

ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON MATA NAJWA TALK SHOW ON THE THEME “MATA NAJWA MENANTI TERAWAN”

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Artikel Info

Abstrak

Meskipun studi tentang analisis wacana semakin lazim dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, studi tentang tindak tutur ilokusi yang lebih spesifik, khususnya tentang penyelidikan tindak tutur ilokusi holistik relatif jarang. Kajian ini mencoba menginvestigasi aksi ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Najwa Shihab dalam episode Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan pada 28 September 2020. Dalam episode ini, Najwa Shihab membahas isu terkini terkait Covid-19 yang angkanya masih sangat tinggi di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dan untuk memperoleh data menggunakan observasi non partisipan. Peneliti memperoleh data dengan mendownload video terkait Mata Najwa dengan tema “Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan”, mencatat dan memilih data sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian. Data ini dianalisis melalui teori Searle (1976). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan empat jenis lakon ilokusi yang dilakukan oleh Najwa Shihab, dan sebagian besar lakon ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Najwa Shihab dalam Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan bersifat tegas. Data menunjukkan 63% asertif, 14,8% direktif, 3,7% komisif, dan 18,5% ilokusi ekspresif. Kajian ini menyarankan studi penelitian selanjutnya untuk menggali lebih luas lagi tentang ilokusi, tidak hanya dari tayangan TV tetapi juga dari aspek lainnya.

Keywords:
Speech Act,
Illocutionary
Acts,
Mata Najwa

Abstract

Although studies on discourse analysis have been increasingly prevalent in the last few years, inquiries on more specific illocutionary speech acts, particularly on investigating holistic illocutionary speech acts, have been relatively scarce. This study attempted to investigate the illocutionary acts used by Najwa Shihab in the episode of Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan on 28th September 2020. In this episode, Najwa Shihab discussed the latest issue regarding covid-19, which rates are still extremely high in Indonesia. This research employed a qualitative descriptive method, and to obtain the data, this study used non-participant observation. The researchers obtained the data by downloading the video related to Mata Najwa on the theme “Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan”, taking a note and selecting the data according to the study's objective. These data were analyzed through Searle's (1976) theory. The result showed four kinds of illocutionary acts performed by Najwa Shihab, and most of the illocutionary act used by Najwa Shihab in Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan is assertive. The data show 63% assertive, 14,8% directive, 3,7% commissive, and 18,5% expressive illocutionary act. The study suggests for the subsequent research studies to explore the wider coverage about illocutionary act, not only from the TV show but also from other aspects.

A. INTRODUCTION

As social beings, people certainly need language as the primary means of interaction and building a relationship. According to Izar et al. (2020), one human needs is interacting and communicating to fulfill that needs. The language function is to express feelings, needs, protest, expectation, and act (Karmila et al., 2019). According to Ba'dulu (2009), language is a system of vocal symbols used for human communication. In line with this, Ellini et al. (2014) assert that humans can express everything in their minds through language. Thus, in a society, people and language are inseparable. In this digital era, technology grows for many purposes and gives many advantages to human life. There are several advantages of technology for human life, such as increased communications access, such as mobile phones, and instant messaging.

Besides being utilized as a medium of communication, technology is also used as a medium of information. Nowadays, information can be accessed through printed media or radio and TV shows, and the internet. All the information in the world and all sorts of facts and opinions can be found within seconds through the help of the internet (Deb, 2014). The information can be found easily on the internet, for instance, past and current news, in our country or another country. One of the information dissemination can also be through TV talk shows. A person or group of guest stars discussing a particular or variety topic and guided by the host on television or radio show is called a Talk Show (Hartati, 2018). Today, because of the technology that makes us get the information easier, we can watch and get the information by watching an interesting television program. Mata Najwa talk show serves as an example.

