaimana caranya? cara kemudian diberikan kepada publik sebagai bentuk partisipasi dan akuntability.

Najwa : Satu ide konkret Mas soal reformasi kepolisian hal yang akan anda lakukan spesifik Apakah dalam penguatan kelembagaan atau dalam hal seleksi masuk menjadi polisi atau dalam hal peningkatan kualitas profesionalisme mereka dari sekian banyak reformasi yang diperlukan di tubuh kepolisian ini mana menurut anda yang jadi terjun sekali?

Ganjar: Dua. Satu sistem dua aktor. Tidak ada yang tidak pernah mendengar pendekar keadilan yang luar biasa di kejaksaan, Baharudin Loba. Itu yang terima mahasiswa hukum.

Najwa : Mahasiswa hukum dan orang Makassar seperti saya.

Ganjar : Iya. Saya mengidolakan beliau Apa yang terjadi ketika sistemnya baik aktornya nggak baik? ternyata nggak jadi Mbak. Ketika sistemnya kurang baik aktornya lebih dominan itu bisa lebih mudah maka yang mesti dilakukan ada 2 yaitu, sistem yang kemudian diperbaiki dan memilih aktor.

Prabowo : Saya kira semua institusi harus kita kaji yang mana kita rasakan kurang pas ya kita perbaiki itu namanya reformasi,

reformasi hukum, reformasi institusi, dan sebagainya. Saya kira yang paling penting adalah pengawasan diri yang autokritik atau autopengawasan kita minta semua institusi membenahi diri dan itu harus dikendalikan oleh sistem yang kuat, dengan sistem audit dengan BPK yang aktif, dengan BPKP yang aktif, dengan KPK yang aktif, ini membuat jerat. Kalau kita lihat kepolisian sekarang, kita lihat beberapa jenderal-jenderal pun dihukum, jenderal-jenderal yang seolah berkuasa bisa dihukum.

Transcript 2 Nilai Kebebasan Berpendapat

Najwa : Kalau diminta kasih skor nilai 1 sampai 10 seberapa atmosfer kebebasan berpendapat di negeri ini menurut anda?

Anis : Selama kita menulis tentang Indonesia masih harus menggunakan wakanda, maka skor kita masih rendah. Selama kita masih harus menggunakan nama-nama selain kita sendiri untuk mengungkapkan apa yang menjadi pikiran kita, maka skor kita masih rendah. Jadi sudah tidak boleh lagi ada rasa takut dalam berekspresi. Jadi menurut saya kebebasan berpendapat hari ini di Indonesia sedang bermasalah

Najwa : jadi nilainya berapa mas?

Anis : Skor angkanya mungkin sekitar 5 dan 6

Najwa : Saya ingin tanya pendapat anda berapa nilainya Mas kalau anda kasih kita bicara kebebasan berpendapat?

Ganjar : Tujuh Setengah. Mbak, saya Tiap hari di-bully kok Mbak, saya menuntut mereka? Tidak, karena paradigma berpikir saya mereka yang meneriaki saya, mereka membully saya saya, waktu itu sebagai gubernur mereka sedang memberikan koreksi dan energi buat saya tidak saya penjarakan kok. Mereka yang menyebut dan takut itu karena pasti memang ada tekanan dan itu dua setengah persen. Mari kita lihat yang keras kayak apapun yang ngomongnya sekasar apapun sampai hari ini di penjara Mbak?

diterima? Diterima kalau kita melihat seperti itu. Hari ini yang namanya medsos, ini ngomong sebebas-bebasnya, setelah saya acara ini satu jam setelah ini banyak omongan-omongan yang dipotong kemudian dikomentari apakah saya akan menuntut? loh tidak! Karena kemarin ini terjadi setelah saya bicara di UI. Pada saat saya bicara di UI dosen pembimbing saya semuanya, “Mas Ganjar Terima kasih anda menjelaskan dengan jelas, ada yang kami setuju sebagian kami apa namanya apa tidak setuju” Oke saya hormat, saya terima kasih. Inilah kampus, inilah mimbar, inilah kebebasan, ada catatan ini, catatan ini, masa digituin. Anda jelaskan dong! Saya tidak perlu karena dia anonim dia pengecut, bukan seorang pemberani!

