An Analysis of Speech Act Used By Three Governors In Mata Najwa Talk Show In Episode Kita Bisa Apa: 3 Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?

Rifta Meilia[1,a], Dhanu Ario Putra [1,b], Merry Rullyanti[1,c]

Affiliation
1. Dehasen University of Bengkulu

Correspondence
a. riftameilia99@gmail.com
b. dhanryu@unived.ac.id
b. merry.sasing@unived.ac.i

Article History	**Abstract** d
1. 10 June 2022. 2. 11 June 2022. 3. 14 June 2022. 4. 23 July 2022	*Speech act is an action performed or conveyed by means of speech. The aims of this research is to analyze speech act used by three governors of Indonesia in the Mata Najwa Talk Show Episode "Kita Bisa Apa" Tiga Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?". This research has two objectives : first, to analyze speech act used by three governors of Indonesia in the Mata Najwa Talk Show Episode "Kita Bisa Apa" Tiga Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?", and to analyze the function of speech act used by three governors of Indonesia in the Mata Najwa Talk Show Episode "Kita Bisa Apa" Tiga Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?". This research employed a descriptive qualitative method. The description of the data is in the form of utterances and examined based on Austin theories of speech act. Based on the obtained result, it can be concluded that the three governors, Ganjar Pranowo, Anies Baswedan, and Ridwan Kamil applied three types of speech act (locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act). Ganjar Pranowo and Anies Baswedan mostly used locutionary act, while Ridwan Kamil used illocutionary act the most. The least used speech act by three governors was perlocutionary act. While three of them did not employ commissive and declarative function, they only used representative, directive, and expressive function of speech act.* *Keyword: Speech Act, Three Indonesian Governors, Mata Najwa, Function of Speech Act.*

How to cite this article

A. Introduction

Pragmatics has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances that what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves (Yule, 1996). Meanwhile, Leech (1983) said that pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations. In accordance to leech statement, pragmatics should also consider aspects of context such

as who people are talking to, when, where, and under what circumstances that will determine the way the say and what they want to say.

In order to gain hearer's attention, speaker need to choose the right pragmatics strategy to give an image or promoting something. Pragmatics covers several scopes as one of linguistics branches. The scopes are deixis, cooperative principles, implicature, presupposition and speech acts.

People do not only produce utterances which contain grammatical structure and words when they speak, but also perform action through those utterances. Utterances that perform an action is generally called as speech act (Yule, 1996:47). Similarly, Austin (in Tsui, 1994:4) states that speech act is an act refers to the action that is performed in making an utterance. Based on those opinions above, it can be concluded that speech act is the act performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. The functions of the speech act itself is to state the speaker's intention to the hearer. The discussion of speech act cannot be separated from the other aspects of speaking activities, such as speech situation and speech event.

This study discussed the conversational analysis of the speech act analysis of the governors of the Java region who are known as governors whose performance is good in Indonesia. In this study, researchers are interested in completing research on speech acts spoken by the three governors. There are also several previous similar studies related to the scope of speech act.

The first review is from Kasenda (2014) entitled "An Analysis of Speech Acts in Martin Luther King's "I Have A Dream" Speech. This study is trying to analyze the implied meaning contained in speech acts spoken by Martin Luther King, how speech acts can affect the listener, as well as the actions expected by Martin in his speech acts. In analyzing the data, the researcher used several procedures and techniques. This can be seen in the speech acts in Data 1 and Data 2 of this study. From this research is it the advantage in this research is that there are many meanings that can be implied to influence the perception.

The second review is from Putri et al. (2019) "An Analysis of Speech Act Used in Harry Potter and The Goblet Of Fire Movie". Researchers use the main source the data are sayings in the Harry Potter films and Goblet of Fire. This research also uses the film script as a secondary source. Data collected through observation and documentation techniques and analyzed through data stages reduction, data display, verification, and conclusion. The type of research used by the researcher in this paper descriptive qualitative. researchers collected data from speech forms produced by characters found in conversations about Harry. The technique used by researchers in this study is observation and documentation. It can be concluded that the researchers found Harry The film Potter and the Goblet of Fire there are 40 data in the form of utterances has been categorized into locus actions, illocutionary acts, acts of percolation, direct speech act, and indirect speech act. The advantage of this research is that it explains in full by using the stages of research so that the writer can explain the meaning of the meaning in the delivery

The third review is from Muttaqin (2013) which entitled "A Speech Act Analysis of Zaids Utterances in Mousthapa Akkads Movie The Message". This type of research is qualitative in data collection conducted by the writer based on the theory of speech act Searle which includes felicity conditions or conditions of fairness and kinds of speech acts, directive, commissive, and declaration. The types of speech acts that Zaid often uses in his conversations are representative. This advantage is using more representatives in the conversation.