Mata Najwa is a talk show program guided by a brave, smart, courageous character and strong charismatic woman, Najwa Shihab. This show has a large audience because this show presents a resource person who is a public figure from current issues, and the style of Najwa Shihab when she asks the question can be the main attraction in this program. According to Artati et al. (2020), Mata Najwa is a program delivered by a host who has a polite character when speaking. That program also often invites laughter or humor, which makes this program more attractive. Mata Najwa is a TV show that displays much news ranging from politics, education to culture (Habibi et al., 2020).

One of Mata Najwa's episodes attracted a large audience in the episode Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan, which aired on 28th September 2020. This episode was viral as Najwa Shihab seemed to be interviewing Mr. Terawan, serving as the Minister of Health at that time. This episode is called Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan because, according to Najwa Shihab, Mata Najwa Team has repeatedly invited Mr. Terawan to attend the shows. Still, Mr. Terawan or his team never honored the invitations. Therefore, Najwa Shihab pretended to speak to the empty chair and read out some questions addressed to Mr. Terawan, and the episode was an open invitation to Mr. Terawan.

On the shows, Najwa Shihab did the monolog, pretended to ask Mr. Terawan, conveyed her idea, and gave an open invitation to Mr. Terawan. When doing those actions, the speaker usually produces utterances and acts when they communicate. Those actions are called speech acts. The speech act has an important function in communication (Prawita et al., 2020). The speech act consists of two words, namely speech, and act. The person who first introduced the

theory of speech act was Austin (1962). He stated that the action that occurs when saying something is called a speech act. Likewise, Yule (1996) also states that utterances performed with actions are speech acts. There are three categories or dimensions of speech acts, as asserted by Grundy (2008): locutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and illocutionary acts.

Some research studies have been conducted concerning the speech act. However, many of them only focused on one of the classifications. For instance, the research by Syah et al. (2017), Tesaindra (2017), Ulfah and Hidayat (2020), and Prawita et al. (2020) only focused on the directive speech act. Similarly, Hartati's (2018) research only investigated the assertive speech act, and the research by Norrick (1978) explored the expressive speech act. The study tries to find illocutionary acts by the host in responding to the guest's star statements or looking for the function of illocutionary, which include competitive, conventional, conflictive, and collaborative functions analyze about the context of the illocutionary act. However, the present study focuses on all of the classifications of an illocutionary act performed by Najwa Shihab.

Based on the explanation above, this research investigates the illocutionary acts utilized by Najwa Shihab in the Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan episode. The research question is formulated as follows: What types of illocutionary acts were used by Najwa Shihab in Mata Najwa on the theme "Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan"?

According to Izar et al. (2020), a speech act is a communication activity used by speakers to inform the interlocutor with a specific purpose and manner to fulfill the degree of politeness in speaking. A speech act is a central point of pragmatic in communication (Sari, 2020). According to

Searle (1976), when the speaker produces utterances, the speaker performs illocutionary acts. In other words, we produce both utterance and action in our daily life when we have a conversation. There are three categories or dimensions of speech acts as asserted by Grundy (2008): locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

We can call the act of the speaker say or saying something is locutionary act. The basic of produce or utterance linguistic expression is from illocutionary acts. For example: *turn the light off*. The locutionary act is that the speaker wants the hearer to turn off the light. In saying something, speakers need to pay attention to some aspects such as age, socioeconomic background, and gender (Islam, 2017).

The act of affecting something is called perlocutionary. According to Rahardi (2010), the act or utterance affecting someone is called a perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary is an effect from the speaker. In other words, the speaker tries to influence the hearer to do what the speaker wants to do. For example, someone is saying *this class is so hot*. If the hearer recognizes that utterance's effect, the hearer will turn on the air conditioner, for instance.

Illocutionary not only used for informing something but also doing something. For instance, when students have an exam, then the examiner says *three minutes left*. This means the examiner performs illocutionary acts to inform the students that they should complete the exam in three minutes. There are five types of speech act classification: assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative.