Najwa : Saya ingin minta Pak Prabowo memberikan penilaian dari skala 1 sampai 10 seberapa bebas kita bisa berpendapat hari-hari ini di negeri tercinta Pak?

Prabowo : kalau saya rasanya ya kira-kira 1 sampai 10 mungkin 8 begitu 8 Pendapat saya. Ya yang harus kita awasi kalau tadi ya penipuan, kebohongan publik, menimbulkan kebencian antara suku, agama, ras, ini rawan untuk kita.

Appendix 2 : Table of Checklist Instrument

No	Data Code	Utterances	Types Of Speech Act				
			Ass	Com	Dir	Exp	Dec
	S1 D1	"Rekomendasi yang sama diberikan oleh tim percepatan reformasi hukum..."	√				
	S2 D1	"KPK harus independen lagi	√				

		seperti dulu ya..."					
	S2 D1	"Jadi konkritnya ketika ada revisi yang kemudian membuat staff KPK, untuk Mandiri."	√				
	S2 D1	"Yang kedua adalah posisinya yang berada di bawah presiden bila baru presiden dan diberikan ruang yang bebas,"	√				
	S2 D1	"Lalu yang ketiga nah yang tidak tidak kalah penting bahwa KPK itu sendiri selain dibuat lebih independen..... .."	√				
	S2 D1	"Termasuk juga yang berada di dalam KPK ya dimandirikan,.... .."	√				
	S3 D1	"Dalam konteks pendekatan hukum jumlah pendidikan kasus korupsi yang ada di Indonesia 2"	√				

S3 D1	"Harus saya jawab ketiga kalinya satu dikuatkan dua revisi regulasi."	√				
S1 D1	"..... ada penilaian yang memang wajar kalau orang kecewa terhadap institusi ini."	√				
S2 D1	".....Ya kan saya kira itu wajar ya kan dan memang benar bahwa harus ada pengawasan..."	√				
S1 D1	"Saya mau mulai dengan Polisi Mas yang kerap kali dapat sorotan publik dalam...."	√				
S2 D1	"Yang penting jangan ada kesan ini tidak baik bubarkan itu jangan."	√				
S2 D1	"Masa bubar gini kita membutuhkan kepolisian yang akuntabel transparan bersih..."	√				
S2 D1	"Semua langkah yang dikerjakan adalah langkah	√				

		yang bisa dipertanggungjawabkan..."					
	S2 D1	"Institusi polisi harus menjadi contoh di dalam pelaksanaan penegakan hukum..."	√				
	S1 D1	"Polisi saya kira kurang kuat Mas sekarang."	√				
	S3 D1	"Sekarang orang membicarakan polisi sering terbuka kok Mbak."	√				
	S3 D1	"Saya kira sudah ada tim reformasi kepolisian yang dilakukan."	√				
	S3 D1	"Saya mengidolakan beliau."	√				
	S3 D1	"Ketika sistemnya kurang baik aktornya lebih dominan itu bisa lebih mudah....."	√				
	S4 D1	"Semua institusi harus kita kaji yang mana kita rasakan kurang pas ya kita perbaiki...."	√				