The fourth review is from Hutagalung (2019), An Analysis of Speech Act Used by Seller at Panorama Traditional Market in Bengkulu City. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research. This researcher is see that the writer examines various kinds of everyday language that are often used by traders who sell in the panorama market. The advantage is that can know the language of everyday language that people often use in the market

The fifth review is from Tutuarima (2015) An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie. The aim of the researcher is to find out the types of speech acts used in London Has Fallen Movie. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research. This researcher is looking for types of speech acts and classifications of illocutionary acts used in London Has Fallen Movie. The advantage is being able to find out the types of speech acts and get a lot of the results of research utterances

From the five previous researches above, there are several similarities and differences there that make the researcher interested in conducting this research. For the similarities, several previous

studies analyzed by using speech act theory, making it easier for researchers to find and add theories that can support this research. Several researchers analyzed speech acts such as assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. In this study, researcher aims to do and find out more about how to use it to analyze each conversation that occurs and what components are used in researching. Data collection techniques used by previous researchers and the researchers used data collection techniques in the form of video conversations of the three governors. This research carried out repeatedly by watching downloaded videos.

On the other hand, there are some differences from the previous researchers towards this research, such as:

a. This research studies speech act of three governor in Mata Najwa Talk Show Episode "Kita Bisa Apa" Tiga Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?" From the five previous studies there are no researchers that researched the speech act of said three governors in Mata Najwa Talk Show Episode "Kita Bisa Apa" Tiga Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?" yet.

b. The object of previous research, in this case the researcher focuses on analyzing the way the three governors speak, because each governor has a different background so that it can be a reference for researchers to conduct research on the speech acts they use. In addition, governor are leaders for the community who usually speak differently in their speech acts, making it easier for researchers to retrieve data in their conversations that are not made up. This is different from the general subject of previous research, some of which also used direct conversation as research.

Based on the results of the review, researchers found research gaps regarding the research using a pragmatic approach, speech acts as topics and Mata Najwa talk show as research media. According to the five previous studies above, the researcher found a research gap that the speech acts of three governors of Java can be used as research material and speech acts as a study approach. The object of research is the governors. The reason the researcher chose the three governors as research subject is because they are the best known governors in Indonesia with the most outstanding good performance. Environmental factors can make changes in speech. Researchers are interested in analyzing their speech acts in this case, which can be seen from the way they speak. Therefore, the researcher chose "An Analysis of Speech Act Used by Three Governors in Mata Najwa Talk Show Episode "Kita Bisa Apa" Tiga Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?" as the title of her research. The reason the researcher chooses speech acts is because speech acts are expressions that contain actions as a means of communication. Researcher is interested in conducting speech act research, to find out the parts of speech acts used by the three governors.

B. Methods

1. Research Instruments

Research design is a structured plan of research to connect between problem, theory, analysis then taking a conclusion. In this research, researcher mix all of those elements based on data in subtitle. This research uses descriptive qualitative method.

3.1.1   Qualitative

Qualitative research is a process of naturalistic inquiry that seeks in-depth understanding of social phenomena within their natural setting. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions and motivations. It provides insights into problem or helps to develop idea or hypotheses for potential qualitative research.

3.1.2   Descriptive method

Descriptive method means describes the characteristics of the population or phenomenon that is being studied. This methodology focuses more on what of the research subject than why the research subject. This method refers to research questions, design of the research and data analysis that would be conducted on that topic. It is called an observational research method because none of the variables that are part of the research study are influenced in any capacity.\

2. Data Collection

The data collection technique of this study is observation and document analysis, they will be done through the following steps.

First, the writer search the videos of the Mata Najwa talk show on internet, specifically on Youtube. After the writer get the video meant to be the data source, the writer then download the video. The reason is to make it easier to access when writer don't connect to the internet.

