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## Speech Act Analysis in the Talk Show *Hitam Putih* on Trans 7

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis dan kuantitas tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam acara hitam putih di Trans 7. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptive kualitatif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini acara talk show hitam putih yang diunduh dari video youtube. Presenter dan bintang tamu dalam acara tersebut dijadikan sebagai subyek penelitian. Selanjutnya, ucapan yang diutarakan baik oleh presenter maupun bintang tamu dijadikan sebagai obyek dalam penelitian ini. Kriteria yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah berdasarkan jenis-jenis tindak tutur yang dikemukakan oleh Austin (Levinson, 1997:236). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) ada 3 jenis tindak tutur yang ditemukan dalam program acara hitam putih di Trans 7, yakni; tindak tutur ilokusi, tindak tutur lokusi, dan tindak tutur perlokusi; (2) dari ketiga jenis tindak tutur tersebut, diketahui bahwa tindak tutur ilokusi merupakan jenis tindak tutur yang paling banyak digunakan di acara hitam putih, yang secara khusus berkaitan dengan penjelasan dan pernyataan.

### Abstract

*The study aims to find out the types of speech acts and the types of speech acts are mostly used in the talk show hitam putih on Trans 7. In this research, the writer used descriptive method. The media was used in this study is the youtube video of the talk show hitam putih on Trans 7. The presenter and the guess stars of talk show hitam putih became the subject of the research. Then, the utterances uttered by the presenter and the guess stars became the object of this study. The criteria that were used by the writer in order to analyze the data were based on the types of speech acts given by Austin in (Levinson, 1997:236). The result of this research shows that (1) there are three types of speech acts found in the talk show hitam putih on Trans 7, namely; Illocutionary speech act, locutionary speech act and perlocutionary speech act; (2) In this study, the illocutionary act that mostly used in talk show Hitam Putih are asking clarity and statement.*

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## PENDAHULUAN

Communication can be built if there is an understanding between speaker and the hearer. The main aim is to indicate something or some relations or even some ideas, and it can be shown or called as it is meaning. In this case, meaning is important and significant. If the hearer cannot comprehend the meanings of the speaker try to reveal, the meaning will not be delivered smoothly.

Charles (1998) said that “We use language for many purposes. We tell others what we know or think we know, we express our feelings, ask questions, make requests, protest, criticize, insult, apologize, promise, thank, say hello and goodbye.” It means that we are as a human communicate each other with a language. We can use language to tell, to express, to ask question or request. With language we can know what people want and what people want us to do.

According to Austin (1962), when speaking (or writing, for that matter), we perform various “acts”. A speech act is an act that a speaker performs when making an utterance. Searle said that speech act is divided into five types, there are Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarative. For example, “There is a policeman at the corner” this sentence could be a warning, a hint, or a reminder to go and take your car out of the handicapped space you are parked in.

Speech act can exchange factual information, intellectual information, emotional information, moral attitudes, persuasion and socializing. For example “The plain departs at 7.10” (Factual Information). Searle (1969) said that speech act or acts

performed in the utterance of a sentence are in general a function of the meaning of the sentence. The meaning of a sentence does not in all cases uniquely what speech act is performed in a given utterance of that sentence, for a speaker may mean more than what he actually says, but it is always in principle possible for him to say exactly what he means.

Electronic-media is familiarly for Indonesian people. Almost Indonesian people have enjoyed it in this era. In case, they will get any information of it, for instance the information of disaster that happened in this country. And it is often use as education, telecommunication even use as an entertainment. We can watch TV, listen to the Radio, and so on. In talk show is also use as entertain and knowledge for the audience. Talk show also has many kinds of topic such as politic, issue, gossip, and fact. Thus, we can know what should we will do and what should we will not do.