S4 D1	“Kalau kita lihat kepolisian sekarang, kita lihat beberapa jenderal-jenderal pun dihukum,....”	√				
S2 D2	"Selama kita menulis tentang Indonesia masih harus menggunakan wakanda maka skor kita masih rendah."	√				
S2 D2	"Jadi sudah tidak boleh lagi ada rasa takut dalam berekspresi..... .."	√				
S2 D2	"Mungkin sekitar 5 dan 6."	√				
S3 D2	"Tujuh setengah Mbak."	√				
S4 D2	"Kalau saya rasanya ya kira-kira 1 sampai 10 mungkin 8....."	√				
S2 D1	"KPK harus independen lagi seperti dulu ya..."		√			
S2 D1	"KPK juga harus bisa diawasi tidak ada malaikat di negeri ini ini"		√			

		adalah semuanya manusia..."					
S3 D1		"maka saya Tuliskan di dalam solusi ini penguatan Kejaksaan KPK dan kepolisian yang disebut sebagai aph."		√			
S1 D1		"Jadi tidak sependapat bahwa KPK harus dibubarkan, malah Justru harus dikuatkan		√			
S3 D1		"Sepakat dikuatkan!"-		√			
S2 D1		"Langkah nomor satu adalah memperbaiki mekanisme akuntabilitas di dalam kepolisian."		√			
S2 D1		"Institusi polisi harus menjadi contoh di dalam pelaksanaan penegakan hukum..."		√			
S3 D1		"Dan menurut saya rekomendasi dari kelompok independen yang dibentuk oleh		√			

		negara makin negara kan Mbak."					
S3 D1	"Ya mestinya dipakai dong suka atau tidak suka tinggal kita berbicara ketika itu ya maka Bagaimana caranya cara kemudian diberikan kepada publik sebagai bentuk partisipasi dan akuntability."		√				
S3 D1	"maka yang mesti dilakukan ada 2 yaitu, sistem yang kemudian diperbaiki dan memilih aktor."		√				
S4 D1	"Semua institusi harus kita kaji yang mana kita rasakan kurang pas ya kita perbaiki itu namanya reformasi, reformasi hukum reformasi institusi dan sebagainya."		√				
S1 D1	"Saya mau tanya dulu Anda				√		

		sepakat KPK sekarang makin tidak independen?"					
	S1 D1	"Saya mau tanya Anda sependapat dengan ibu ketua umum?"			√		
	S1 D1	"kita sambil tunggu slidenya disiapkan Mas" -			√		
	S3 D1	"Silahkan. Baik lalu saya tanya tantangannya tadi sudah saya sampaikan pada teman-teman ya..."			√		
	S1 D1	"Saya mau follow up dengan pertanyaan yang lebih konkret artinya....."			√		
	S1 D1	"Revisi Mas revisi. Apakah kemudian akan dikembalikan karena revisi undang-undang KPK dinilai banyak pihak itulah problem utama kenapa KPK Kita sekarang melempem?"			√		
	S1 D1	"Sejauh ini anda merasa KPK			√		

		masih melakukan tugasnya dengan maksimal?					
S1 D1		"Jadi tidak setuju dibubarkan ya Pak?"			√		
S1 D1		"Real konkrit rencana Anda terhadap reformasi lembaga kepolisian akan Anda apakan polisi kalau Anda dapat kekuasaan?"			√		
S1 D1		"Bagaimana dengan Polisi Mas Ganjar?"...			√		
S1 D1		"Satu ide konkret Mas soal reformasi kepolisian hal yang akan anda lakukan spesifik..."			√		
S3 D1		"Apa yang terjadi ketika sistemnya baik aktornya nggak baik? ternyata nggak jadi Mbak."			√		
S1 D2		"Kalau diminta kasih skor nilai 1 sampai 10			√		

		seberapa atmosfer kebebasan berpendapat di negeri ini menurut anda?"					
S1 D2		"Saya ingin tanya pendapat anda berapa nilainya Mas kalau anda kasih kita bicara kebebasan berpendapat?"			√		
S1 D2		"Saya ingin minta Pak Prabowo memberikan penilaian dari skala 1 sampai 10....."			√		
S2 D1		"KPK harus independen lagi seperti dulu ya..."				√	
S3 D1		"Agar tidak terjadi konflik siapa berpendapat siapa yang sedang duduk di sini."				√	
S4 D1		"Saya kira ya kita ini membangun negara pasti banyak kita kecewa pasti				√	

