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Assertive, Directive, and Expressive Illocutionary Speech Acts in Hitam Putih at Trans 7 Edition 2018

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ABSTRACT
This research is motivated by the presence of many interesting words to study, namely many words that have the function and meaning of speech acts. The aims of this research are to (1) identify the forms of the assertive, directive, and expressive illocutionary speech acts in Hitam Putih at Trans 7, (2) describe the meaning of the assertive, directive, and expressive illocutionary speech acts in Hitam Putih in Trans. 7, and (3) identify the function of the assertive, directive, and expressive illocutionary speech acts in Hitam Putih at Trans 7. This study uses qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative methods are used to analyze words and describe them, while quantitative methods are used to count the amount of data on the assertive, directive, and expressive speech acts. The results of this study are assertive speech acts as much as 38%, informing as much as 23%, saying as much as 23%, expressing sympathy as much as 8%, and expressing opinions as much as 8%. There are directive speech acts of asking for information as much as 60%, ordering as much as 25%, and giving advice as much as 15%. There are expressive speech acts of insulting as much as 58%, saying thank you as much as 33%, praising as much as 25%, and congratulating as much as 8%.

Keywords: speech act, illocutionary, assertive, directive.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this study, the authors focus on spoken language in electronic media. Electronic media include television, radio, telephone, and others. However, among the many electronic media, the most popular media is television. A lot of information is conveyed through television, besides that television is also used as a medium of entertainment and communication. The most important thing in human life is communication. With the use of language, communication will continue to run smoothly. When the speaker and the speech partner understand the context of the conversation being discussed, the communication process will run smoothly. The speech usually occurs in the form of interviews that are broadcast on television. In providing information, language users and speakers usually give their speech to the speech partner (Arnisyah, S., & Sabardila, A., 2018).

Naturally, many television stations compete to present interesting programs to increase the number of television viewers. One of them is the Hitam Putih talk show program at Trans 7. This program is hosted by

Deddy Corbuzier. Impressions on this program provide inspirational themes that are presented in a non-formal (relaxing) manner. Deddy Corbuzier often asks critical questions that make the guest stars helpless. However, this event becomes more interesting because the presenters often speak spontaneously and candidly so that it becomes humorous and invites laughter. Many questions have meaning illocutionary to the questions posed by the presenters. The existence of linguistics in the field of pragmatics arises because of linguistic developments (Hartiningrum, W. & Yunus Sulistyono, 2017)

A talk show is a television show that talks about a person or group of "guest stars" with various topics presented by the presenter at the talk show. Usually, in speeches, the guest stars are people who have extensive experience related to the issues being discussed. Speech titles are usually delivered in a relaxed manner. Of the many television stations that broadcast talk shows, the Hitam Putih talk show at Trans 7 is one of the most popular speech titles among teenagers and researchers. Therefore, it is interesting for researchers to choose a

Hitam Putih talk show at Trans 7. In this event, the presenter uses the language of speech acts that are interesting to study. Based on this description, the author wrote the title "Assertive, Directive, and Expressive Illocutionary Speech Acts in Hitam Putih at Trans 7 2018 Edition".

2. METHOD

This research is qualitative research that uses a qualitative descriptive approach. According to Taylor and Bogdan (1975:5), qualitative research methods are research that produces descriptive data in the form of spoken or written words from behavior or someone being observed. This approach is directed at the individual and the background as a whole.

The qualitative descriptive approach aims to describe the illocutionary speech acts contained in the Hitam Putih talk show. This research was conducted based on the facts so that the resulting speech acts are as they are. The place or location in this research is carried out flexibly. This research was carried out starting in September 2021. The objects and subjects in this study were from the 2018 edition of the Hitam Putih YouTube video presented by Dedy Corbuzier. The source of this research is obtained through the Transcript of the chat contained in the Hitam Putih talk show.