Second, the writer transcribe data from the dialogs. As there are four person engaged in the dialog, namely Anies Baswedan, Ridwan Kamil, Ganjar Pranowo, and Najwa Shihab, the writer only transcribe the dialog from three governor as the focus determined boundary. After that, the writer separated the data based on types of speech act theory by Austin (1962).

Therefore, researcher will gather the data by watching the dialog between three governor several times. Researcher then collecting the data, in this case the data is in the form of a dialogue uttered by three governors. The data is obtained from the video titled "Kita Bisa Apa: 3 Gubernur Ditantang TikTok, Siapa Paling Jago? (Part 1) - Mata Najwa on youtube". After that, the researcher also note the timestamp of dialog uttered by three governor.

3. Data Analysis

This research will use qualitative analysis technique to analyze the data in this research. Analysis domain is the process of analyzing related software systems in domain to find their common and variable parts. It is a model of wider realizing business context for the system. Taxonomy Analysis

The data will be divided into three types of speech act; locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act. Componential Analysis

The researcher will use componential analysis to recap the result after the researcher finds the result.

C. Result

This chapter discusses two main topics, namely research findings and analysis. The data taken in this research are from speech act used by Three Governors in Mata Najwa Talk Show in Episode Kita Bisa Apa: 3 Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago? and function of speech act used by said three governors. Not all of the dialogues of them are the data of this research. The dialogues that count as the data are dialogues uttered only between three governors. The findings section presents the finding of speech act used by Three Governors in Mata Najwa Talk Show in Episode "Kita Bisa Apa: 3 Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?" and function of speech act.

4.1.1 Speech Act

The researcher found that the three governors have 102 total of dialogues uttered to each other. Ganjar Pranowo has 42 utterances, Anies Baswedan has 34 utterances, and Ridwan Kamil has 26 utterances. In some of their dialog, one governor often interupt another governor to add his opinion, and some of them shared a same dialog mostly to agree with another. Because speech act is not used in every dialogue, the researcher separated it by utterance that indicates the use of speech act. The utterances then analyzed and categorized based on speech act as defined by Austin (1962), namely locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary.

Tabel 4.1: Frequency of speech act used by three governors in Mata Najwa Talk Show

No.	Governor	Data Total	Speech Act Used			Frequency
			Locutionary	Illocutionary	Perlocutionary	
1	Ganjar Pranowo	42	22	16	5	43
2	Anies Baswedan	34	23	10	2	35
3	Ridwan Kamil	26	9	11	7	27
	Total	102	54	37	14	49
	Percentage		51,43%	35,24%	13,33%	100%

Based on the table above, there are 102 total dialogues uttered by three governors between each others using speech act. The act with the highest frequency is locutionary. The data shows that there are 54 total of utterances belong to locutionary with 51,43% from 100% data. The least used speech act are perlocutionary act with 14 total of utterances or 13,33% from the data.

4.1.1.1.   Locutionary

Yule (1996) states that locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances. This act is roughly equivalent to uttering certain utterance with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in traditional sense. (Austin, 1962). In other words, it is a basic product of meaningful utterances. Locutionary act consists of four structural forms namely declarative form, interrogative form, imperative form and exclamation form.

Researcher found that only 2 forms of locutionary act employed in three governors' utterances, they are declarative form and exclamation form. Ganjar mostly employed exclamation form of locutionary act, his utterances that categorized as locutionary act consist of 8 declarative form and 14 exclamation form. Meanwhile Anies and Ridwan often used declarative form of locutionary act. Anies' utterances of locutionary act has 15 declarative form and 8 exclamation form, while Ridwan's locutionary act utterances consist of 8 declarative form and 1 exclamation form.

This is the example of locutionary used by the three governors, Ganjar Pranowo, Anies Baswedan, and Ridwan Kamil in Mata Najwa Talk Show.

In data 1, Anies asked Ganjar how behaviour of young people in the past depends on their city. Then Ganjar answer by repeating Anies' words "tergantung kotanya". From dialog above Ganjar applied locutionary act by answering Anies' questing with statement or information.