This study is focused on the peech acts in the talk show *hitam putih* on trans 7. While collecting the data, the writer uses the conversation between host and guest in talk show Hitam Putih. In every episode Hitam Putih has different topic, so that’s why the writer selects three episodes on June 2019 that most inspiring story than the other episodes. Then, she will find speech act in the data. The writer uses talk show because it has a simple conversation.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To support a research, the researcher needs other researches that have been made by others researchers. She was inspired to conduct a research after reading the research written by several previous researchers. The first is Usep Muttaqin (2013). His study entitled A Speech Act Analysis of Zaid's Utterances in Moustapha Akkad's Movie "The Message". His research aims at what speech acts that are used in Zaid's utterances of the movie The Message. His research finds that Zaid performs four types of speech act in the dialogue of the movie; they are representatives, directives, commissives, and declaratives. The most frequent speech acts performed by Zaid in the dialogue of the movie is representative. It is the type of speech act where Zaid as the speaker commits to the truth of the proposition.

Besides, the researcher also encounters the study that has been conducted by Sovia Rahmawati (2012) examined A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterances on Toy Story Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle. Her research aims at classifying the variations of form of commissive utterances, describing the equivalence of the implicature of commissive utterances, and describing the equivalence of the politeness pattern of commissive utterances in the Toy Story movie manuscript and its subtitle. The variations of form of commissive utterances are: declarative, imperative, and interrogative. While the sentences form variations there are: simple sentence is subtitled into simple sentence, simple sentence into compound, complex sentence into complex sentence, complex sentence into simple sentence, compound sentence into compound and simple sentence into imperative. The implicatures of commissive utterance found are conventional and conversational.

The study is An Analysis of Speech Act on The Conflict between Mo Mo Cha and Summer in "Summer Holiday" by Christine 2002. In her study Christine made research about speech act that occurred in summer holiday. In this research she investigates the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary, direct and indirect speech act, and context of situation that used in a Chinese Comedy Film, "Summer Holiday". The writer found out the classification of speech act, they are Declarative, Representative, Directive, Expressive, and Commissive. She also found out that declarative sentences are used for asking, and interrogative sentences are used for commanding.

Although the related studies above discuss about speech acts, they are different from this research, because in this research, the researcher conducts an analysis of speech act based on its meaning which covers locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech act. This is intended to analyze the use of speech act in the talk show hitam putih on Trans 7.

## RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative method is the research which describe of observation is not ordinarily expressed in qualitative term. It is not suggested that numeral measures are never used, but other means of description are emphasized. Descriptive method is primarily concerned with finding out "what is". It is focused on each words and sentences in this conversation in this Talk show to analyze the type of speech acts. It means that the writer would like to find out the types of speech acts in this show, the reason why is it dominantly used in Hitam Putih Talk Show episodes and in what context is it dominant occurs.

The source of data that uses in this study is the transcript of the conversation among the host and the main guest stars in Hitam Putih talk show. The conversation was taken from two episodes of talk show Hitam Putih on November 2019. First episode on 3rd November is talk about the story of Rohman and Rohim as a “Duta Difabel Indonesia”, in this episode the writer used the conversation between Deddy Corbuzier (host) and Rohman and Rohim (main guest stars). The second episode on 10th November is talk about the story of Siti Nuraeni as “Anak sebagai Tulang Punggung Keluarga”, in this episode the writer uses the conversation between Deddy Corbuzier (host) and Siti Nuraeni (main guest star). The data were the utterances in the conversation among host and main guest stars that produce some various speech acts.

The criteria that were used by the writer in order to analyze the data are based on the types of speech acts given by Austin in (Levinson, 1997:236). Then, the writer made the tables of findings in order to see the types of speech acts are mostly used by Deddy Corbuzier and his main guest star during their conversation.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Finding

From two episodes the finding containing as in speech act the table below:

| DATA                | LA | LA | PA | TOTAL |
|---------------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Episode 11 Mei 2019 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 40    |
| Episode 18 Mei 2019 | 23 | 25 | 14 | 63    |
|                     | 37 | 39 | 36 | 109   |

- LA : Locutionary Act
- IL : Illocutionary Act
- PA : Perlocutionary Act

By looking at the table above, it shows that there are 3 types of speech act used by Deddy Corbuzier and the guess stars in the episodes of May 11, 2019 and May 18, 2019. The total number of occurrence of illocutionary speech act is about 39, then it was followed by locutionary speech act and perlocutionary speech act which are about 36 and 37. So, it can be said that the types of speech acts are mostly used in the talk show *hitam putih* on Trans 7 is illocutionary speech act.

