



Directive Speech Acts in Mata Najwa Talkshow in Trans7 and Its Implications to Debate Texts Learning in High School

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Abstract. The research aims to describe the directive speech form of Najwa Shihab's in Mata Najwa talkshow with the theme "squeeze by difficult times", describe Najwa Shihab's speaking strategy in Mata Najwa talkshow with the theme "flanked by difficult times", and describe its implications to the learning of debate texts. This research is qualitative research using descriptive methods. The data in this study is najwa Shihab's speech acts which categorized as directive speech form and speech strategies in the title of Mata Najwa speech with the theme "flanked by difficult times". This research instrument is the researcher himself. The data in this study was collected through the capable of free-engaging and record-keeping techniques. Data analysis is done by inventorying and identifying data, classifying data, analyzing data, analyzing data, and concluding the results of data analysis. The results showed that the dominant directive speech act used by Najwa Shihab in the title of Mata Najwa speech with the theme "flanked by difficult times" was a demand directive speech act. The demand directive speech act is dominantly used because Najwa Shihab wants her speech partners to respond directly to what Najwa Shihab intended or wanted. The dominant speaking strategy carried out by Najwa Shihab in the title of Mata Najwa speech with the theme "flanked by difficult times" is a strategy of speaking frankly without further ado. The strategy of speaking frankly without dominant ado is because it serves to convey speech firmly. This research can be implied into the text study of the class X even semester debate.

Keywords: Directive speech · mata najwa · implications · debate teks

1 Introduction

Speech acts define the language meaning of an utterance followed by action. Speech acts are usually used in communication between speakers and speech partners. Speech acts are carried out when someone is involved in a conversation. Therefore, a good speech act must use the right form and strategy because the wrong choice of speech can hurt the speaker.

Several research have been conducted in various countries regarding speech acts and speech strategies, such Singapore, Canada, Iraq, Iran, and America. Campbell [1]

conclude their research “to analyze the concept of speech act theory in order to clarify the most effective use of first and second person pronouns in two types of structures that are often found, which called professional communication, consist of commissive and directive. Furthermore, Zeff [2] concludes his research as a language teacher, Zeff has long realized that knowing the words of a language is only part of speaking. But knowing how to interpret commissive actions is just as important, and it needs to be taught explicitly. Therefore, he makes learning a regular part of the classroom experience. Greetings are one of the few speech acts that are taught to children explicitly in their mother tongue. Then, Ghaedrahmat [3] concludes his research that a pragmatic study investigates the speech acts of gratitude used by non-native English speakers. This study is an attempt to find out whether the pragmatic awareness of Iranian ELF students can be increased through explicit instructions on the structure of the “thank you” speech act. Darweesh & Mehdi [4] concluded their research that to investigate student performance, corrective speech acts were used and how they were realized with unequal status. In line with this, Kadar and House [5] conclude their research that although speech acts are widely discredited in the field, these speech acts need to be kept in the core of the statement, politeness, especially if we approach it in combination with other units of analysis when speaking.

Research on speech acts and speech strategies has also been carried out in Indonesia. According to Yuridha [6] the language use in the form of a variety spoken language, which has different rules from written language. As a spoken language, of course, something said has a specific purpose in conveying information to the interlocutor by paying attention to the rules of politeness. Then, Yuliarti [7] stated that language politeness is an attitude or way a person respects others in communicating. In speaking politely or impolitely in communication, someone is strongly influenced by the environment, one of them is the school environment. Furthermore, Prawita & Utomo [8] stated that besides being found in everyday communication, speech acts can also be found in interview activities. Interviews are one type of speech act, namely directive speech acts.

A directive speech act is an utterance that wants the speech partner to do something as desired by the speaker. Each directive speech act has a specific purpose. For example, the speech acts of ordering, pleading, demanding, suggesting, and challenging. Indirectly, the speech act asks someone else to do something. This is also supported by research Elmita [9] concluding that there are five forms of teacher directive speech acts in the teaching and learning process, namely directive speech acts ordering, directive speech acts pleading, directive suggesting speech acts, directive speech acts advising and challenging directive speech acts.

