Linguistics

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS ON *BORIS BOKIR AND PACHE JUSTEEN* PODCASTS
"Asking of school farewell donations makes people restless and full of guesswork"

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A B S T R A C T

This study intends to describe direct speech acts and indirect speech acts on the Boris Bokir and Pachee Justeen Podcasts. This study used a qualitative descriptive approach. The research data were in the form of sentence excerpts originating from utterances made by Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen. The data then collected by using the note-taking technique. First, the researcher listened to video recordings of Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen's podcats, then listened and took notes simultaneously. Furthermore, the acquisition of research data obtained that the speech act groups used by Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen contain direct and indirect speech acts. The direct and indirect speech acts consist of three modes, declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences. The utterances made by Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen on podcats have a purpose that is in line with the function of the speech.
Keywords: direct speech act, indirect speech act, purpose of speech.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a human tool to communicate with one another. In general, "language" can refer to the rules that make up a language system or the cognitive ability to learn and use the set of pronunciations that result from those rules. Human language is unique in that it has productive, recursive, and changing properties as it relates to social and educational conventions as a whole.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics studying language used in communicating in certain situations (Nadar, 2009: 2). Pragmatics is also a linguistic study related to context (Rohmadi, 2004:2). Leech (in Yahya, 2013: 9) states that pragmatics also learns the language used when communicating, and how pragmatics seeks meaning for context, not for abstract things in communication.

Pragmatik berupa telaah umum berupa cara konteks memepengaruhi bagaimana dalam menafsirkan suatu kalimat (Tarigan, 2009:32-34).

Pragmatik adalah *language in use* yang berarti pelajaran berupa makna ujaran pada kondisi tertentu (Djajasudarna, 2012:60).

Speech acts are utterances that have psychological and social uses beyond existing discourse (Ibrahim, 2001). Yule (2006) argues that speech acts are in the form of utterances carried out through utterances. And according to Searle (in Rusminto, 2015), speech acts have a theory with the ability to understand language intent based on the relationship between language and speaker behavior. So speech acts are the same as speakers' utterances in the form of psychological and social functions outside of discourse. This utterance is done with other actions so as to bring out a new meaning.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004:50) describe speech acts in the form of psychic unit symptoms and their implementation is adapted to the speaker's language when facing other

situations. The following speech acts focus on the meaning of the action in the utterance. In this way, it can be obtained that speech acts used by humans are determined by several factors, in the form of language factors, the interlocutor, the situation, and the use of language structures.

Nadar (2009:20) classifies speech acts based on direct and indirect. A direct speech act occurs when the speaker uses the same sentence as the mode. For example, the speaker intends to order, ask the speech partner, the speaker uses imperative sentences. If the speaker wants to inform the speech partner, the speaker uses declarative sentences, if the speaker wants to ask the speech partner, the speaker uses interrogative sentences. Which aims at indirect speech acts in the form of speech acts carried out by speakers in the form of speech motives that are not in accordance with the purpose of speech. Examples of declarative sentences will also be used by speakers to inform partners, while utterances are used to order (Wijana and Muhammad Rohmadi, 2011:28). This opinion is also supported by Yule (1996: 95) who argues that direct speech acts are speech acts that occur when the sentence structure used by the speaker and the use of the sentence are related if there is no relationship with the sentence structure used by the speaker and the use of the sentence is included in the indirect speech act.

Indirect speech acts usually cannot be answered directly, but the implied meaning must be carried out (Wijana, 1996). Ibrahim (2001) shows that the use of direct and indirect speech in speech events coincides with the vision when different forms of speech are used to convey the same meaning. Conversely, the same speech can convey different meanings.