## Discussion

### The Data

- Deddy : “Iya nah Rohman Rohim sekolah disekolah normal. Teman-teman lain bisa jalan bisa lari-lari kalian malu nggak?”
- Rohim : “Nggak”
- Deddy : “Kenapa nggak malu?”
- Rohman & Rohim : “Iya soalnya teman-teman baik”
- Deddy : “Nggak ada yang ngejahatin kalian nggak ada yang nakal”
- Rohim : “Nggak ada”
- Deddy : “Wah teman sekolahnya luar biasa ini sekolahnya hebat berarti”
- Deddy : “Ini kamu kalo jadi duta itu apa sih tau nggak artinya apa?”
- Rohim : “Tau”
- Deddy & Luna : “Apa itu?”
- Rohim : “Contoh”
- Deddy : “Berarti kalo contoh kamu harus apa dong?”
- Rohman & Rohim : “Harus lebih semangat lagi supaya orang lain bisa”
- Deddy : “Seperti kamu gitu”

By uttering “**Iya nah Rohman Rohim sekolah disekolah normal. Teman-teman lain bisa jalan bisa lari-lari kalian malu nggak?**” The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Rohman and Rohim how they feel in their school environment, whether they are shame with their friend. The illocutionary act is Deddy asks clarity by uttering “Are you shame with your friend that can walking and running?” The perlocutionary act is Rohman

and Rohim answer the question and they feel confident with their condition.

By uttering “**Nggak**”. The locutionary act is Rohman and Rohim say no. The illocutionary act is Rohman and Rohim refuse that they are shame with their condition. The perlocutionary act is the hearer inquires why they are not shame.

By uttering “**Kenapa nggak malu?**” The locutionary act is Deddy inquire why did they are not shame with their friend. The illocutionary act is Deddy asking clarity by uttering “Why are you not shame with your friend?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer answer the question and they reveal the facts.

By uttering “**Iya soalnya teman-teman baik**”. The locutionary act is Rohman and Rohim state that their friends are nice friends. The illocutionary act is expressing proud with their friends by uttering “That their friends are nice friends”. There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

By uttering “**Nggak ada yang ngejahatin kalian nggak ada yang nakal?**” The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Rohman and Rohim no body misbehavior to you no body mischievous to you? The illocutionary act is Deddy asking by uttering “No body misbehavior to you no body mischievous to you?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will answer the question and give the confirmation.

By uttering “**Nggak ada**”. The locutionary act is Rohman and Rohim saying nothing. The illocutionary act is Rohman and Rohim confirm that no one misbehavior with them. There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

By uttering “**Wah teman sekolahnya luar biasa ini sekolahnya hebat berarti**”. The locutionary act is it’s an extraordinary friends and a great school. The illocutionary act is Deddy praise by uttering “It’s an extraordinary friends and a great school”. The

perlocutionary act is the hearer may appreciate with the school and the staff.

By uttering “**Ini kamu kalo jadi duta itu apa sih tau nggak artinya apa?**” The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Rohman and Rohim you are as ambassador do you know what it’s mean? The illocutionary act is Deddy showing curiosity by uttering “What is ambassador mean?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will answer the question and explain what is ambassador.

By uttering “**Tau**”. The locutionary act is Rohman and Rohim saying know. The illocutionary act is Rohman and Rohim admit by uttering “I know what it means”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will ask what they know about ambassador.

By uttering “**Apa itu?**” The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Rohman and Rohim what is that? The illocutionary act is Deddy asserting by uttering “What is that?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will answer the question.

By uttering “**Contoh**”. The locutionary act is Rohman and Rohim saying a sample. The illocutionary act is Rohman Rohim state that they are is a sample. The perlocutionary act is the hearer need clarification.

By uttering “**Berarti kalo contoh kamu harus apa dong?**”. The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Rohman and Rohim if you are as an ambassador what will you do?. The illocutionary act is Deddy request an action by uttering “What will you do if you are as an ambassador?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will give an action.

By uttering “**Harus lebih semangat lagi supaya orang lain bisa**”. The locutionary act is Rohman and Rohim saying that they should have a spirit in order to the other people can do as they do. The illocutionary act is Rohman and Rohim giving clarification by uttering “We should have a spirit in order to other people can follow

them”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer need an assertion.