Several researchers carried out studies regarding illocutionary act analysis,

such as identifying the Illocutionary Force of The Host's Speech Act in Mata Najwa Talk Show by Kristanti (2013). This study discussed the utterance of Najwa Shihab in the Mata Najwa program on the 6th June 2012 episode "Kuasa Gono Gini." This research analyzed the illocutionary found in Najwa Shihab utterances in responding to guest stars. In line with Artati et al. (2020), analyzed the illocutionary act (Assertive, Directive, Expressive, Commissive, and Declarative) classification on the Mata Najwa Talk Show Program in December 2018. Furthermore, Ramayanti and Marlina (2018) also analyzed the "Tangled" movie's illocutionary act. They described the classification of an illocutionary act found and produced by the character of an animated movie entitled "Tangled." Further, Ruvianto et al. (2017) also explored the illocutionary act on Mata Najwa Tv show with Tuturan Ilokusi Pada Acara Mata's research *Najwa di Metro Tv*. This study is to identify the illocutionary act on the Mata Najwa program on Metro Tv.

This study has identified several gaps from the previous studies above. The previous research discussed the illocutionary act by the host in responding to the guest's star statements or looking for the function of illocutionary, which includes competitive, conventional, conflictive, and collaborative functions, and analyze the context of the illocutionary act. Some other studies concern finding speech acts produced by the character in the movie, and some only focus on one of the classifications of illocutionary acts. Meanwhile, the present study investigates all types of illocutionary acts used by Najwa Shihab, who pretended to interview Mr. Terawan on Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan.

B. METHOD

This research focused on the illocutionary act used by Najwa Shihab in Mata Najwa on the theme "Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan". This research used descriptive qualitative research, and the aim is to describe the illocutionary act used by Najwa Shihab. According to Syah et al. (2017), qualitative research describes the result of the data obtained by researchers and is accompanied by evidence.

To obtain the data, the researchers made an observation. The researchers used non-participant observation to get the data because it does not involve the researchers interacting with the participants. Hence, to collect the data, the researchers observed the data using the following steps: (1) The researchers downloaded the video related to Mata Najwa on the theme "Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan," (2) The researchers watched Mata Najwa on the theme "Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan," (3) The researchers rewrote the script spoken by Najwa Shihab in Mata Najwa on the theme "Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan" (4) The researchers took a note and made a datasheet to classify the data based on the classification, (5) The researchers selected the data in accordance with the objective of the study and research question, (6) The researchers classified the data to be tabulated into the datasheet.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After transcribing and analyzing the data, the researchers found that there was 27 illocutionary act used by Najwa Shihab in Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan episode. There are 17 assertive, 4 directives, 1 commissive, 5 expressive, and 0 declarations. The data are described below:

Assertive

The study found 17 assertive consisting of assertive states, opinion,

complaint, and notification. Here is the example of assertive performed by Najwa

Shihab representing assertive speech acts:

