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

Salsabilah Quranisa Inayah[1], Ika Rama Suhandra[2], Tuning Ridha Addhiny[3]
[1]Straya Language Institute, Mataram, Indonesia
[2,3]Universitas Islam Negeri Mataram, Indonesia

salsabilahquin12@gmail.com;

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 Talks Ideas". 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; Content Analysis; Najwa Shihab Podcast

INTRODUCTION

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 interactions (Chen & Wang, 2019). 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 ideas (Derakhshan & Eslami, 2015). 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. 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 behind it (Raya & Vieira, 2020). 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 understood (Suhandra, 2019).

Pragmatics, a field within linguistics, explores how meaning is influenced by the surrounding context (Wu, 2019). 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 language. This 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 (Searle, 1969). 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). 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 students (Hargreaves, 1998). 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 process (Sudarmawan et al., 2022). In the 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 formats (Izar et al., 2023). 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. 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 contexts (Dwiwulandari & Dewanti, 2020). Furthermore, the researcher plans to further investigate the speech act in the chosen Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan*".

METHOD

The qualitative descriptive method applies in this study to analyze speech acts. According to Creswell (Cresswell-Yeager, 2012), 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 settings. Qualitative researchers start with facts, not the other way around, to get findings that make sense based on theory (Richards, 2003).

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 (Putri et al., 2023). 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 detail.

This research uses a qualitative approach because the aim is to analyze the utterances used in the video to identify the 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 contexts. The video of a podcast can be accessed in this link http://bit.ly/SubscribeYouTubeNarasi.

This research will apply the ideas of content analysis. Denscombe (Denscombe, 2017) introduced content analysis, which was applied in this study. 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.

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.

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.

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. **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.

Table 1 Type of Speech Act

No	Data Code	Types of Speech Act	Utterances

1	S1D1	Assertive	*"Rekomendasi yang sama diberikan oleh tim percepatan reformasi hukum..."*
			("The same recommendation was given by the legal reform acceleration team...")
2	S2D1	Directive	*"KPK harus independen lagi seperti dulu ya..."*
			("KPK must be independent again like before...")
3	S3D1	Commissive	*"...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.")
4	S4D1	Expressive	*"Saya kira ya kita ini membangun negara pasti banyak kita kecewa pasti banyak yang kita tidak puas."*
			("I think yes, we are building a country, there must be many disappointments, there must be many things that we are not satisfied with.")
5	S1D2	Declarative	-

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

b. 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 acts that appear in the Najwa Shihab Podcast "*Bacapres Bicara Gagasan".*

Table 2 Kind of Speech Act

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%**

Table 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.

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*"

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*".

1) 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.

2) 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.

3) 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.

4) 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

5) 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.

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 trancribe. 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%.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data from the Najwa Shihab Podcast "Bacapres Bicara Gagasan," the researcher found 66 utterances containing speech acts, including 27 assertive, 11 commissive, 15 directive, 13 expressive, and 0 declarative. This analysis, based on Searle's theory, revealed four out of five types of speech acts, with assertive speech acts being the most dominant at 40.9%. Based on these findings, several suggestions are offered: for teachers, it is recommended to integrate pragmatic study material, particularly on speech acts, into language teaching to enhance communication effectiveness in the classroom; for students, this research aims to enhance their understanding of educational pragmatics and the appropriate use of speech acts in conversation, particularly for those in the English Department; and for other researchers, this study is hoped to serve as valuable data for further research on similar topics.

REFERENCES

Chen, S., & Wang, J. (2019). Effects of Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) Approach and Language Assessment on Students' Competences in Intensive Reading Course. *English Language Teaching*, *12*(3), 119–138.

Cresswell-Yeager, T. J. (2012). *Influences that affect first-generation college students' college choice: A qualitative inquiry of student perceptions*. Indiana University of Pennsylvania. https://search.proquest.com/openview/9781b5becef96c0a293846f44c23b736/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750

Denscombe, M. (2017). *EBOOK: The good research guide: For small-scale social research projects*. McGraw-Hill Education (UK). https://books.google.com/books?

Derakhshan, A., & Eslami, Z. (2015). The effect of consciousness-raising instruction on the pragmatic development of apology and request. *TESL-EJ*, *18*(4), n4.

Dwiwulandari, R., & Dewanti, R. (2020). The Analysis of Conversational Implicature in an Extensive Listening of BBC Learning English Podcast. *Stairs*, *1*(2), 66–74. http://journal.unj.ac.id/unj/index.php/stairs/article/view/20939

Febriani, D. A. (2020). *An Analysis of Speech Act Behavior in Students Speaking Performance English Education Study Program at IAIN Metro* [PhD Thesis, IAIN Metro]. https://repository.metrouniv.ac.id/id/eprint/1493/

Hargreaves, A. (1998). The emotional practice of teaching. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, *14*(8), 835–854.

Isanabiah, I., & Fitrawati, F. (2022). Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed in to Fluency's Youtube Channel. *English Language and Literature*, *11*(3), 336–364.

Izar, S. L., Nasution, M. M., Izar, J., & Khasanah, D. N. (2023). Direct and Indirect Speech Acts on Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen Podcasts. *Vivid: Journal of Language and Literature*, *12*(1), 82–88.

PUTRI, M. L., Murni, D., & Agust, S. (2023). *AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN PODCAST VIDEO* [PhD Thesis, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji]. http://repositori.umrah.ac.id/4634/

Raya, M. J., & Vieira, F. (2020). Autonomy in Language Education. *Autonomy in Language Education. Https://Doi. Org/10.4324/9780429261336.*

Richards, K. (2003). *Qualitative inquiry in TESOL*. Springer. https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=YdeGDAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Keith+Richards,+Qualitative+Inquiry+in+TESOL+&ots=TyYmoxLFJr&sig=ko2R8JWDjXtY0oGsbW3H3VD79a4

Salsabila, J. K. (2022). *An analysis of directive illocutionary acts in Podcast Best Health* [PhD Thesis, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim]. http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/43621/

Searle, J. R. (1969). *Speech acts: An essay in the philosophy of language*. Cambridge university p,+vol.+626+(Cambridge+university+press,+1969),+accessed+November+8,+2023,+https://books.google.com/books&ots=u5sl6yFGs_&sig=27uxFqtHFzoOG89bIHDlKL5uc4Q

Sudarmawan, I. P. Y., Juliari, I. I. T., & Yuniari, N. M. (2022). An An Analysis Of Speech Act And Politeness Strategy Used By English Lecturer of Dwijendra University in Online Classroom Interaction. *Yavana Bhasha: Journal of English Language Education*, *5*(2), 176–185.

Violeta, R. (2019). *Speech acts analysis of the main character in maleficent movie script by Jane Mctee* [PhD Thesis, UIN Raden Intan Lampung]. http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/7009/1/SKRIPSI%20RANI%20VIOLETA.pdf

Wu, G. (2019). Corpus Linguistics for Pragmatics: A Guide for Research: Christoph Rühlemann, 2019. London and New York: Routledge. ISBN 978-1-138-71878-4 (pbk). pp. xiii + 206. £29.99. *Southern African Linguistics and Applied Language Studies*, *37*(4), 382–384. https://doi.org/10.2989/16073614.2019.1692682