The data in this study are in the form of expressions in the Hitam Putih talk show which have elements of assertive, directive, and expressive illocutionary speech acts. The sources of data in this study are videos uploaded on YouTube Hitam Putih Trans 7. This data was chosen because the expressions in the video contain illocutionary speech acts. The instrument of this research is the researcher himself. Researchers listen, take notes, understand, and identify and then classify the use of illocutionary speech acts in expressions on Hitam Putih YouTube videos. There are also supporting instruments in the form of writing instruments. In this study, the data collection technique used was the note-taking technique. The author listens to videos on Hitam Putih YouTube shows, then records the expressions containing assertive, directive, and expressive illocutionary speech acts.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The types of illocutionary speech act in the Hitam Putih talk show program contain a variety of speech acts that create captivating conversations between the host and the guest stars. In the 2018 edition of the Hitam Putih talk show, there were assertive speech acts mentioning as much as 38%, informing as much as 23%, saying as much as 23%, expressing sympathy as much as 8%, and expressing opinions as much as 8%. There are directive speech acts asking for information as much as 60%, ordering as much as 25%, and giving advice as much as 15%. There are expressive speech acts of insulting as

much as 58%, saying thank you as much as 33%, praising as much as 25%, and congratulating as much as 8%.

3.1. Assertive Speech Acts in Hitam Putih 2018 Edition

3.1.1 Inform

Speech acts express information in the form of speech used by speakers to carry out conversations with interlocutors to obtain information from interlocutors.

(1) Dedy Corbuzier: *Bapak jualan nasi untungnya berapa sebulan*?

Syamsudin: *Sekitar 200-250/hari.*

(2) Dedy: *sejak awal memang hitam putih dibuat untuk menginspirasi orang lain*

(3) Soesilo: *karena perpustakaan itu mottonya, Indonesia membangun, lalu Indonesia membaca menuju Indonesia menulis.*

Speech (1) states an assertive speech act. This utterance is uttered to express information. The sentence above is spoken with an interrogative sentence that states information from the interlocutor. The emergence of this speech act began with Dedy Corbuzier's question to Syamsudin "*Bapak jualan nasi untungnya berapa sebulan?*" The question raises assertive speech acts stating the information shown in the speech of "*sekitar 200-250/hari*" spoken by Syamsudin. The purpose of this information is to explain to Dedy Corbuzier that the income from selling Mr. Syamsudin's rice is 200-250/day. This is like the research conducted by (Sri & Ira, 2018) assertive speech acts including stating information, boasting, and expressing sympathy.

Speech (2) is a type of assertive speech act expressing information. Assertive speech acts originate from Dedy Corbuzier's speech "*sejak awal memang hitam putih dibuat untuk menginspirasi orang lain*". The purpose of the story is that Dedy Corbuzier tells all the audience that Hitam Putih is made to inspire others. Assertive speech acts in Hitam Putih include expressing information, expressing sympathy, expressing opinions, and boasting (Sri & Ira, 2018).

Speech (3) states assertive speech acts. This speech act is intended to convey information. The quote can be seen from Sooesilo's speech, "*perpustakaan itu mottonya, Indonesia membangun, lalu Indonesia membaca menuju Indonesia menulis*". The purpose of this utterance is that Soesilo tells the audience that the library's motto is Indonesia builds and then Indonesia reads to Indonesia writes. Speech acts are speeches that are useful for social and psychological purposes that often occur outside of discourse (Ibrahim, 1993).

3.1.2 Express Sympathy from Speakers

Expressing sympathy is a speech act that states where a person feels attracted to a group of people because of a certain attitude.

(1) Dedy: *sementara banyak sekali atlet-atlet yang mengharumkan nama Indonesia tapi ketika mereka pulang dari sana hidupnya ternyata sangat memprihatinkan.*

Speech (1) states an assertive speech act. The quote is an assertive speech act of expressing sympathy conveyed with sympathy sentences from Dedy Corbuzier that he is concerned about Indonesian athletes who have made the name of the nation proud, but their lives are apprehensive, namely in the speech "*banyak sekali atlet-atlet yang mengharumkan nama Indonesia tapi ketika mereka pulang dari sana hidupnya ternyata sangat memprihatinkan*". The meaning of this statement is that Dedy Corbuzier feels sympathy for Indonesian athletes who make the nation proud, but when they return their lives are very sad. This is like research from (Yulia Sri Hartantai, 2018) which found assertive speech acts, among others, namely, expressing sympathy, boasting, complaining, claiming, and suggesting.