Table 1. Assertive Utterances and The Meaning

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	The pandemic has not yet under control and subsided. (<i>Pandemi belum mereda dan terkendali</i>)	The host said this utterance to show that Indonesia's pandemic situation has not yet under control and subsided. The utterance is categorized as assertive states.
2.	No figure is more appropriate to speak to the public and us to explain the real situation and the extent to which the state has been handling it. (<i>tak ada sosok yang lebih tepat bicara kepada publik, memberi penjelasan kepada kita tentang situasi sebenarnya dan sejauh apa penanganan yang dilakukan negara</i>)	The host said this utterance to express her opinion that the best person to explain the current situation about covid-19 in Indonesia is the Minister of Health. The utterance is categorized as assertive express opinion.
3.	Mr. Terawan is who has the authority, access to the budgeting and gives direction (<i>pak terawan yang punya wewenang, akses anggaran, dan pemberi arahan</i>)	The host said this utterance to state that Mr. Terawan, as Minister of Health, has the authority and access to the budget and direction toward the covid-19 case. The utterances are categorized as assertive states.
4.	Mr. Terawan is the person who should be the most aggressively fight for the interests of health (<i>Pak terawan, semestinya orang paling gencar memperjuangkan kepentingan kesehatan</i>).	The host said this utterance to express that Mr. Terawan, as Minister of Health, should be the most aggressive to fight for health interests. The utterances are categorized as assertive express opinion.
5.	The President forms a team of various kinds continuously. Other ministers have also spoken out (<i>Presiden, terus membentuk berbagai macam tim. Menteri-mentrri lain juga sudah angkat suara</i>).	The host said this utterance to show that the president already has a team to handle the case, and other ministers have also spoken about the covid-19 case. The utterances are categorized as assertive states.
6.	Why are you disappeared, sir? (<i>mengapa menghilang pak?</i>)	The host said this utterance to complain to Mr. Terawan because when the number of positive cases of Covid is increasing every day in Indonesia, he has never appeared in any media. When invited as a resource in Mata Najwa, the invitation was not attended, and it makes the impression that he disappeared. The utterances are categorized as assertive complaints.
7.	Do you think that the presence of the Minister of Health in public is not very important? (<i>kehadiran menteri kesehatan di muka publik memang anda rasa tidak terlalu penting ?</i>)	This utterance was said by the host to complain to Mr. Terawan because avoiding the media. The utterances are categorized as assertive states.
8.	Do you admit that we missed the initial steps in handling the virus that should have been more responsive? (<i>Apakah kini anda mengakui bahwa kita kecolongan dalam langkah penanganan di awal yang seharusnya bisa lebih tanggap?</i>)	The host said this utterance to express the public's opinion that the government is slow in the early handling of covid. The utterances are categorized as expressing an opinion.
9.	Data and numbers clearly show that the pandemic situation still under control until now. (<i>sampai sekarang kondisi pandemi belum juga terkendali, data dan angka jelas menunjukan itu</i>).	The host said this utterance to state that the data shows that the pandemic has not been under control. This utterance is categorized as assertive states.
10.	President Jokowi repeatedly reprimands your	The host said this utterance to show that the

	performance in public. (<i>Presiden Jokowi secara terbuka berulang kali menegur kinerja anda didepan publik</i>)	President repeatedly reprimand the minister of health's performance in handling a covid-19 case in public. This utterance is categorized as assertive states.
11.	Why have our tests not hit the target yet? Why is the ministry's budget absorption still low? Why in the Ministry of Health the regulations and bureaucracy still convoluted? Furthermore, why the protection of our health workers has not been maximized yet? (<i>Kenapa tes kita belum juga mencapai target? Kenapa resapan anggaran kementerian masih rendah? kenapa berbagai peraturan dan birokrasi masih berbelit di kementerian kesehatan? Dan kenapa perlindungan tenaga kesehatan kita belum maksimal?</i>)	The host said this utterance to complain about why the protection for health workers has not been maximized yet, why Minister of Health in handling covid-19 is so slow because there is so much target that has not been reached. This utterance is categorized as an assertive complaint.
12.	Our health workers' mortality is very high and still rising. (<i>angka kematian NAKES kita sangat tinggi dan masih terus naik.</i>)	The host said this utterance to show that the data shows that health workers' mortality rate is very high and still rising. This utterance is categorized as assertive states.
13.	How about the data that says that the ministry of health building is the largest office cluster in Jakarta? (<i>Bagaimana dengan data bahwa gedung KEMENKES menjadi cluster perkantoran terbesar di Jakarta?</i>)	The host said this utterance to complain to Mr. Terawan because, based on the data, the health ministry building is the largest cluster in Jakarta. However, the government is still silent about that. This utterance is categorized as an assertive complaint.
14.	Why are you not transparent and then close the office, Sir? (<i>kenapa tidak terbuka dan transparan lalu menutup kantor pak?</i>)	This utterance was said by the host to complain because there is no transparency about covid-19 data. This utterance is categorized as an assertive complaint.
15.	Mr. Terawan, there are many Health Ministers who have resigned because of the handling of Covid-19, such as the health minister of Newzeland, Ceko, Poland, Brazil, Chile, Pakistan, Israel, and Canada. (<i>Pak terawan ada banyak menteri kesehatan yang mundur karena penanganan Covid-19, misalnya menteri kesehatan Newzeland, cheko, polandia, brazil, chili, pakistan, israel public health directornya mundur, canda public health agency presidentnya mundur.</i>)	The host said this utterance to inform that many ministers from many countries resign from their position because they are not considered to handle covid-19. This utterance is categorized as assertive notify.
16.	Is our Covid-19 handling is better than the countries whose ministers are resigning? (<i>apakah penanganan kita lebih baik dari negara negara yang menkesnya mundur itu?</i>)	The host said this utterance shows that she asked the minister that the minister still does not resign from his position because our country is better at handling covid-19 than other countries. This utterance is categorized as assertive express opinion.
17.	We know that no one can solve this pandemic problem alone. (<i>Kami tau takkan ada yang bisa menyelesaikan persoalan pandemi ini sendirian.</i>)	The host said this utterance. In that expression, Najwa Shihab notifies that there are still many questions that the minister should answer. This utterance is categorized as assertive notify.