Data 2 contains Ridwan explanation about young people in the past need to prepare at least ten of Rp. 100 coin to use payphone if they miss their beloved one. When Ridwan said it, wants to inform that in the past they use payphone instead of smartphone to call people. By uttering actual words, Ridwan employed locutionary act, specifically in the declarative form by giving information.

In data 3, Ridwan state the differences of how romantic approach occurs between young people nowadays and young people in the past. Then he explains that there is no handphone, no social media, and no direct message feature. When he says it, Ridwan's intention was to tell the same as the actual word. Thus, he employed locutionary act while giving said information.

In data 4, Anies explain about the situation in his college time in order to do romantic approach. He tells the struggle of college student who lives in a rent room and didn't have a telephone. Anies' intention was to inform the audiences about the situation in the past. By uttering his experiences in words, he employed locutionary act.

In data 5, Anies changed the topic from romance approach to college activism. He stated that when college student involved in activism, it's monotony. By saying this without any purpose except for informing the audiences, Anies employed locutionary act.

4.1.1.2. Illocutionary

The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance (Yule, 1996). Illocutionary acts have to do with the intents of speakers such as stating, questioning, promising or commanding. Below is the use of illocutionary act.

In data 6, Ganjar explain how young people's style in the past. He tells the audience what is the old fashion as he knew and how is the lifestyle at that time. When he says it, Ganjar's intention was to inform the audiences. By characterizing young people's style in the past, Ganjar employed illocutionary act.

Data 1 contains the dialog between Anies and Ganjar. Anies asked Ganjar how behaviour of young people in the past depends on their city. Then Ganjar answer by repeating Anies' words "tergantung kotanya". From dialog above we can see that Anies applied illocutionary act, because one type of illocutionary act is asking. In function of speech act, asking belong to directive function.

Data 7 contains the dialog between Ganjar and Ridwan. Ganjar asked Ridwan about his experience when he was young. Then Ridwan answer it by telling experiences when they were young, following by his claim that he is still "young" because of treatment. The dialog that occurred before was about young people's activity depends on where it happened in the past. From data above Ridwan applied illocutionary act, specifically claiming.

Data 8 is the dialog involved three governors. Ganjar and Ridwan asked Anies how about his experience in the past related to romance topic. Previously, Ridwan talked about his experience, so both Ridwan and Ganjar wanted to hear Anies' experience in college time. From dialog above we can see that Ganjar and Ridwan did illocutionary act in the form of asking as one of directive function of speech act.

In data 9, after Ganjar confirm that he spell Brompit correctly after Anies repeated it, Ridwan then says that it's just like what happened in Dilan '90 film. When Ridwan said it, his intention was to inform the audiences that Dilan '90 film use reference from young people's style in the past. By convey information about some states of affairs, Ridwan employed illocutionary act, specifically in the representative category by claiming.

4.1.1.3. Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary act is the act of producing an effect in the hearer by means of the utterance (Riemer, 2010). In perlocutionary, there is an influence affect. The speaker tries to influence the hearer to do what he/she wants to do.

In data 10 show how Ridwan use perlocutionary act in his utterance, by saying "Yang megangnya yang penting.". For the context of dialog, three governors reacted to a picture of today's student holding a message poster. Ridwan state that the important part of that picture is not the poster or message, but the one who hold it, which is a female college student. This utterance will make Anies and Ganjar react to it with agreement or adding their own opinion about that. Based on the context, perlocutionary act is happened because the speaker manages to get hearer to do something which is giving their statement or opinion about particular topic.

Data 11 show perlocutionary act by Ridwan. He tried to demonstrate how to romantically approach done by young people in the past. By doing that Ridwan amuse the audiences and relieve tension that count as perlocutionary act.

In data 8 Ganjar and Ridwan asked Anies about his experience in the past related to romance topic. Anies answered it by rhetoric question, depends if one had telephone or not. Based on the dialog, perlocutionary act is applied by Anies because he tries to get hearer to think about the answer by using rhetoric question.

Data 12 taken from timestamp in 6:28 – 6:38. Ridwan talked about the documentation of demonstration was only from journalist, but now mostly college student who involved in demonstration doing selfie to capture their own picture. After saying that line, he mimics the gesture of young people when doing selfie jokingly. Then Ganjar also imitate the young people's selfie gesture while saying the gesture looks like one "asked to be hit". Doing act to amuse people by joke counted as perlocutionary act.