Searle in Chaer (2010: 50) explained, direct speech acts in the form of speech acts in the form of traditional grammar, there are three types of sentences; (1) declarative sentences, (2) interrogative sentences, and (3) imperative sentences. Declarative sentences are sentences that ask the listener to just pay attention, do nothing because the teacher only informs, does nothing, the teacher only informs. Interrogative sentences are sentences that want the hearer of the sentence to give a direct answer. So, what is wanted is not just attention, but also answers. The imperative sentence is in the form of a sentence in which the listener wishes the sentence to respond to the requested action. Wijana (2010: 28) describes indirect speech

acts in the form of polite speech, commands can be conveyed through news sentences or interrogative sentences so that the person being asked for help does not feel ordered.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that direct speech acts in the form of speech acts of speakers communicating to recipients in the form of sentences, messages, questions, or orders. Indirect speech acts, on the other hand, are utterances that are not the same as the sentence mode and can also be declarative and interrogative sentences.

Communication that causes a speech act to occur can be found anywhere, at home, on campus, in stalls, at school, even in the studio.

Speech acts have been studied by many researchers. Previous researchers who are relevant to current work include Dewi's research (2013) "Indirect Literal Speech Act analysis in the film Deathnote: First name includes declarative speech acts used for declarative and imperative speech acts. Relevant research was subsequently carried out by Muhammad Taufiq (2015) who raised the title " *Analisis Tindak Tutur Percakapan Peserta Didik dalam Memaparkan Pendapat Melalui Video pada Siswa Kelas XI SMA NEGERI 10 Makasar*"/ "Analysis of Conversational Speech Acts of Students in Presenting Opinions Through Video to Class XI Students of SMA NEGERI 10 Makassar". The results of the study show that the types of conversational speech acts used are representative or assertive speech acts, directive speech acts, expressive speech acts, and commissive speech acts. Subsequent relevant research was conducted by Khabib Sholeh (2017) who raised the title "Analysis of Speech Acts in the Short Story of Orang Luri by Aryanti as an Effort to Form National Character". The results of the study show that the types of direct speech and the use of conversation are used as representative speech acts and perlocutionary speech acts. Further relevant research was conducted by Sri Puji Astuti (2019) who raised the title "Direct and Indirect Speech of Buyers and Sellers in Semarang Traditional Markets". The results of the study show that the types of direct and indirect speech are used by sellers as satire and to lure potential buyers.

The previously disclosed studies differ from the current study with respect to their research focus related to direct and indirect speech acts. The comparison itself is available through survey reference sources and survey depth. Sources of

research data are the podcasts of Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen. A deeper study of the issue is to examine the aims of the Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen podcast speeches.

Judging from this explanation, the researcher is interested in comprehensively examining the direct and indirect speech acts in the speeches of the Podcast Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen. In addition to analyzing direct speech acts and indirect speech acts, this study will explain the meaning of the speech contained in the Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen Podcasts.

II. METHODS

Research conducted using qualitative methods. Opinion of Moleong (2005: 6) Qualitative research is research that seeks a holistic understanding of events in the form of behavior, perceptions, motivations, and behaviors that have been carried out by research subjects with descriptions in the form of words and language in the form of certain contexts. Use of various natural methods. According to Kriyantono, the purpose of this qualitative research is to collect as much data as possible to explain the phenomenon as completely as possible, showing the importance of depth and detail in the data being investigated. In other words, understanding the meaning behind the data and trying to find the truth, both wise empirical truth and logical empirical truth.

The qualitative research method is a method in which the researcher takes the lead in researching the state of natural objects (Sugishirono, 2017). The research data is in the form of excerpts of sentences originating from these utterances on the Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen Podcasts. The data collection technique was collected using the looknote technique. First, the researcher listens to the video of his podcast speech, then listens and records it simultaneously. Data analysis in this study was in the form of a qualitative approach with interactive style-based analysis also described by Miles & Huberman (1992).

(1) data reduction,

(2) data presentation, and

(3) interpretation data validation. By recording the sentences in the direct and indirect speech acts in the podcast.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research has shown that Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen's podcast speeches contain a variety of direct and indirect statements. These two types of utterances are explained using 3 sentence modes used (descriptive, interrogative and imperative).

Direct and Indirect Speech Act of Boris Bokir and Pache Justeen Podcast.