Speech events in the process are carried out face-to-face, either two-way or one-way. Sumarsono [10] states that speech events do not only occur face-to-face in two directions, but can also occur in all directions, namely speaking through the media. An example is a speech event on television by Najwa Shihab.

One of the interesting talkshow to be observed is Mata Najwa talkshow. The researcher choose Mata Najwa talkshow based on two reasons. First, Mata Najwa talkshow is one of the TV show that are considered to provide a lot of knowledge to the audience. This is supported by Syaifudin [11] who think Mata Najwa is a spectacle to be reckoned with. This is because Mata Najwa contains a high educational value. Second,

the directive speech act in the speech title Mata Najwa does not work properly because it often threatens negative images and hurts the speech partner. This is reinforced by the research of Tressyalina [11] Najwa often asks critical questions before giving the interviewee a chance to finish answering, and sometimes this makes the interviewee confused.

This research focuses on the speech of Najwa Shihab as a presenter who is the key to the success of an event. Tekkay [12] which states that the public's interest in watching Mata Najwa cannot be separated from the role of the presenter because it cannot be denied that every famous program is greatly influenced by the host.

The host must have the skill to speak and build good and polite communication so that the speaker feels comfortable and not offended by the speech delivered by the host. However, if we go over it carefully when Najwa Shihab speaks, she often threatens the negative face of his speech partner. In addition, Najwa Shihab often cuts off partners' speech conversations so it does not seem to give speech partners the freedom to express their opinions, and even offend and cornering their speech partners.

The directive speech act and speech strategy of Najwa Shihab need to be observed because of these matter, first, the directive speech act of Najwa Shihab can threaten the image or potentially bring down the self-esteem of the speech partner so it makes the interviewee feel embarrassed and uncomfortable as a speech partner. Second, directive speech acts and Najwa Shihab's speech strategies have an influence on the answers given by the speech partners. From my initial observations, Najwa Shihab has not acted on speech and speech strategies, so her speech seems less polite, and sounds impolite and she got bad response.

The problems that have been stated before are strengthened by the research of Tressyalina [13] which states that Najwa is not polite in language, it can be seen from the comments of netizens. Najwa Shihab in speaking, the mode of direct speech acts is more dominant than indirect speech acts.

The directive speech acts used by Indonesian language teachers in the classroom play a very important role in the teaching and learning process (PBM). These speech acts are used as a facility to educate, guide, and can also facilitate the interaction process with students. If the teacher is not selective in using speech and speech strategies, then the language becomes impolite and sounds impolite and the response that will be received is also not good. Thus, if the speaking strategy used by the teacher is right on target, then the response from students will also be in accordance with what is expected by the teacher as a speaker. On the other hand, if the speaking strategy used by the teacher is not appropriate, the response that the teacher will receive will be far from expectations, it is even possible that the teacher will not get a response from students during the teaching and learning process.

This is in line with research conducted by Prayekti [12] which states that directive speech acts are also called impositive speech acts. The learning process in the classroom is a form of speech acts of a teacher in imparting knowledge to his students. In the process of speech acts, the teacher often makes directive utterances.

In learning Indonesian, especially in high school (SMA) class X, directive speech acts and speech strategies can be implied by the 2013 curriculum in KD 3.12 connecting problems/issues, points of view and arguments of several parties and conclusions from

the debate to find the essence of the debate, and KD 4.12 to construct problems/issues, points of view and arguments of several parties, and conclusions from the debate verbally to show the essence of the debate.

Speaking activities in the debate text need to pay attention to directive speech acts and speaking strategies. Therefore, students can be presented with material about directive speech acts and speech strategies. Thus, this research can be used as learning material needed to improve students' skills in debating using directive speech acts and speech strategies so that the speech delivered more polite.