In data 13 show the dialog between Anies and Ganjar. Ganjar said before that the difference between young people now and young people in the past by joke. Nowadays young people hair still black while young people in the past already turned white. Anies then asked jokingly about Ganjar's hair color style who already "left the black world". Ganjar answered the question by saying it's already painted white. Based on the context, perlocutionary act is happened because the speaker manages to get hearer to understand the joke or to amuse the hearer.

4.1.2 Function of Speech Act

The researcher found that three governors also used the function of speech act. The researcher then analyzed and categorized the utterances of three governors into representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Tabel 4.2: Frequency of function of speech act used by three governors in Mata Najwa Talk Show.

No.	Governor	Data Total	Speech Act Used					Frequency
			Representative	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative	
1	Ganjar Pranowo	42	24	10	0	7	0	41
2	Anies Baswedan	34	23	5	0	7	0	35
3	Ridwan Kamil	26	22	3	0	1	0	26
	Total	102	69	18	0	15	0	102
	Percentage		67,6%	17,6%	0	14,8%	0	100%

According to the table above, there are 102 total utterance of three governors that contains functions of speech act. Researcher found that only three functions used in their conversation from five function of speech act explained by Searle in Yule (1996). The function with highest frequency is representative. The data shows that there are 69 utterances that contained representative function, with the percentage 67,6% from 100% data. The least employed function is expressive with 14,7% data from 100% total data. Two function of speech act that did not used at all by three governors are commissive and declarative.

1. Representative

The total data of representative found by researcher is 69 data or 67,6% from 100% total data. Representative states what the speaker believes to be the case or not, including arguing, asserting, boasting, claiming, complaining, criticizing, denying, describing, informing, insisting, reporting, suggesting, swearing. This function mostly occurred when three governors shared their experience in the old days in their student ages. Researcher found that representative function mostly occurred in locutionary act utterances. Here is the explanation of representative functions that occurred in three governors' dialog.

The data 1 above are the example of employed representative function by Ganjar. He said, "Anak muda itu kalau jaman dulu, waktu saya nih, itu keren tuh kalo celananya sobek-sobek, rambutnya gondrong, biasanya agak jarang mandi. Itu dulu katanya keren.". This dialog indicates the representative function because he is describing how is the condition of young people or teenagers in the past.

Data 2 show the representative function in Ridwan line by using conclude. He said it's like what happened in Dilan '90 film. Ridwan line implies that he concluded the similarities between young people's lifestyle in the past and the setting in Dilan '90 film.

The data 3 consists of Ridwan's statement about the differences of how romantic approach occurs between young people nowadays and young people in the past, and explains the fact there is no handphone, no social media, and no direct message feature in the past to support their approach. Ridwan's statement of fact and description implies the representative function occurrence.

Same as above, Anies state the fact about the situation in his college time in order to do romantic approach in data 4. He described the struggle to approach when there is no telephone and lives in rent room. His dialog contains representative function.

Data 5 show that Anies started to talk about college activism. He beliefs that college student activism in the past is monotony, not like college student nowadays. By stating his beliefs, Anies employed representative function.

2. Directive

Examples of directive are advising, asking, begging, challenging, daring, demanding, forbidding, insisting, inviting, ordering, permitting, recommending, requesting, suggesting. The are 18 data indicated the directive function or 17,6% from 100% total data. Researcher found that three governors used directive function by indicating the use of asking stories or past between each governor.

Directive function found in data 5 when Anies asked Ganjar to confirm his involvement in activism too when he was a college student. Previous line was about the monotony of college activism in the past. This sentence identified as illocutionary act and applied directive function namely asking that has a force for ensuring.

Data 6 contains the dialog between Anies and Ganjar. Anies ask about how the behaviour of young people in the past depends on the city it belongs. In this dialog, he applied directive function by asking the question with the aim of ensuring.

Data 7 contains the dialog between Ganjar and Ridwan. Ganjar inquired about Ridwan's experience when he was young. The last conversation was on young people's activities and how they differed depending on where they occurred in the past. Asking as one of directive function are found in this dialog.

Data 8 shows a conversation between three governors. Ganjar and Ridwan questioned Anies about his previous romance-related experiences. Ridwan had previously discussed his experience, and both Ridwan and Ganjar were interested in hearing about Anies' college experience. We can observe that Ganjar and Ridwan used directive function in the form of asking in the dialog above.