3.1.3 Express Opinions on Politics

Speech acts of expressing opinions are speech acts that are used by speakers to express their opinions to their interlocutors on something.

(1) Najwa Shihab: "*Tapi sebetulnya sih saya merasa memang kalau mau merubah dari dalam sistem, saya selalu kagum sama teman-teman saya yang kemudia memutuskan untuk ke politik, karena memang pastinya jauh lebih efektif, tapi lagi-lagi itu pilihan, dan sekarang pilihan saya jadi wartawan, jadi belum kepikiran untuk jadi politisi*".

Speech (1) states an assertive speech act. The emergence of this speech act is found in Najwa Shihab's speech which states "*saya selalu kagum sama teman-teman saya yang kemudian memutuskan untuk ke politik*". The purpose of the information is to explain that Najwa Shihab is proud of her friends who decided to enter politics, but for now, she has not thought about becoming a politician and for now, he prefers to become a journalist. Assertive speech acts in Hitam Putih include expressing information, expressing sympathy, expressing opinions, and boasting (Sri & Ira, 2018).

3.1.4. Mention Experiences from Speakers

Speech acts are utterances that are used to express action and experience. This speech act is used by speakers for interlocutors who want to know what is going on.

(1) Dedy: *jadi Pak Suharto ini pernah kita undang ke hitam putih pada saat itu, setahun yang lalu. Dengan harapan beliau menjadi sorotan juga.*

(2) Chika: *salah satu artis tanah air kita rela mengadopsi bayi tersebut, dan kita akan mengundang, beliau ini adalah artis sekaligus anggota DPR yang telah mengadopsi salah satu bayi yang ditelantarkan di masjid.*

(3) Dedy: *langsung saja kita undang seperti apa anaknya yang dulu dibuang ke toilet dann ibunya yang baru, ini dia Venna Melinda dan Vania.*

(4) Chika: *ini juga Ibu yang sangat kompak dengan anak dan keluarganya, ada mbak Mona Ratuliu.*

(5) Chika: *ngomong-ngomong tentang family planning nih Pak, kita sudah menghadirkan pakarnnya, yaitu Ibu dr. Eni Gustina, MPH dan juga Bapak Aditya Nugraha Putra.*

Speech (1) states an assertive speech act that is uttered with a statement sentence. The quote above is an assertive speech act, which is known from the words of Dedy Corbuzier who said that Suharto was invited to Hitam Putih a year ago in the hope that Suharto would be in the spotlight. Assertive speech acts include three things, namely, mentioning, reporting, and saying (Artanti, 2020).

Speech (2) expresses assertive speech acts. The quote above is an assertive mention, which can be seen from Chika's statement which states that there is an artist as well as a member of the DPR who has adopted a baby who was abandoned in the mosque. This is like research (Artanti, 2020), namely, assertive speech acts are divided into three things, (1) mentioning, (2) reporting, and (3) saying.

Speech (3) states assertive speech acts. The quote above is an assertive speech act, which can be seen from Dedy Corbuzier's statement that he invited Venna Melinda and Vania, a child who had been thrown into the toilet. Assertive speech acts have the purpose of mentioning, saying, and reporting (Artanti, 2020).

Speech (4) states assertive speech acts. The quote above is a type of assertive speech act of mentioning, which can be seen from Chika's statement that she also invited a mother who is tolerant of her children and family, namely Mona Ratuliu. This is similar to the research conducted by Artanti (2020), namely, assertive speech acts are divided into three things, (1) mentioning, (2) reporting, and (3) saying.

Speech (5) states assertive speech acts. The quote above is an assertive speech act of mentioning, which can be seen from Chikan's statement that she presented a family planning expert, Mrs. dr. Eni Gustina, MPH and also Mr. Aditya Nugraha Putra. The purpose of assertive

speech acts is mentioning, reporting, and saying (Artanti, 2020).

3.1.5. Say Information from Speakers

The assertive speech act of saying is speech act that is uttered by speakers in giving speech whose purpose is to say something to the interlocutor to do something.