Researchers are interested in making Najwa Shihab's speech in Mata Najwa talkshow as the object of this research because Najwa Shihab's speech can provide the description to students who do not understand speech acts and speech strategies, especially in learning debate texts in high school (SMA).

If we should describe directive speech acts and speech strategies of a person, researchers must use studies related to the context. Pragmatics studies are contexts that must be mastered by researchers, because pragmatics is a study of the relationship between language and the context that underlies the explanation or understanding of language.

2 Research Methods

This type of research is qualitative research with descriptive methods. Mahsun [14] argues that qualitative research is the research that produces descriptive data in the form of words that aim to understand social phenomena including linguistic phenomena.

The data in this study are all directives and strategies for speaking Najwa Shihab in the Mata Najwa speech title at Trans7 with data sources "implicated difficult times" in 2020. The instrument of this study is the researcher himself. This is in accordance with the opinion of Sugiyono [14] that the qualitative research instrument is a person or human instrument, that is, the researcher himself.

The method used in this study is the listening method. The basic technique used in this method is the tapping technique. Tapping techniques are data provision techniques that are realized by eavesdropping, or in other words taking existing data in a context. [15].

This data validation technique is carried out by proving directly from the broadcast of Mata Najwa's speech title with the theme "implicated in difficult times". The data validation technique used in this study is a detailed description. This technique requires researchers to be able to report the results of their research). [16].

Data analysis techniques in this study are identifying data, classifying data, analyzing data and collecting data. According to Mahsun [14] explained that data analysis is an effort made to classify, group, and equalize the same data and distinguish different data, as well as set aside in other groups that are similar, but not the same.

3 Discussion

3.1 Najwa Shihab's Directive Speech Act in Mata Najwa Speech with the Theme "Implicated in Difficult Times" in Trans7 and Its Implications in Learning Debate Texts in High School

Based on the data found, in this study researchers examined najwa Shihab's directive speech acts in Mata Najwa speech with the theme "implicated in difficult times" in trans7 and its implications for learning debate texts in high school. The form of speech acts is adjusted to Searle's opinion [17] that speech acts can be categorized into five parts, namely (1) representative, (2) directive, (3) expressive, (4) commutative, (5) declaration. Of the five forms, researchers only focused on najwa Shihab's directive speech acts. There are five forms of Najwa Shihab's directive speech act in mata Najwa's speech title with the theme "implicated in difficult times" in trans7. The five forms are telling speech acts, pleading speech acts, suggestive speech acts, demanding speech acts, and challenging speech acts. If sorted by the most dominant utterances used in directive speech acts in mata Najwa speech titles are as follows.

3.1.1 Speech Act Demands

The most frequently used form of speech act by Najwa Shihab in Mata Najwa's speech title with the theme "implicated in difficult times" in trans7 is the directive speech act. There were 37 utterances from the directive speech acts used by Najwa Shihab in the speech title Mata Najwa with the theme "Diimpit Masa Sulit" in trans7. Najwa Shihab used this demanding speech act a lot because Najwa Shihab wanted his speech partner to give a clear answer to the question given. The directive's speech acts tend to be used because Najwa Shihab wants his speech partner to respond directly, firmly and clearly to what Najwa Shihab intends or wants.

Gunarwan [17] states that saying an utterance can be judged as doing an act, in addition to indeed saying (teaching) the utterance. The activity of teaching or saying speech with a certain intention is a speech act or speech act. Here speech is not as abstract as grammar, here speech is as clearly concrete entities of the speaker and its speech opponents, as well as the time and place of its speakers. This is in accordance with the fact that the speech acts carried out by Najwa Shihab are more dominantly demanding because of the factor in which the speech is carried out, namely in Mata Najwa's speech which indeed thoroughly explores information related to various problems that exist in the government and society, so Najwa Shihab often uses demanding speeches aimed at obtaining clear and unequivocal information from the source.