Data 9 is the dialog between Ganjar and Ridwan. Ridwan previously claimed that young people today and young people in the past share the same love for Indonesia. Then Ganjar declared that there is a difference jokingly. Ridwan used the directive function in this conversation, specifically asking.

3.   Commissive

Commissive means he or she will commit some future action. Basically, it expresses what the speaker intends to do. The acts are committing, guaranteeing, planning, offering, promising, refusing, threatening, volunteering, vowing, etc. Researcher have not found the commissive function applied between three governors in the video.

4.   Expressive

In using expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). The examples are apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, forgiving, boasting, expressing joy, blaming, welcoming, praising. Researcher found that there are utterances that contains expressive.

In data 7, Ganjar asked Ridwan about his experience when he was young. Ridwan then describe that when he was young, following by a statement that implied he is still young looking because of treatment. Anies and Ganjar responds to that by the utterance of a sound similar to clearing the throat to express their doubt jokingly. By doing that, they applied expressive function.

Data 11 show Ganjar and Anies using expressive function of speech act. They express their joy by laughing. Previously, Ridwan tried to demonstrate how to romantically approach done by young people in the past to amuse the audiences and relieve tension.

Data 12 taken from timestamp in 6:28 – 6:38. Ridwan talked about the documentation of demonstration was only from journalist, but now mostly college student who involved in demonstration doing selfie to capture their own picture. Ridwan mimics the gesture of young people when doing selfie jokingly after that. His gesture action makes Anies laugh, that count as expressive function.

Data 14 happened when three governors looking at the collection of old pictures about young people at that time. In Ganjar's utterance, "Sorry, sorry, Ini Jogja, yang ini Jogja, yang Bandung tadi.", he apologized because he mistakes the picture. After the monitor zoom in Anies' picture when he was young, Ganjar uttered "Wooo!" to express his admiration. From data 14 researcher found that Ganjar used expressive function.

Three governors dialog found in Data 15. They talked about the style of young people in the past. Ganjar said that his style more like the one who had longish hair. Ridwan then jokingly pointed out Anies's style when he was young looks like job seekers. Anies and Ganjar laughing after hearing that statement. Expressive function was applied by them to express their joy.

5.   Declarative

In order to perform a declaration correctly, the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context. Even though three of them are governor, researcher did not found indication of declarative function used in their speech in the video. This is because their conversations about how the differences between young people in the past and nowadays are in casual ways, not in formal speaking. So, the declarative function is not necessary in this context.

D. Discussion

Based on the findings of speech act used by Three Governors in Mata Najwa Talk Show in Episode "Kita Bisa Apa: 3 Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?" and function of speech act used by three governors, the researcher analysis that the three governors applied three kind of speech act. The findings supported by speech act theory stated by Austin (1987) that speech act consists of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. The minimal of speech act used is perlocutionary and the maximal is locutionary. While the minimal function of speech act is declarative and the maximal function is representative.

Researcher found that in this research, the ratio of speech act type used by three governors are similar between two governors. Said governors was Ganjar Pranowo and Anies Baswedan. Each of them mostly used locutionary speech act, followed by illocutionary speech act, and the least used

speech act is perlocutionary act. Meanwhile, Ridwan Kamil mostly used illocutionary speech act, followed by locutionary speech act, and perlocutionary act is the least used by him.

The use of locutionary act happened when three governors talk about their story when they were young or the story of young people in the past. Illocutionary act found when they ask each other about a specific topic related to nostalgic talk, characterizing and claiming some state of information, and perlocutionary act found when they want another governor to respond to their statement, or when there is humor uttered by governor.

Besides that, researcher also discover that there are functions of speech act occurred in the dialog between three governors in Mata Najwa Talk Show in episode "Kita Bisa Apa: 3 Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?". There are five functions of speech act described by Yule (1996), namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. But only three functions that researcher found in the conversations. There are representative, directive, and expressive.

Ganjar has 24 representative line, 10 directive, and 7 expressive utterances. Then Anies' utterances contain 23 representative, 5 directive, and 7 data of expressive. Meanwhile Ridwan has 22 representative, 3 directive, and 1 expressive dialog.