Directive

The study found four directives at Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan episode, consisting of request, demand, and

command. Here are several utterances performed by Najwa Shihab that represent

the directive speech act:

Table 2. Directive Utterances and The Meaning

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	We Invite Minister Terawan Agus Putranto (kami mengundang Menteri Kesehatan Terawan Agus Putranto)	The host said this utterance to invite and ask Mr. Terawan to come to Mata Najwa stage. She pretends to invite the minister because the minister never accepted Najwa Shihab's invitation to come to the Mata Najwa since the pandemic. This utterance is categorized as directives request
2.	Not only the President's pressure but also the public through a petition asking your generosity to resign from your position (yang jelas bukan hanya desakan president, tapi publik diantaranya lewat petisi, meminta kebesaran hati anda untuk mundur saja).	The host said this utterance to ask Mr. Terawan to resign from his position, and it was supported by the public petition that wants Mr. Terawan resign from his position as Minister of Health. This utterance is categorized as a directives request
3.	We hope, at least you are willing to give an overview. (kami berharap setidaknya anda bersedia untuk memberi gambaran).	The host said this utterance to show that the public asks Mr. Terawan to provide an overview of the real condition of covid-19 in public. This utterance is categorized as directives demand.
4.	Minister of Health Terawan Agus Putranto, time and place is yours. (Menteri kesehatan terawan agus putranto waktu dan tempat dipersilahkan)	The host said this utterance. In this expression, Najwa Shihab pretends to instruct Mr. Terawan to answer the questions from Najwa Shihab in public. This utterance is categorized as a directives command.

Commissive

this research. There is the utterance that represents commissive:

From Najwa Shihab's utterances in Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan, the researchers found one commissive offer in

Table 3. Commissive Utterances and The Meaning

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	I will give you the opportunity to explain the reprimand one by one (saya akan beri kesempatan kepada anda untuk menjelaskan soal teguran itu satu persatu).	The host said this utterance to give Mr. Terawan an offer to explain the reprimands and inquiries from the public. This utterance is categorized as a commissive offer.

Expressive

Here are several utterances that represent the expressive speech act:

The researchers found five expressive illocutionary acts used by Najwa Shihab, and all of them are critics.