By uttering “**Seperti kamu gitu**”. The locutionary act is Deddy saying as on you. The illocutionary act is Deddy asking asserting by uttering “As on you”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer give confirmation.

### The Data

- Deddy : “Sini Siti, apa kabar Siti?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Baik”  
 Deddy : “Katanya Siti sejak 3 tahun yang lalu udah nggak sekolah bener? Umur berapa tuh? Kelas berapa deh?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Iya”  
 Deddy : “Kenapa berhenti sekolah?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Bapak nggak ada yang ngurus”  
 Deddy : “Karna ayah nggak ada yang ngurus..!!”  
 Deddy : “Oke. Ibu ke mana?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Pergi jadi TKW”  
 Deddy : “Ini yang nyari uang siapa sekarang?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Aku”  
 Deddy : “Moles sandal itu gimana sih Siti om nggak ngerti deh? Diwarnain atau diapain?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Ya diwarnain”  
 Deddy : “Oh bawahnya...dibayar berapa itu Siti?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Seribu satu kodi”  
 Deddy : “Oke, terus kalo bensin?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Paling keuntungan dari bensin 500”  
 Deddy : “500. Kalo seribu satu kodi ngerjainnya berapa lama?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Satu jam”  
 Deddy : “Kalo Siti sendiri punya cita-cita kalo besar pinginnya jadi apa sih?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Jadi dokter”  
 Deddy : “Kenapa pingin jadi dokter?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Biar bisa ngobatin bapak”  
 Deddy : “Jadi dokter supaya bisa ngobati ayahnya...”  
 Deddy : “Siti, kalo Siti sekarang harapannya selain ibu untuk pulang apa keinginannya? Kepingin sekolah lagi, kepingin bangun rumah atau gimana?”  
 Siti Nuraeni : “Pengen sekolah”

By uttering “**Sini Siti, apa kabar Siti?**”. The locutionary act is Deddy asking how are you?. The illocutionary act is Deddy asking condition by uttering “How are you?”. The perlocutionary act the hearer showing the condition.

By uttering “**Baik**”. The locutionary act is Siti saying I am fine. The illocutionary act is Siti showing well by uttering “I am fine”. There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

By uttering “**Katanya Siti sejak 3 tahun yang lalu udah nggak sekolah bener? Umur berapa tuh? Kelas berapa deh?**”. The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Siti are you leaving off your study 3 years ago, aren't you? How old are you? What grade?. The illocutionary act is Deddy asking clarity by uttering “Are you leaving off your study 3 years ago?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer give confirmation.

By uttering “**Iya**”. The locutionary act is Siti saying yes. The illocutionary act is Siti confirmation by uttering “Yes”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer need clarification.

By uttering “**Kenapa berhenti sekolah?**”. The locutionary act is Deddy ask to why do you leave off your study?. The illocutionary act is Deddy showing curiosity by uttering “Why did you left off your study?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will give clarification.

By uttering “**Bapak nggak ada yang ngurus**”. The locutionary act is there was no body cure of my father. The illocutionary act is Siti complain by uttering “Is there was no body take care of my father”. There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

By uttering “**Karna ayah nggak ada yang ngurus..!! Oke. ibu kemana?**”. The locutionary act is because no one cure of your father. Okay, where is your mother?. The illocutionary act is Deddy asking clarity by uttering “Where is your mother?”. The

perlocutionary act is the hearer will give a report or clarification.

By uttering **“Pergi jadi TKW”**. The locutionary act is going out of country to be TKW. The illocutionary act is Siti make a report that her mother going outside to become a TKW. There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

By uttering **“Ini yang nyari uang siapa sekarang?”**. The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Siti Whom is looking for money now?. The illocutionary act is Deddy asking question by uttering “Whom is looking for money now?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will answer the question.

By uttering **“Aku”**. The locutionary act is Siti, saying me. The illocutionary act is Siti give a statement by uttering Me. There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

By uttering **“Moles sandal itu gimana sih Siti om ngak ngerti deh? Diwarnain atau diapain?”**. The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Siti, Om didn’t know, how did moles sandal? Colouring or how?. The illocutionary act is Deddy showing curiosity by uttering “How did moles sandal? Colouring or how?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will give clarification.