(1) Mona: *aku lagi ini, lagi bikin buku baru chika, tentang digital parent*.

(2) Dedy: *kita hari ini bicara tentang keluarga, dari keluarga yang harmonis dengan anak-anak yang sudah besar, dari perencanaan kehamilan sampai memiliki anak dan dari sebuah kisah tentang seorang anak yang dibuang dan ditemukan oleh orang lain dan dirawat dengan baik.*

(3) Dedy: *jadi Ayah dan Ibu itu gampang, yang susah adalah jadi orangtua, jaadi orangtua itu susah karena orangtua punya tanggung jawab*.

Speech (1) states an assertive speech act. The sentence above is a type of assertive speech act of saying. This can be seen from what Mona said that she was making a book about digital parents. The purpose of assertive speech acts is to mention, report, and say (Artanti, 2020).

Speech (2) expresses assertive speech acts. The speech act above is a type of non-assertive speech. It can be seen from Dedy Corbuzier's words that he is talking about family, from a harmonious family with grown children, from planning a pregnancy to having children, and from a story about a child who was abandoned and found by others and cared for by someone else. Assertive speech acts are assertive speech acts whose function is to say something (Artanti, 2020).

Speech (3) states assertive speech acts. The quote above is a type of assertive speech act of saying. What can be seen from Dedy Corbuzier's words is that being a father and mother is easy but being a responsible parent is difficult. The purpose of assertive speech acts is to mention, report, and say (Artanti, 2020).
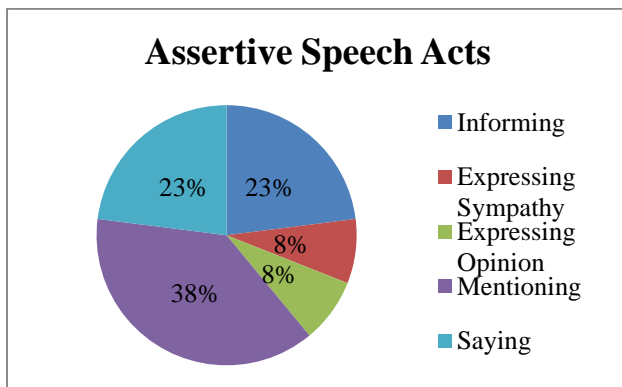

Figure 1. Assertive Speech Acts

3.2 Directive Speech Acts in Hitam Putih Talk Show 2018 Edition

3.2.1 Order

The speech act of ordering is an utterance carried out by speakers to utter an utterance that has the intention of giving an order to the interlocutor in doing something.

(1) Chika: "*Tolong salamin ke Abi sama Umi* ya.."

Najwa Shihab: "*Oh iya nanti aku sampaikan*".

(2) Dedy: *balikin bantal saya, kamu aja yang nanya*! (Dedy gave an order to Chika)

(3) Dedy: *coba gantiin bily berani gak tuh*!

(4) Dedy: *katanya ada beatbox ala Atta Halilintar, coba kamu beatbox ala Atta Halilintar*!

(5) Dedy: *Chik kamu aja yang nanya Chik! Gue angkat tangan lah*.

Speech (1) is a directive speech act of ordering which is uttered with a command sentence. The emergence of the directive speech act of ordering begins with Chika's request to Najwa Shihab, "*tuturan tolong salamin ke Abi sama Umi ya*!" In that speech, Najwa Shihab replied with a relaxed speech "*oh iya nanti aku sampaikan*". The speech act of ordering has a goal so that the interlocutor provides responses and actions to the speaker. Five things include directive speech acts, namely ordering, demanding, suggesting, begging, and opposing (Artanti, 2020).

Speech (2) is a directive speech act of ordering. The emergence of the directive speech act of ordering started with Dedy Corbuzier giving orders to Chika to ask questions to the guest stars. The statement is "*balikin bantal saya, kamu aja yang nanya!*" The purpose of the speech is that Dedy Corbuzier gave orders to Chika to ask questions to his guest stars because Dedy Corbuzier was annoyed with his guest stars. Directive speech acts contain utterances of ordering, begging, opposing, demanding, and suggesting (Artanti, 2020).