		banyak yang kita tidak puas.”					
	S2 D1	“Yang penting jangan ada kesan ini tidak baik bubarkan itu jangan.”				√	
	S3 D1	"Dikuatkan!"				√	
	S1 D1	"Jadi tidak setuju dibubarkan ya Pak?"				√	
	S3 D1	"Iya. Saya mengidolakan beliau."				√	
	S3 D2	"Mbak, saya Tiap hari di-bully kok Mbak, saya menuntut mereka? Tidak,....."				√	
	S3 D2	"Mari kita lihat yang keras kayak apapun yang ngomongnya sekasar apapun sampai hari ini di penjara Mbak? diterima?"				√	
	S3 D2	"... setelah ini banyak omongan-omongan yang dipotong kemudian dikomentari apakah saya akan				√	

		menuntut? loh tidak!"					
S3 D2		"..... Oke saya hormat, saya terima kasih. Inilah kampus, inilah mimbar,.....!"				√	
S3 D2		"Saya tidak perlu karena dia anonim dia pengecut, bukan seorang pemberani!"				√	
S4 D2		"Ya yang harus kita awasi kalau tadi ya penipuan, kebohongan publik, menimbulkan kebencian antara suku, agama, ras, ini rawan untuk kita."				√	
Total of All Speech Acts = 68			27 (40,9 %)	11 (16,6 %)	15 (22,7 %)	13 (19,6 %)	0 (0)



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Nama Mahasiswa : Salsabilah Qur'anisa Inayah

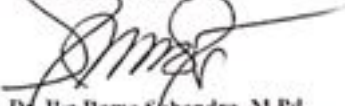
NIM : 200107045

Pembimbing I : Dr. Ika Rama Suhandra, M.Pd

Judul Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN NAJWA SHIHAB PODCAST
"BACAPRES BICARA GAGASAN"

No.	Tanggal	Materi Konsultasi	Pada
1.	02/12/2023	Background & Scope	+
2.	15/12/2023	Previous Research	+
3.	25/12/2023	Theoretical Background	+
4.	20/12/2023	Method of Study	+
5.	05/1/2024	Instructions	+
6.	15/1/2024	Go on to thesis proposal	+
7.	15/1/2024	Ask More Data	+
8.	01/2/2024	See your findings	+
9.	01/2/2024	enrich your data	+
10.	15/2/2024	See your discussions	+
11.	05/3/2024	See your findings enrich your data	+
12.	11/03/2024	go on to thesis examiners	+

Mataram,
Desen Pembimbing II



Dr. Ika Rama Sahandra, M.Pd.
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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
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Nomor : 1147/Un.12/FTK/SRIP/PP.00.9/12/2023 Mataram, 12 Desember 2023
Lampiran : 1 (Satu) Berkas Proposal
Perihal : Permohonan Rekomendasi Penelitian

Kepada:

Yth.

Kepala Bakesbangpoldagri Provinsi NTB

di-

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Bersama surat ini kami mohon kesediaan Bapak/Ibu untuk memberikan rekomendasi penelitian kepada Mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Salsabilah Quranisa Inayah
NIM : 200107045
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Tujuan : Penelitian
Lokasi Penelitian : UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MATARAM
Judul Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN CONVERSATION ON THE BBC PODCAST6 MINUTES ENGLISH EPISODE "IS ENGLISH REALLY ENGLISH?"

Waktu Penelitian : 13 Desember 2023- 27 Desember 2023

Rekomendasi tersebut akan digunakan untuk mendapatkan data yang diperlukan dalam penyusunan skripsi.