A demanding speech is a speech act that functions to ask very strongly so that his request can be granted by his speech partner. Rahardi [18] posits the meaning of demanding or insisting on using the word *ayo* or *mari* as a meaning maker. In addition, sometimes the word *hope* or *must* be used is also used to emphasize the meaning of that insistence or demand.

3.1.2 Challenging Speech Acts

The speech acts that were also found were challenging speech acts. 14 defiant utterances were found. A challenging speech act is a speech act to motivate someone to want to do what the speaker is doing. This defiant utterance was recounted by Najwa Shihab with an ascending intonation. Najwa Shihab also often uses challenging utterances because Najwa Shihab wants to lure speech partners to answer questions clearly aimed at being able to provide the desired answer. This study is in line with the results of previous studies. In a previous study conducted by Elmita [9] revealed a form of challenging directive speech acts in the Youtube channel The Story of the Land of Java. Om Hao's speech in the video gave a challenged effect to the viewers of the channel.

3.1.3 Speech Act of Ordering

The directive speech act of ordering is a speech act used by the speaker to order the speech partner to do what the speaker is instructed to do. The form of the directive speech act of asking in Mata Najwa's talk show with the theme "troublesome times".

"Mr. Bop, please give a brief response, sir, because time is limited. We please you sir!"

The above utterances can be seen that it is a form of directive speech act. This can be known from the word please which is the signpost as the function of telling. The point of the above is to tell someone with respect to respond to the words of other sources. This is in line with previous research conducted by Sumarsih [19] revealing that the function of ordering or commanding is seen by the word order must.

The utterance of this command was relatively little spoken by Najwa Shihab because Najwa Shihab was more dominant in using challenging speech when she wanted to ask for an answer or an explanation from her interlocutor.

3.1.4 Suggestive Speech Act

The next speech act which also found are the speech act of suggesting. The suggestive utterance found as many as 2 utterances. The speech act of suggesting is a speech act that gives an opinion or utterance that is put forward to the interlocutor to do something that is intended by the speaker to his partner. Rahardi [18] the meaning of suggesting in this speech is marked by the use of the words should and should. In Mata Najwa's talkshow with the theme "troublesome times squeezed" Najwa Shihab slightly used suggestive speech act because Najwa Shihab as the presenter in charge of asking questions and digging up information on the resource persons did not provide advice on the topics being discussed.

3.1.5 Pleading Speech Act

The least used of directive speech act form is pleading speech act. A pleading utterance is an utterance that politely asks the interlocutor to do something what the speaker wants. The delivery of this pleading speech act was delivered by Najwa Shihab using

a descending intonation. The directive speech act of pleading tends to be rarely used because it is not in line with the purpose of the Mata Najwa speech act which aims to obtain information from the resource person. The form of requesting speech can be seen as follows:

“Okay, please wait before we continue”

In the speech above, Najwa Shihab politely asked the speaker who was asking to stop for a moment because it was time for a break.

Based on the results of the study, it is concluded that the most frequently used form of directive speech act was the speech act of demanding, because Najwa Shihab wanted her interlocutor to provide clear answers to the questions given. Najwa Shihab brought resource persons related to the issues being discussed to discuss these issues, so Najwa Shihab more often used directive speech acts demanding because she gets the right and direct answer and will not misinterpret the people who watched Mata Najwa’s talkshow. This is also in accordance with the concept of the Mata Najwa talkshow which always presents sources on issues circulating in the community to be discussed until they find a bright spot for the problem.

The speech act that Najwa Shihab uses the least is the directive speech act of asking, this is because the directive speech act of pleading is not in line with the purpose of the Mata Najwa talkshow which aims to get information from the source. The directive speech act of pleading is basically also used to ask the speech partner to do something the speaker wants, but in the context of the directive speech act of asking more politely requesting the willingness of the speech partner to do something that the speaker wants. So, if this speech act is used, there is a high probability that the speech partner will not fulfill the request of what the speaker wants. This is the reason why Najwa Shihab, as the host, does not often use this speech act in the talkshow Mata Najwa.