Speech (3) is a directive speech act of ordering. The emergence of the directive speech act of ordering started with Dedy Corbuzier giving a challenge to his guest star to replace Bily. Five things include directive speech acts, namely ordering, demanding, suggesting, begging, and opposing (Artanti, 2020).

Speech (4) is a directive speech act of ordering. The emergence of the directive speech act of ordering starts with Dedy Corbuzier to give a challenge to his guest star for Atta Halilintar-style beatbox.

Speech (5) is a directive speech act of ordering. The emergence of directive speech acts of ordering appeared

when Dedy Corbuzier raised his hand with his guest star then ordered Chika to ask a question to the guest star.

3.2.2. Advise

Advising (giving advice) is suggesting or considering the opinions given. The speech act of advising is a speech act used by the speaker to say something whose purpose is to consider the advice of the interlocutor.

(1) Dedy Corbuzier: "*Teman-teman yang lagi lihat ini atau adik-adik yang lagi lihat ini, dan jika orangtua kalian mampu menyekolahkan kalian dan sebagainya itu, harus semangat yang luar biasa ya, digunakan waktu tersebut, toh kalian tidak berkorban apa-apa masih uang orang tua kan?*".

(2) Dedy: *disabilitas itu bukan gak punya kemampuan, tapi disabilitas itu mempunyai kemampuan yang berbeda.*

(3) Venna Melinda: *apapun yang terjadi dalam hidup kita harus tetap tersenyum.*

Speech (1) is a directive speech act of advising that is uttered in an interrogative sentence. The emergence of this story stems from Dedy Corbuzier's concern for the younger generation who ignore time. The statement is "*Teman-teman yang lagi lihat ini atau adik-adik yang lagi lihat ini, dan jika orangtua kalian mampu menyekolahkan kalian dan sebagainya itu, harus semangat yang luar biasa ya, digunakan waktu tersebut, toh kalian tidak berkorban apa-apa masih uang orang tua kan?*". In that speech, Dedy Corbuzier advises people who are in school that they use their time well and must be enthusiastic.

Speech (2) is a directive speech act of advising. It occurs from Dedy Corbuzier's statement "*disabilitas itu bukan gak punya kemampuan, tapi disabilitas itu mempunyai kemampuan yang berbeda*".

Speech (3) is a directive speech act of advising. The directive speech act appears when Venna Melinda says, "*apapun yang terjadi dalam hidup kita harus tetap tersenyum*".

3.2.3. Asking for Information about Experience

The speech act of asking for information is speech uttered by speakers whose function is to tell experiences, actions, and others.

(1) Chika: "*Ada kepikiran terjun di dunia politik dan jadi seorang pejabat nggak?*"

Najwa Shihab: "*Belum kepikiran sih, belum terpikir soal itu bahwa dari dulu itu selalu ada tawaran untuk nyalek, ikut pilkada, tawaran itu selalu ada, tapi untuk sekarang jauh menikmati jadi wartawan*".

(2) Dedy: *pendapatan berapa sih?*

Soesilo: *kalo lagi rame satu malam Rp 25.000.*

(3) Dedy: *anak usianya berapa?*

BRIMOB: *yang satu 11 tahun, abang 12 tahun dan adik 11 tahun.*

(4) Dedy: *sudah berapa lama jadi BRIMOB?*

BRIMOB: *saya baru 16 tahun.*

(5) Chika: *kecelakaannya tahun berapa?*

Ari: *tahun 2014, saya ditabrak truk besar saat lagi naik motor.*

(6) Chika: *dari kapan jadi beatboxer?*

Riyanto: *dari bulan-bulan ini aja.*

(7) Chika: *emang kalau buat tarifnya sendiri berapa sih? Misalkan di feed atau di instastory gitu?*

Riyanto: *kalau di instastory biasanya 50-100k kalau di feed 300 ke atas.*

(8) Dedy: *saya mau jadi pemain sepeda, kira-kira saya harus ngapain Pak?*

Suharto: *pertama kita harus latihan fisik dulu, setelah fisik sudah penuh kita baru latihan sepeda setiap hari.*