Researcher has concluded in this research that speech act was used by three governors in Mata Najwa Talk Show in Episode "Kita Bisa Apa: 3 Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?". The use of speech act meant to perform action in those utterances. as stated by Yule (2000), "in expressing their mind, people do not only produce utterance containing words and grammatical structure, but also perform action in those utterances. When a person is uttering something, at the same time, he is also performing acts."

The most used speech act is locutionary act. Researcher found that it was often used to said the words as it is, to explain or describing something. It can be seen by how three governors explain about the lifestyle of young people in their past counted as locutionary speech act.

In addition, speech act can be classified into five functions according to statement by Yule (1996). Researcher only found three functions from the data. Representative function occurred when governors explain or states about their past as a young people and how the differences compared to nowadays young people. Directive found when they asking something. The last is expressive function that can be found when governors express their joy with laughter.

Researcher also found that there are some differences between three governors based on their dialogs, even though two of them share the same ratio of speech act type used. Ganjar mostly answer another governors' statement with phrase. Sometime he also interrupts to add the information, to confirm statement, or just to spontaneously express his opinion. While in Anies dialog researcher found that he also tries to interrupt to express his opinion or view about the topic. In the video, Anies did stutter a bit at first when he started to talk in few of his dialog. Finally, researcher found that Ridwan has the least dialog total between three governors. Based on his dialog, he only did one expressive function of speech act. Researcher discovered that Ridwan did not laugh, unlike the other govenors. He mostly the one who delivered the joke as perlocutionary act to amuse audiences.

Thus, based on the findings and explanation above, out of three governors, two governors, Ganjar and Anies, mostly used locutionary speech act while the other governor, Ridwan, mostly used illocutionary act. For the function of speech act, three governors primarily used representative function of speech act. The theory above as the evidence in analyzed the kind of speech act and the function of speech act in this thesis because all of the theory are applied.

E. Conclusion

Based on the findings and analysis, the results of research can be concluded that the speech act types used by the three Governors in Mata Najwa Talk Show episode "Kita Bisa Apa' : Tiga Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling Jago?" are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The most type of speech act applied by three governors are similar between two governors. Ganjar Pranowo and Anies Baswedan mostly used locutionary speech act, while Ridwan Kamil primarily used illocutionary speech act. The least used speech act by three governors was perlocutionary act.

Therefore, for the the functions of the speech act used by the three Governors of Indonesia in the Mata Najwa Talk Show episode "Kita Bisa Apa : Tiga Gubernur Ditantang Tiktok, Siapa Paling

Jago?" are representative, directive, and expressive function. The commissive and declarative function are not found in the dialog between three governors. Based on the research finding, it can be concluded that representative is the function that mostly applied by three governors in their speech.

F. References

Austin, J. L. (1962). How to Do Things with Words. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Bach, K. and R.M. Harnish. (1979). Lingustics Communication and Speeh Acts, Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press.

Cutting, J. (2002). Pragmatics and Discourse. London: Routledge.

Huang, Y. (2007). Pragmatics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hutagalung, E. F. (2019). An Analysis of Speech Act Used by Seller at Panorama Traditional Market in Bengkulu City. Unived Bengkulu

Kasenda. (2014). An Analysis of Speech Acts In Martin Luther King's "I Have A Dream" Speech. Surabaya: Surabaya State University.

Muttaqin, A. (2013). A Speech Act Analysis of Zaids Utterances in Mousthapa Akkads Movie The Messege. Yogyakarta: Uin Sunan Kalijaga.

Najwa Shihab. (2020, February 19). Kita Bisa Apa: 3 Gubernur Ditantang TikTok, Siapa Paling Jago? (Part 1) | Mata Najwa. [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f6Lu1qFw5ek

Putri I.A.P.A.D.P., Ramendra D.P., Swandana I W. (2019). An Analysis of Speech Act Used in Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire Movie. International Jurnal of Language and Literature, 3(2). http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/ijll.v3i2.20845

Shihab, N. (n.d.). Videos [YouTube channel]. YouTube. Retrieved August 30, 2021, from https://www.youtube.com/c/NajwaShihab/videos

Tutuarima, Z. (2015). An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie. Universitas Muara Kudus, Indonesia

Yule, G. (1996). Pragmatics. New York: Oxford University Press.