3.2 Najwa Shihab’s Speech Strategy in Mata Najwa’s Talkshow with the Theme “Impaired by Difficult Times” at Trans7 and Its Implications in the Learning of Debate Texts in High School

The Mata Najwa talk show is a television program in the form of discussions that discuss certain topics. This television program is run by a guide with a person or group of people as guest stars. Because the concept of this event is a discussion, of course the strategies used can be different. The five speech strategies used in the speech are (1) speak frankly without further ado, (2) speak frankly with positive politeness, (3) speak frankly with negative politeness, (4) speak vaguely, (5) speak in the heart. If sorted by the most dominant speech used in the speech strategy of the directive speech act in the speech title Mata Najwa, it is as follows.

3.2.1 Speak Frankly Without Further Ado

The strategy of speaking frankly without further ado was found the most, which was 29 utterances. The concept of the Mata Najwa talkshow is discussion. Therefore, many speakers use the strategy of speaking frankly without further ado so that their speech is clear and easy to understand. The following shows the following utterance.

“Don’t they also get this pre-employment card”

In the above speech, it shows that the challenging utterances are delivered straightforwardly. The strategy used in this speech is the strategy of speaking frankly without further ado. This strategy was seen during Najwa Shihab’s speech, stating that people who should get social assistance also get pre-employment cards.

The strategy of speaking frankly without further ado is predominantly used by Najwa Shihab in the speech title of Mata Najwa, serving to convey the utterances unequivocally. Thus, the intention to be conveyed is clear and does not seem joking. The speech on Mata Najwa did not seem to be joking because, the discussions carried out aimed to find answers to the problems found in the government or in the community. Even if there is a joking speech in mata Najwa’s speech title, it is just an interlude in the speech title so that it is not too monotonous or it may be a satire.

The strategy of speaking frankly without further ado is widely used in the form of assertive speech acts. Speakers in mata Najwa talkshow degree use BTTB more because the speech will be easier for speech partners to understand. The main purpose of using the speech title greeting Mata Najwa so that the criticism and messages conveyed through the speech title can be immediately understood by the speech degree participants and also the audience.

3.2.2 The Strategy of Speaking Frankly with Positive Politeness Pleasantries

The strategy of speaking frankly with positive politeness pleasantries was found as many as 15 utterances. One of the utterances in mata Najwa’s speech is felt to be polite because speakers use the word greeting a lot. The use of the word greeting is one of the efforts to shorten the social distance between speech degree participants. The use of this strategy is widely found in the context of more powerful speakers who are not yet familiar. The greeting words used are friends, such as the following example.

“Mas. Toni, I want to know how much of your friends in the Indonesian dialysis patient community will be burdened by the increase of fees starting next month?”
(T56)

The above utterance uses a greeting word in the form of a name pronoun, namely friends. The use of this word greeting is an attempt by speakers to shorten social distancing. Speakers identify as people who are familiar with speech partners. So, the efforts of speakers to use a strategy of speaking frankly with positive polite pleasantries that are realized by the use of the word greeting in their directive speech can be considered polite. The use speech strategy also gives a lot of good impressions.

The examples and explanations above are in accordance with the theory of Brown and Levinson [20] which states that the strategy of speaking frankly with positive politeness involves ten substrates, namely (1) speech using identity markers as members of the same group, (2) speech gives reasons, (3) speech involves speakers and speech partners in one activity, (4) speech seeking agreement, (5) speech multiplies sympathy for speech partners, (6) speech promises, (7) utterances give appreciation to speech partners, (8) speech is optimistic to speech partners, (9) speech jokes, and (10) speech expresses

mutual help. Thus, it can be concluded that the strategy of speaking frankly with positive politeness often uses constructive, optimistic and joking sentences.