(9) Dedy: *awal mulanya ketemu Vania itu gimana?*

Venna: *aku baca di detik.com sehari setelah Vania ditemukan.*

(10) Chika: *bagaimana menghadapi masalah haters?*

Iis Dahlia: *aku mah sudah biasalah kaya gitu, saya kan bukan anak baru.*

Speech (1) is a directive speech act of asking for information that is conveyed in an interrogative sentence. The emergence of this speech act stems from Chika's curiosity about Najwa Shihab's thoughts on going into politics and becoming an official. The form of speech used by Chika is a directive speech act asking for information, the speech is "*ada kepikiran terjun di dunia politik dan jadi seorang pejabat nggak?* The interlocutor, Najwa Shihab, responded with detailed explanation.

Speech (2) is a directive speech act of asking for information that is conveyed in an interrogative sentence. The emergence of this speech act stems from Dedy Corbuzier's curiosity about Mr. Soesilo's income when scavenging, the speech is "*pendapatan berapa sih?*", to which Mr. Soesilo replied that his income was Rp. 25,000 when he was busy.

Speech (3) is a directive speech act of asking for information. This utterance is uttered with a question sentence. The emergence of this speech act stems from Dedy Corbuzier's curiosity about the age of the child of his guest star, a BRIMOB "*anak usianya berapa?*" to

which the BRIMOB person replied that his sons aged 11 and 12 years.

Speech (4) is a directive speech act of asking for information. In this speech, it is conveyed in a question sentence. The request for information stems from Dedy Corbuzier's curiosity to his guest about the length of time he has been a BRIMOB. The question is, "*sudah berapa lama jadi BRIMOB?*".

Speech (5) is a directive speech act of asking for information. The statement asking for information started with Chika's curiosity to her guest about what year Ari had an accident. The question is, "*kecelakaannya tahun berapa?*".

Speech (6) is a directive speech act asking for information. The statement asking for information emerged from Chika's curiosity to Riyanto about when Riyanto became a beatboxer. The question is "*dari kapan jadi beatboxer?*".

Speech (7) is a directive speech act of asking for information. The directive's statement of asking for information started with Chika's curiosity about Riyanto's tariffs when he endorsed goods. The question is "*emang kalau buat tarifnya sendiri berapa sih? Misalkan di feed atau di instastory gitu?*".

Speech (8) is a directive speech act of asking for information. It occured from Dedy Corbuzier's curiosity about how he wanted to become a cyclist. The question is "*saya mau jadi pemain sepeda, kira-kira saya harus ngapain Pak?*"

Speech (9) is a directive speech act of asking for information. It started with Dedy Corbuzier's curiosity about how Venna first met Vania. The question is "*awal mulanya ketemu Vania itu gimana?*".

Speech (10) is a directive utterance of asking for information. The directive speech act of asking for information stems from Chika's curiosity to Iis Dahlia about how she deals with attacks from haters. The question is "*bagaimana menghadapi masalah haters?*".
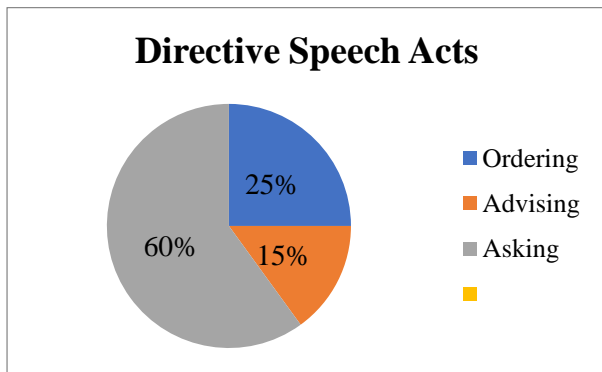

Figure 2. Directive Speech Acts

3.3 Expressive Speech Acts in Hitam Putih 2018 Edition

3.3.1. Praising Interlocutors

Praising is a statement uttered for the good that someone has done. Speech acts of praising are utterances spoken by speakers in the form of appreciation or kindness towards something and an expression of pride for what someone has done.