Table 4. Expressive Utterances and The Meaning

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	You rarely appear in public to explain. Since the beginning of the pandemic, it seems that the health minister with the lowest profile in the world during this outbreak was only the Minister of Health of Indonesia (<i>Anda minim sekali muncul di depan publik memberi penjelasan selama pandemi, rasanya, menteri kesehatan yang paling low profile di seluruh dunia selama wabah ini hanya Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia</i>)	This utterance was said by the host to criticize Mr. Terawan, as a minister of health, rarely appears in public since covid-19 is epidemic in Indonesia. This utterance is categorized as expressive criticize
2.	Since the beginning of the pandemic, it seems that you think this virus is not a significant threat. (<i>Sejak awal pandemi anda terkesan menganggap virus ini bukan ancaman yang besar</i>).	This utterance was said by the host to criticize Mr. Terawan because he is underestimating virus covid-19. This utterance is categorized as expressive criticize.
3.	Why are we left behind, Sir? (<i>kenapa kita tertinggal?</i>)	This utterance was said by the host to criticize Mr. Terawan as Minister of Health. Here is a big question from the public: when other countries have started to reduce covid cases, the case is still high in Indonesia. Other countries can handle it, while we cannot. This utterance is categorized as expressive criticize.
4.	The primary protector and defender of health workers should be the Minister of Health, shouldn't you? When can we see the improvements? There are still disparities between central and regional data, even though data during a pandemic is crucial for determining policy. Why is it not finished until now? (<i>Bukankah menkes seharusnya menjadi pelindung dan pembela utama NAKES ? kapan perbaikan bisa kita lihat ? masih saja ada disparitas antara data pusat dan data daerah, padahal data saat pandemi sangat krusial untuk menentukan kebijakan. Mengapa sampai sekarang tidak juga beres ?</i>).	This utterance was said by the host to criticize the Minister of Health must be the protector of health workers in this Covid era, but why does data disparity still exist, even though this is crucial, and when the public can feel the improvement in this case. This utterance is categorized as expressive criticize.
5.	Ready to leave your position, sir? How can you convince the public that you deserve this heavy trust? (<i>Siap mundur pak? atau bagaimana anda bisa meyakinkan publik bahwa memang masih layak menjalankan atau menduduki posisi yang berat ini?</i>)	The host said this utterance to criticize the Minister of Health because of the increasing cases of Covid. He is doubtful about his eligibility to take up the position. If he is not able, the public asks Mr. Terawan to resign from his position. Alternatively, if Mr. Terawan feels able to take up the position, then the public asks Mr. Terawan to convince the public by his performance. This utterance is categorized as expressive criticize.

Based on the data analysis below, to be more understandable, the data can be

concluded as a percentage in the table below :

Table 5. The Percentage of Illocutionary Speech Act

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Number	Percentage
1.	Assertive	17	63%
2.	Directive	4	14.8%
3.	Commissive	1	3.7%
4.	Expressive	5	18.5%
5.	Declarative	0	0%
Total		27	100%

The data show that from five types of illocutionary acts, there are only four categories used by Najwa Shihab on her TV Show. There is 63% assertive, 14.8% directive, 3.7% commissive, 18.5% expressive and 0% declarative illocutionary act. The most widely used in this research is assertive, which means this is in accordance with the show's theme that raises the latest issue about covid-19 and how the government handles the case.

Based on the research findings above, it can be seen that people frequently produce illocutionary acts unconsciously, not only in the formal situation but also the daily speech. According to Yule (1996), an illocutionary act is often connected with a speech act term. When people utter a speech in communication, they also perform an utterance (Dibdyaningsih & Chakim, 2019). Illocutionary acts are commonly found every day in our life. Besides, illocutionary can also be found at formal events such as seminars, workshops, or TV shows.

This section is discussing the data illocutionary act findings from Mata Najwa Tv Show. According to Artati et al. (2020), Mata Najwa displays much news ranging from politics and education to culture. In sum, Mata Najwa is a Tv show that was mostly conveying the truth and facts information. According to Searle (1976), classification of the illocutionary act. There are five types of speech act classification. There are assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. However, in

this research, the study found four types of illocutionary acts performed by Najwa Shihab. The illocutionary act that is widely used in this research is assertive.