Direct Speech Act

Direct speech acts are utterances based on sentence mode which are divided into declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences. Conventionally, news sentences are used to provide information, interrogative sentences to ask something, and imperative sentences to express orders, invitations, requests, or requests.

a. News Sentence (declarative)

News sentences (declarative) are in the form of sentences that are used to inform anything and there is no reciprocal treatment from the other person.

Data 1

Boris: This is THR (Religious Holiday Allowance) from people who come here, they give it. "Here, sir, I'm going to give it to you soon, I want to give it to you, this is THR for you." That's it, he said this THR money, mah. Sincerely in a plus 26 country there is no bribery
Justeen: Counting the salary is small but you have a lot of wealth anyway, sir

Data 2

Justeen: I want to report, I have a problem. Problems at school, very serious problems
Boris: ohhhh

Data 3

Justeen: it's a problem the school is asking for donations
Boris: what donation?

Boris's speech for data 1 is in the form of direct speech with news mode. Boris's words in data 1 are interpreted as information to Justeen that the money that Boris has is money given by people in the plus 26 country, not the result of bribes. The declarative sentence motif in data 1 is in the form of a lingual marker "This is THR from people who come here, to give. "Here, sir, I'm going to give it to you soon, I want to give it to you, this is THR for you." That's it, he said this THR money, mah. Sincerely in a plus 26 country there is no bribery,"

this was conveyed by Boris so that Justeen would not mistakenly think that the money was the result of bribes, but the money was a gift.

In Justeen's speech in data 2, the news sentence mode provides information to Boris about the problems he is currently experiencing at school. Justeen's statement arose because Boris asked a question about Justeen's intentions and purpose for meeting him.

In addition, Justeen's utterances in the 3-sentence news data provided information to Boris that the problem at this school was in the form of donations. Justeen's speech also clarifies the speech in data 2 that the problem is in the form of a request for school donations.

b. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentence (interrogative) is a sentence that is used as a question about something by the listener or interlocutor, which is meant by the person listening to the sentence to give a direct answer. So, what is desired is not only attention, but answers.

Data 4
Boris: What's your name?
Justeen: johanes kepler
Boris: What are your extracurriculars?
Justeen: the practice of analyzing youth scientific activity plans

Boris's utterances marked with lingual markers "what's your name?" in data 4, namely direct speech acts in the form of interrogation motives. The utterance contains the purpose of asking something similar in the form of what is contained in the sentence. Boris' speech in Data 4 asks about Justine's identity.

c. Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentences are used by the speaker to order, invite and even beg the interlocutor. The aim is for the person who hears the sentence to give an opinion in the form of the treatment or action requested.

Data 5
Boris: Invited to miss the band, it's busy
Justin: oh yeah yeah

Data 6
Justeen: even though there is a to school, the big hall, all you have to do is bring the band to sing in front of the school

Boris: Yes, yes, in the ceremonial field, right?

On data 5 and 6 Includes direct speech in imperative mode. The imperative mode of direct speech in Boris's speech data 5 has the aim of governing and not other purposes. In Data 6, Boris also utters commanding sentences with the intention of inviting one of the well-known bands, namely miss Band.

Data in direct speech in 6 instruction sentence modes. Justeen's speech is direct speech, his speech is only an order and has no other purpose. In data 6 Justeen decided to take advantage of existing school facilities.

Indirect Speech Act
a. News Sentence (declarative)

Apart from its function of ordering something, indirect speech sentences also have the effect of ordering something indirectly.

Data 7
Boris: Later, if you're on an angkot, don't you think that in Bandung you'd like to have an angkot. If you get off the bus, you pass people, your knees meet your knees, when you pass, if you'll excuse me, it's Indonesian, if the Sundanese is so cold.
Justeen: daddy if people laugh it's dangerous

If seen from data 7, namely speech in the form of a news sentence motif, but both besides this function both to inform something and indirectly dictate something. Data set 7 is marked by Boris's words "later if you are on a public transportation, right if you are in Bandung, you like to have public transportation. If you get off the bus, you miss people, your knees meet your knees. Apart from functioning to inform the difference between Indonesian and Sundanese, Boris also intends to order Justeen to do what he has been told in public.

b. Interrogative Sentences

Apart from being able to ask something, interrogative sentences in indirect speech acts are also useful for telling speakers indirectly (Rohmadi, 2017). In addition, the question mode also functions to convey something indirectly to the other person.