(1) Dedy Corbuzier: "*Sekarang kerja di pemkot menjadi pelatih balap sepeda untuk anak jalanan..wow luar biasa Pak (tepuk tangan)*".

(2) Dedy: *dari pagi sampai malam harus semangat, berikan tepuk tangan sekali lagi buat doktor kita yang luar biasa ini*.

(3) Chika: *nah, mas Ded meskipun dia memulai beatboxernya baru bulan-bulan ini tapi dia sudah mendapat endorse.*

Speech (1) is an expressive speech act of praising that is said by Dedy Corbuzier. The emergence of this expressive speech act stems from Dedy Corbuzier's sense of pride towards the interlocutor. The statement is "*sekarang kerja di pemkot menjadi pelatih balap sepeda untuk anak jalanan..wow luar biasa Pak (tepuk tangan)*" The purpose of this utterance is to compliment Dedy Corbuzier's pride towards the interlocutor's successful.

Speech (2) is an expressive speech act of praising. The appearance of expressive speech acts of praising emerged from Dedy Corbuzier's sense of pride towards his guest star who continued to be enthusiastic.

Speech (3) is an expressive speech act of praising. The emergence of expressive speech acts of praising stems from Chika's sense of pride in her guest star because even though she has just started beatboxing, she has already received a flood of endorsements.

3.3.2. Say Happy Birthday (Congratulate)

Congratulations are greetings that contain hope for prosperity or luck. The greeting is usually in the form of a prayer, a statement, or something else. The speech act of congratulating is a speech act uttered by the speaker to give prayers and good wishes.

(1) Dedy Corbuzier: "*Selamat ulang tahun Bapak Presiden RI Bapak Joko Widodo ke 56 mudah-mudaham bisa memimpin indonesia ke arah yang lebih baik lagi dan lebih sempurna*".

Speech (1) is a form of congratulatory expressive speech act which is uttered in declarative sentences. The expressive speech acts of congratulating emerged from Dedy Corbuzier's speech due to the increasing age of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Joko Widodo. In his speech, Dedy Corbuzier congratulated, "*Selamat*

ulang tahun Bapak Presiden RI Bapak Joko Widodo ke 56 mudah-mudaham bisa memimpin indonesia ke arah yang lebih baik lagi dan lebih sempurna".

3.3.3. Say Thank You for Kindness (Thanking)

Thank you (gratitude) is saying thank you for getting good. Speech acts of gratitude are speech acts spoken by speakers to return the favor for receiving kindness from someone.

(1) Chika: *mungkin yang pengen kamu sampaiin ke om Ddedy apa sayang*?

Siti: *aku ucapin terimkasih banyak ke om Dedy karena selama ini telah memotivasi aku.*

(2) Siti: *terimakasih juga buat Mamak Bapak yang sudah menemani Siti berobat ke rumah sakit.*

(3) Chika: *ada yang ingin diucapkan ke mas Dedy*?

Ari: *mas Dedy terimakasih karena telah memotivasi saya, waktu mas Dedy begini disabilitas itu bukan gak punya kemampuan tapi disabilitas itu mempunyai kemampuan yang berbeda.*

(4) Ari: *terimakasih hitam putih telah menginspirasi hidup saya.*

Speech (1) is a speech act of gratitude. The speaker gives thanks to his interlocutor, seen from the quote "*terimakasih banyak ke om Dedy*". This thank you is an expression of the speaker conveyed with emotion for his motivation.

Speech (2) is a speech act of gratitude. The speaker gives his thanks to his interlocutor, seen from the quote "*terimakasih juga buat mamak bapak*". This thank you is an expression of the speaker conveyed to his parents who have accompanied him for treatment when he was sick.

Speech (3) is a speech act of gratitude. The speaker expresses his gratitude to his interlocutor, as seen from the quote "*mas Dedy terimakasih karena telah memotivasi saya*". This gratitude is an expression of the speaker conveyed to his interlocutor who has motivated him to rise again.

Speech (4) is a speech act of gratitude. The speaker gives thanks to his interlocutor, seen from the quote "*terimakasih hitam putih*". The speech is an expression of the speaker conveyed to Hitam Putih.