According to Searle (1976), assertive is the type of illocution tied to the proposition's truth, such as: Expressing opinion, state, brag, report, suggest, complaint, demand, report, notify, complain, propose, boast. Assertive is found in this research because Najwa Shihab tries to present the current situation and condition and complain to the government about handling covid-19. This finding aligns with Sembiring (2019) and Emmiyati and Indriani (2015), who found that the most illocutionary act used in her study is assertive. Hornby (1995) stated that assertive is the act of conveying the truth and fact information. In this study, the researcher found that the assertive consists of six states, four expressing an opinion, five complaints, and two notify. Furthermore, states are mostly used in this type, and states' function is to mention the truth of her statements. In other words, the most illocutionary act used by Najwa Shihab in this study is the real situation happening at this time.

Furthermore, the study also found the directives. This type of illocution causes the listener to take specific actions, such as to request, command, order, advice, and demand (Searle, 1976). Najwa Shihab uses various acts that belong to directives; there are two requests, one demand, and one command. The host used the directive act to convey the public request that asks

the Minister of Health to come to the public and provide an overview and explanation of the current situation. The type of directive mostly used is directive request. In other words, the function of the request is to get the intention or responses from the interlocutors and hope to get something. As Tesaindra (2017) said, directives are the speech act used by someone to get someone else to do something.

Besides that, to express her feelings, Najwa Shihab also performed an expressive type. According to Searle (1976), Expressive refers to speech lines that represent the speaker's feelings. The speaker or hearer can cause, such as: thank you, criticize, express, apologize, congratulate, condolence, praise, blaming, and flatter (Rustono, 2000). Furthermore, in this show, Najwa Shihab uses this kind of illocutionary act to criticize the governments' performance, especially the Minister of Health, to handle the Covid-19 case with detailed questions to get a clear understanding. This finding aligns with Artati et al. (2020), which found that expressive criticism is the most widely used in her research. According to Norrick (1978), expressive do not express beliefs or intentions, but expressive show emotions. In this research, the researcher found five expressive, and all of them are criticized. In sum, this type's function is to express the speaker's opinion to criticize the government.

Furthermore, this study also found that there is a commissive that Najwa Shihab uses. According to Searle (1976), commissive is referred to action in the future. Such as promise, offer, and vow. The researcher found that there is one offer commissive. The host invites the minister to speak in public. As Black (2006) said, commissive expresses the speaker's intention and belief that his utterance obligates other people to do something.

This finding is supported by Karmila et al. (2019) that also found one commissive in their research. In sum, the function of this type is to present an offer of acceptance or rejection.

In contrast with other types, the researcher did not found any declarative in this study. According to Searle (1976), the success of the illocution will produce a match between the contents of the proposition and reality, such as isolate, naming, baptize, firing, punish, resign, raise, or employees. In addition, according to Yule (1996), speakers should have a special institution role to make the declaration appropriately. The result of declarative is a change (Emmiyati & Indriani, 2015). Nevertheless, in this research, no declarative illocutionary is found. This finding is in line with the study conducted by Hausca et al. (2020), which also found no declarative in their research.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on research findings, there are 27 illocutionary acts used by Najwa Shihab in Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan. It included 17 (63%) assertive, 4 (14.8%) directive, 1 (3.7%) commissive, 5 (18.5%) expressive and 0 declarations. The most widely used is assertive, in contrast with Najwa Shihab's declaration never used in Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan. Furthermore, there are ten types of illocutionary classification performed by Najwa Shihab in Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan: statement, opinion, complaint, notification, states, request, demand, command, offer and criticize.

This study is expected to pave the way for further researchers and those interested in learning about the illocutionary act. The researchers hope that this research can be useful for those who will research illocutionary acts, especially

illocutionary acts on TV shows, in the future. The researchers realize that this research still has many limitations and weaknesses. The researchers suggest the further researchers explore the broader coverage about illocutionary act on TV shows and other aspects.

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