Data 8
Boris: Hey boss, don't be rude, how come it's dirty when you talk about school kids, school kids

should be polite. What's his name?
Justeen: johanes kepler

The speech delivered by Boris was marked with a lingual marker "Hey boss, don't be rude, how come the schoolboy's speech is dirty, schoolboys should be polite. What's his name?" utterances using interrogative sentences. Boris' words not only helped her ask questions, but indirectly instructed Justine to be polite.

c. Imperative Sentence
Directions not only instruct the interlocutors about something or things, but also indirectly tell them about something.

Data 9
Boris: How many students does 700000 x 400 mean, you are a science student, try to calculate 700000 x 400 students equal to
Justeen : wait let me open the calculator

The instruction set mode speech from data 9 can be identified with Boris' speech. Despite this, Boris's speech was direct speech. The speech contains instructions for Justine to calculate the expected multiplication result to give a definite result.

Table. Direct and Indirect Speech Act Data

No.	Jenis tuturan	Bentuk tuturan	Tuturan	Fungsi Tuturan
1.	Direct Speect	(deklarative)	"This is THR from people who come here, when they give it. "Here, sir, I'm going to give it to you soon, I want to give it to you, this is THR for you." That's it, he said this THR money, mah. Sincerely in a plus 26 country there is no bribery. "I want to report, I have a problem. Problems at school, very serious problems" "owahhhh" "This is a problem, the school is asking for donations" "What contribution?"	Speech acts that can give something like what is included in the sentence
2.	Direct Speect	(interogative)	"What's your name?" "johanes kepler" "What are your extracurriculars?" "practice analysis of youth scientific activity plans"	Speech acts are useful for asking something that is the same as what is in one sentence
3.	Direct Speect	(imperative)	"invited miss the band, it's crowded" "oh yes yes" "Even though there is a to school, the big yard, all you have to do is bring the band to sing in front of the school" "Yes, yes, in the ceremonial field, right?"	A speech act that is used to instruct the speech partner about something, such as the thing contained in the sentence
4.	Indirect Speect	(deklarative)	"Later, if you are on a bus, if you are in Bandung, you will have a bus. If you get off the bus, you miss people, your knees meet your knees. "Father if people laugh it's dangerous"	Speech acts that function to inform As well as the ability to order someone indirectly,
5.	Indirect Speect	(interogative)	"Hey boss, don't be rude, how come it's dirty when you talk about school kids, school kids should be polite. What's his name" "jones kepler"	The speech act of asking is also used to indirectly order the speaker to do something.
6.	Indirect Speect	(imperative)	"700000 x 400 students means how many, you are a science student, try counting 700000 x 400 students equal" "wait let me open the calculator"	Speech acts that order or instruct something to speakers also have the function of informing something indirectly.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of the study show that the speech acts used between Boris and Justeen are direct speech acts and indirect speech acts. In the research results, there are more direct speech acts in news sentences (declarative) if they are distinguished from speech acts in other sentences. Direct speech acts consist of 3 declarative sentences, 2 interrogative sentences, and 3 imperative sentences. Whereas for indirect speech acts, there are two days for message sentences (declarative sentences), one day for interrogative sentences, and one day for imperative sentences (imperative sentences). Direct speech acts are used by the speaker to emphasize something he said so that the speaker can immediately understand his purpose. The sentence mode used in direct speech acts is in the form of declarative sentence motifs, namely telling a few things, interrogative sentence motives, namely asking or questioning something, and imperative sentence motives, ordering the speech partner to do something. increase. Indirect speech acts are used by speakers to inform or order more politely. Sentence motifs will be used in indirect speech acts designed as a declarative sentence mode to inform, order, or convey something to the speaker, and imperative sentence motifs order or convey something to the speaker.

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