3.3.4. Insult

Insulting is to give someone a bad judgment. An insulting speech act is a speech act uttered by a speaker in the form of ridicule.

(1) Dedy: *anda ngapain disini*?

Riyanto: *beatbox*

Dedy: *gimana coba*?

Riyanto: *box box box botak*

(2) Dedy: *nenek-nenek laper juga bisa ngomong box se tax gitu*

(3) Dedy: *profilnya seperti apa kalau mengecewakan kita ganti bintang tamu.*

(4) Dedy: *kita adzan magrib dulu, mudah-mudalaan setelah adzan maagrib dia udah gak ada.*

(5) Dedy: *itu awal belajar beatbox*?

Bily: *iya mas Dedy*

Dedy: *oh, jadi dia kayak anak sekolah tapi gak naik-naik yah*

Dedy: *perkembangan beatboxer kedepannya setelah melihat anak ini gimana bil*?

Bily: *kayaknya bentar lagi musnah mas*

Dedy: (laugh)

(6) Dedy: *cara endorsenya gimana misalnya*?

Riyanto: *buat teman-teman di rumah kalau misalkan tidur gak nyenyak pakailah bantal ini bantal anti botak, eh...*

Speech (1) is an insulting speech act. The speaker mocks his interlocutor, seen from the quote "*box box box botak*" that his intent is to mock Dedy Corbuzier because of his bald hair.

Speech (2) is an insulting speech act. The speaker mocks his interlocutor, as seen from the quote "*nenek-nenek laper jugaa bisa ngomong*" that the speaker intends to mock his interlocutor because the beatbox is too easy.

Speech (3) is an insulting speech act. The speaker gives ridicule to his interlocutor, seen from the quote "*kalau mengewakan kita ganti bintang tamu*".

Speech (4) is an insulting speech act. The speaker mocks his interlocutor, seen from the quote "*mudah-mudahan setelah adzan magrib dia udah gak ada*" that the speaker intends to mock his interlocutor with a joke.

Speech (5) is an insulting speech act. The speaker mocks his interlocutor, seen from the quote "*dia kayak anak sekolah tapi gak naik-naik*", because his beatbox *is* like a new learner.

Speech (6) is an insulting speech act. The speaker mocks his interlocutor, seen from the quote "*kayaknya bentar lagi musnah mas*" that the speaker intends to mock the guest star because the beatbox is too ordinary, so the speaker jokes.

Speech (7) is an insulting speech act. The speaker mocks his interlocutor, seen from the quote "*bantal ini*

adalah bantal anti botak" that the speaker intends to mock his interlocutor because of his bald head.
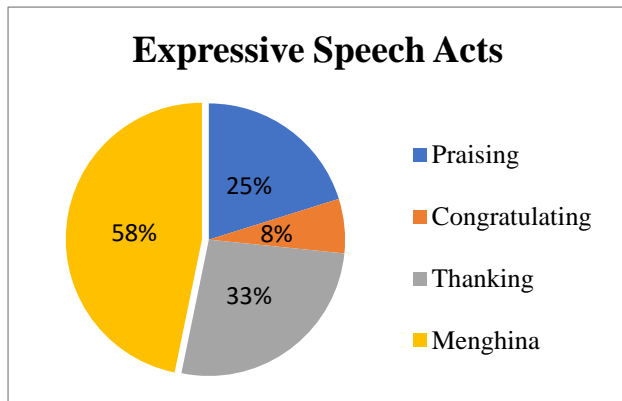

Figure 3. Expressive Speech Acts

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion of the data, the researchers concluded that there are assertive speech acts; mentioning as much as 38%, informing as much as 23%, saying as much as 23%, expressing sympathy as much as 8%, and expressing opinions as much as 8%. There are directive speech acts; asking for information as much as 60%, ordering as much as 25%, and advising as much as 15%. There are expressive speech acts of insulting as much as 58%, thanking as much as 33%, praising as much as 25%, and congratulating as much as 8%. These results have a specific purpose and function.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Researchers involves in research planning, implementing research, collecting data, analyzing data, and article writing.

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