Demikian surat pengantar ini kami buat, atas kerjasama Bapak/Ibu kami sampaikan terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

a.n. Dekan

Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik,



Dr. Sabarudin, M. Ag

NIP.197810152007011022



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REKOMENDASI PENELITIAN

NOMOR 070/5549/XII/R/BABPOL/2023

1. Dasar :
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 64 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pedoman Penerbitan Rekomendasi Penelitian
 - Surat Dan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Keguruan (FTK) Universitas Islam Negeri Mataram
 - Nomor : 147/Uh.12/FTK/SR/PP.00.9/12/2023
 - Tanggal : 12 Desember 2023
 - Pewak : Permohonan Rekomendasi Penelitian
2. Menimbang :
- Seolah mempelajari Proposal Survei/Rencana Kegiatan Penelitian yang diajukan, maka dapat diberikan Rekomendasi Penelitian kepada :
- Nama : **SALSABILAH QURANISA INAYAH**
- Alamat : **Jl. Perwari RT/RW 001/001 Kel/Desa Klati Raja kec. Ende Utara Kab. Ende No Identitas 5208185201000001 No Tlp 083129765162**
- Pekerjaan : **Mahasiswa Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris**
- Bidang/Judul : **AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN CONVERSATIONS ON THE BDC PODCAST 6 MINUTES ENGLISH EPISODE " IS ENGLISH REALLY ENGLISH ?"**
- Lokasi : **UIN Mataram**
- Jumlah Peserta : **1 (Satu) Orang**
- Lamanya : **Desember 2023 - Januari 2024**
- Status Penelitian : **Baru**
3. Hal-hal yang harus ditasi oleh Peneliti :
- Sebelum melakukan Kegiatan Penelitian agar melaporkan kedatangannya kepada Bupati/Walikota atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk,
- Penelitian yang dilakukan harus sesuai dengan judul beserta data dan berkas pada Surat Permohonan dan apabila melanggar ketentuan, maka Rekomendasi Penelitian akan dicabut sementara dan menghentikan segala kegiatan penelitian.
 - Peneliti harus mentaati ketentuan Perundang-Undangan, norma-norma dan adat istiadat yang berlaku dan penelitian yang dilakukan tidak menimbulkan keresahan di masyarakat, disintegrasi Bangsa atau keutuhan NKRI Apabila masa berlaku Rekomendasi Penelitian telah berakhir, sedangkan pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian tersebut belum selesai maka Peneliti harus mengajukan perpanjangan Rekomendasi Penelitian.
 - Melaporkan hasil Kegiatan Penelitian kepada Gubernur Nusa Tenggara Barat melalui Kepala Bakesbangpol@provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat.
- Demiikian Surat Rekomendasi Penelitian ini di buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Mataram, 12- Desember 2023
 An KEPALA BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN
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 Walikota Mataram Cq. Ka. Kesbangpol@kota Mataram di Tempat,
 Rektor UIN Mataram di Tempat,
 Yang bersangkutan,
 Arsip.



PEMERINTAH PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT
BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI DAERAH

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SURAT IZIN
 Nomor : 070 / 4750 / B - B/EDA / I / 2024
TENTANG
PENELITIAN

DAFTAR

- Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat Nomor 14 Tahun 2021 Tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Daerah Nomor 11 Tahun 2016 Tentang Pembentukan Dan Susunan Perangkat Daerah Provinsi NTB.
- Peraturan Gubernur NTB Nomor 40 Tahun 2021 Tentang Perubahan Ke Empat Atas Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 51 Tahun 2016 Tentang Kotabukan, Susunan Organisasi, Tugas dan Fungsi serta Tata Kerja Badan-Badan Daerah Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat.
- Surat Dari Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Mataram Nomor : 1104256.1297.0075/004/00.01/2023 Perihal : Peminjaman Izin Penelitian.
- Surat dari BAKESDIKASIPOLDAKRI Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat Nomor : 0703540/ KIP H/ BK/PT/NTB/ 2024 - Perihal : Peminjaman Izin Penelitian.