3.2.3 The Strategy to Speak Frankly with Negative Politeness Pleasantries

The strategy of speaking frankly with negative politeness pleasantries is included in the strategy in the speech title of Mata Najwa. The strategy of speaking frankly with negative politeness pleasantries was found as many as 14 utterances. An example of such a speaking strategy is as follows.

“Well I’ll give it to Mr. Bop Saril, Mr. Bop what is your response? Because we know that

PLN has provided an explanation about this increase, there is a work from home policy, there is Ramadan, then an average record of three months of metering. But some of the public have not been able to accept this explanation Mr. Bop please how?” T09

In the above speech, speakers use the substrate of saying requests in the form of questions. As the utterance of the use of substrategi reads "but the public has not been able to accept this explanation Mr. Bop please how?" gives the effect of softening the illocutionary power so that the speech feels more polite.

The above is in accordance with the theory of Brown and Levinson [20] suggests that the nine substrates on the strategy speak frankly with negative polite pleasantries. The nine substrates, namely (1) fenced utterances, (2) indirect utterances, (3) apologizing utterances, (4) burden-minimizing utterances, (5) request utterances in the form of statements, (6) impersonal utterances, (7) utterances expressing pessimistic remarks, (8) utterances expressing statements as general utterances, and (9) utterances expressing respect. The strategy of speaking frankly with negative politeness resulted from mata Najwa’s speech which more often asks for explanations. Thus, it can be concluded, the strategy of speaking frankly with negative politeness pleasantries is often used when there are harsh sentences that are given softening of power, as well as innuendo of the problem being discussed.

3.2.4 The Vague Speech

The vague speech strategy used in Mata Najwa’s talkshow is found to be as many as 3 utterances. The use of this strategy in mata Najwa’s speech title can be seen from the following example.

“Okay, well, before I went to Mr. Bop I knew that Bang Fadli was also experiencing a condition that was more or less similar, because I had read you ranting on social media about it.” T08

In the above speech the speaker uses a vague speech strategy with a substrategi of speech containing soft cues. The use of utterances containing soft cues is related to soft illocutionary power as well. It can be seen from Fadli Zon’s response explaining the gesture given by Najwa Shihab. The next example is as follows.

“I went to you first, Mas Toni, who explained your community who at that time sued the Presidential Regulation on the increase of BPJS and then won but now finally filed another lawsuit because even though it won in the Supreme Court the government then issued a new regulation which finally made starting next month the BPJS contribution went up.” T53

In the above utterances, speakers use a vague speech strategy with a speech substrate that contains strong cues. The use of speech containing strong cues is associated with strong illocutionary power as well.

This vague speech strategy is slightly used by Najwa Shihab because Mata Najwa’s speech aims to obtain information and clarification on a problem in the government and the community environment, so that what is conveyed in this event must be clear and easily digested by the general public.

Based on the examples and explanations above, the vague speech strategy consists of two substrates, namely, (1) utterances containing soft signals, (2) utterances containing strong signals. The use of this vaguely speaking strategy in the context of speakers is more powerful and solidarity has not felt familiar. So it can be concluded, this speech strategy is not found much in the speech title of Mata Najwa. Because, the strategy is not in accordance with the purpose of the speech title which prioritizes the delivery of speech in a straightforward and easy-to-understand manner. The use of vague speech strategies is the opposite of straightforward and easy-to-understand speech.

3.2.5 The Silently Speaking

The silent speech strategy used in directive speech acts in Mata Najwa’s talkshow is not found. This strategy was not invented because the resulting utterances in Mata Najwa’s speech were more direct and non-verbose speech so that the issues being discussed found bright spots. In addition, the utterances in Mata Najwa’s speech title do not pose much of a facial threat so that the strategy of speaking in the heart is not used.

Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that there were four strategies used by Najwa Shihab in the Mata Najwa speech title with the theme “implicated in difficult times”. The most frequently used strategy is the strategy of speaking frankly without further ado, this is because speech using a frank speech strategy without further ado will be easier to understand by speech partners and also the main purpose of use (BTTB) during the Mata Najwa talkshow so that criticism and messages conveyed through the talkshow can be directly understood by speech degree participants and also the public. The strategy of speaking frankly without further ado serves to convey the speech firmly so that the intention to be conveyed is clear and does not seem joking. Mata Najwa’s speech title is a serious event that addresses important issues that occur in society or government so that the strategy of speaking frankly without further ado is very much in line with the concept of Mata Najwa’s speech title.

The least used speech strategy is the vague speech strategy, because it is not in line with the purpose of Mata Najwa’s speech title which aims to obtain information and clarification on a problem in the government and the community environment, so that what is conveyed in this event must be clear and easily digested by the general public. If the vague speech strategy is widely used in Mata Najwa’s speech title, this will cause

the answer to the question on the issue being discussed to be difficult for the public to understand and the information to be conveyed through the speech title is not clear.

3.2.6 The Implications to the Tet Debate Learning

In Indonesian learning, especially in high school class X, the results of this study can be implied by the 2013 curriculum in KD 3.12 connecting problems/issues, points of view and arguments of several parties and conclusions of debates to find the essence of debate, and KD 4.12 constructs problems/issues, points of view and arguments of several parties, and conclusions of debates orally to show the essence of debate.

Speech activities in the text of the debate need to pay attention to directive speech acts and speech strategies. Therefore, students can be presented with material on directive speech acts and speech strategies. Thus, this research can be used as learning material needed to improve students' skills in arguing by using directive speech acts and speech strategies so that the speech delivered is more polite.

The teacher can use this study as an example of a conversation in the material of the debate text. The use of directive speech acts and speech strategies can be used by students to increase knowledge so that students can know the form of directive speech acts and speech strategies. Thus, this research can be used as learning material needed to improve students' skills in debating by using directive speech acts and speech strategies. The efforts that can be made by teachers to take advantage of the study of directive speech acts and speech strategies can be seen in the Learning Implementation Plan (RPP) of class X debate texts in the even semester (2).

At the first meeting, the teacher formed the students into six groups, then every two groups were asked to pay attention to the same issue (electricity tariff jumping/pre-employment card/health BPJS) that had been submitted. After examining the issues that have been presented, students are asked to discuss the issues in their respective groups. After discussion, students are asked to record important points regarding the issues that have been observed.

At the second meeting, the teacher asked the first two groups to revoke the lot to determine the pro team and the cons team. After determining the group of pros and cons, next the student conducts a 7-min debate with a predetermined motion. After the first two groups had a debate, it was continued with the next group with the same rules. For more details, the Learning Implementation Plan (RPP) is the text of this class X discussion.

3.2.7 Conclusions and Suggestions

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that Najwa Shihab's directive speech acts and Najwa Shihab's speech strategy in the Mata Najwa talkshow with the theme "implicated in difficult times" in Trans7 are as follows.

First, the form of directive speech act used by Najwa Shihab in mata Najwa's speech title is the directive speech act of telling, begging, demanding, suggesting, and challenging. Of the five forms of directive speech acts, the most dominant one used by Najwa Shihab when live at the Mata Najwa speech title event is the demanding directive speech act, while the least used directive speech act is the begging directive speech act.

Secondly, the speaking strategy spoken by Najwa Shihab in mata Najwa's speech title there are four strategies, namely (a) speaking frankly without further ado, (b) speaking frankly with positive polite pleasantries, (c) speaking frankly with negative politeness, (d) speaking vaguely. At the time of the Mata Najwa speech title, Najwa Shihab was more dominant in using a frank, unceremoniously speaking strategy aimed at emphasizing his speech.

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