By uttering **“Ya diwarnain”**. The locutionary act is Siti, saying coloring. The illocutionary act is Siti give a statement by uttering “Coloring”. There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

By uttering **“Oh bawahnya...dibayar berapa itu Siti?”**. The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Siti How much you get it?. The illocutionary act is Deddy asking clarity by uttering “How much you get it?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will give clarification.

By uttering **“Seribu satu kodi”**. The locutionary act is Siti, saying one thousand one Kodi. The illocutionary act is Siti make a report by uttering “One thousand one Kodi”.

There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

By uttering **“Oke, terus kalo bensin?”**. The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Siti Oke, so how about the gasoline?. The illocutionary act is Deddy asking question by uttering “So how about the gasoline?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will give confirmation.

By uttering **“Paling keuntungan dari bensin 500”**. The locutionary act is Siti, saying coloring. The illocutionary act is Siti approximation by uttering “Maybe the profit from gasoline it’s about five hundred”. There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

By uttering **“500. Kalo seribu satu kodi ngerjainnya berapa lama?”**. The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Siti If one thousand one Kodi how long to do it?. The illocutionary act is Deddy asking clarity by uttering “Five hundred. If one thousand one Kodi how long to do it?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will give clarification.

By uttering **“Satu jam”**. The locutionary act is Siti, saying an hour. The illocutionary act is Siti clarification by uttering “an hour”. There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

By uttering **“Kalo Siti sendiri punya cita-cita kalo besar pinginnya jadi apa sih?”**. The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Siti when you are grow up what did you want to be?. The illocutionary act is Deddy showing curiosity by uttering “What did you want to be?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will express her aspiration.

By uttering **“Jadi dokter”**. The locutionary act is Siti said that she wants to become a doctor. The illocutionary act is desiring by uttering “to be a doctor”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer may be compassion or proud to siti.

By uttering **“Kenapa pingin jadi dokter?”**. The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Siti why did you want to be a doctor?. The

illocutionary act is Deddy ask question by uttering “Why do you wants to be a doctor?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will answer the question and give an expression.

By uttering “Biar bisa ngobatin bapak”. The locutionary act is siti saying so I can cure my father. The illocutionary act is expressing hope by uttering “I can cure my father”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will proud to her.

By uttering “**Jadi dokter supaya bisa ngobati ayahnya...**”. The locutionary act is Deddy says become a doctor to can cure her father. The illocutionary act is Deddy state by uttering “Become a doctor to can cure her father”. There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

By uttering “**Siti, kalo Siti sekarang harapannya selain ibu untuk pulang apa keinginannya? Kepingin sekolah lagi, kepingin bangun rumah atau gimana?**”. The locutionary act is Deddy ask to Siti except wanting your mom back home, what is your other hopes? Want to go to school, build a house or what?. The illocutionary act is Deddy asking clarity by uttering “What is your other hopes? Want to go to school, build a house or what?”. The perlocutionary act is the hearer will give confirmation.

By uttering “**Pengen sekolah**”. The locutionary act is Siti said I want to go to school. The illocutionary act is desiring by uttering “Want to go to school”. The There is no perlocutionary act in this utterance.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that: There are three types of speech acts found in the talk show *hitam putih* on Trans 7, namely; Illocutionary speech act, lucutionary speech act and perlocutionary speech act.

In this study, the illocutionary act that mostly used in talk show *Hitam Putih* are asking clarity and statement. Generally, the

writer found out the illocutionary act in talk show *Hitam Putih* are: showing curiosity, showing worried, showing hope, showing well, asking question, make a report, confirmation, request, giving clarification, complain, expressing hope, expressing proud, praise, desiring, refuse, admit and asserting.

## SUGGESTIONS

By looking at all of this writing and result of the research, the writer would like to give suggestion to the future researchers who will use speech act in their study. To investigate speech act the researchers can find in the different data such as movie, daily conversation, comedy, drama, etc. And also the researcher can use the other theory to analyze the data. In this study the writer use theory based on John R Searle and Austin’s theory.

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