MEMBERI IZIN

Kepada :
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 NIK / NIM :
 Instansi :
 Alamat :
 Untuk :
 Lokasi :
 Waktu :

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 Ende / 883 129765162
 Melakukan Penelitian dengan Judul : " An Analysis of Speech Act in
 Bahasa Daerah Produk Sastra Daerah Istimewa Gegeran"
 Universitas Islam Negeri Mataram
 Desember 2023 sampai Januari 2024

Dengan ketentuan agar yang bersangkutan menyerahkan hasil penelitian selambat-lambatnya 1 (satu) bulan setelah selesai melakukan penelitian kepada Badan Riset Dan Inovasi Daerah Provinsi NTB via email: badanriset@ntb.go.id

Demiikian surat izin Penelitian ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Dibuatkan di Lombok Barat
 Pada tanggal 19/12/2024
 ari, Kepala Badan Provinsi NTB
 Kepala Bidang Bidang Informatika Dan Teknologi

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 2. Walikota Mataram.
 3. Rektor UIN Mataram.
 4. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Mataram.
 5. Yang bersangkutan.
 6. Arsip.

Perpustakaan UIN Mataram



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Jl. Gajah Mada No. 100 Jempang Baru Mataram Telp. 0170-620781 Fax. 0170-620784

SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN

Nomor : 14/Un.12/FTK/TBI/01/2024

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Dr. Ika Rama Suhandra, M.Pd
NIP : 197808222007011001
Jabatan : Ketua Prodi TBI

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa :

Nama : Salsabilah Quranisa Inayah
NIM : 200107045
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan
Program Studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : "An Analysis of Speech Act in Najwa Shihab Podcast Bacapres Bicara Gagasan"

Memang benar Mahasiswa/i tersebut telah melaksanakan penelitian dari 17 Desember 2023 s/d 8 Januari 2024 di Prodi Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FTK) UIN Mataram.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat dengan sesungguhnya, untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Mataram, 10 Januari 2024
Ketua Prodi



Dr. Ika Rama Suhandra, M.Pd
197808222007011001




UPT PERPUSTAKAAN UIN MATARAM
Plagiarism Checker Certificate

No.3687/Uk.12/Perpus/serifikat/PC/01/2024

Sertifikat Ini Diberikan Kepada :

SALSABILLAH QURANISA INAYAH
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 Dengan Judul SKRIPSI

AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN NAJWA SHIHAB PODCAST BACAPRES BICARA GAGASAN

SKRIPSI tersebut telah dinyatakan Lulus Uji cek Plagiasi Menggunakan Aplikasi Turnitin

Similarity Found : 10 %
 Submission Date : 11.01.2024



UPT Perpustakaan
 UIN Mataram
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 19.750.282006042001



UPT PERPUSTAKAAN UIN MATARAM
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No.337/Uk.12/Perpus/serifikat/EP/01/2024

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Mahasiswa/Mahasiswi yang tersebut namanya di atas ketika surat ini dikeluarkan, sudah tidak mempunyai pinjaman, hutang denda ataupun masalah lainnya di Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Mataram.
 Sertifikat ini diberikan sebagai syarat **UJIAN SKRIPSI**.



UPT Perpustakaan
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is divided into two parts, first, to find out the types of speech acts used in the Najwa Shihab Podcast "Bacapres Bicara Gagasan". second, to find out the most dominant speech acts that appear in the podcast using the method proposed by Searle. this research uses descriptive qualitative methods through content analysis. The researcher used a triangulation method consisting of decontextualization, recontextualization, categorization, and compilation. From the results of the study, the researcher managed to find 66 utterances containing speech acts from the podcast which include: 27 assertive, 11 commissive, 15 directive, 13 expressive, and 0 declarative. The most dominant type of speech act in Najwa Shihab's podcast is assertive speech act with a presentation of 40.9%

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GAGASAN