Ilocutionary Speech Acts Analysis of Conversation Between Boy William and Choi Siwon on Bw's Youtube Channel

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Abstract

In a conversation, usually, everyone does not just utter a word or sentence but also produces expressions that support that utterance. In his theory, George Yule (1996) says that utterances that produce actions are called speech acts. A qualitative descriptive technique was used to examine the research data. This study was targeted to analyze the types of ilocutionary acts found in the talk show between Boy William and Choi Si-won. This study investigated five types of ilocutionary acts: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Keywords: Utterance, Speech Act, ilocution

Abstrak

Dalam suatu percakapan, biasanya setiap orang tidak sekedar mengucapkan sebuah kata atau kalimat saja tetapi juga menghasilkan ungkapan-ungkapan yang mendukung ucapan tersebut. Dalam teorinya, George Yule (1996) mengatakan bahwa ujaran yang menghasilkan tindakan disebut tindak tutur. Teknik deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk mengkaji data penelitian. Penelitian ini ditargetkan untuk menganalisis jenis tindak ilokusi yang terdapat dalam talkshow antara Boy William dan Choi Si-won. Penelitian ini menyelidiki lima jenis tindak ilokusi: asertif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif..

Kata kunci: Ujaran, Tindak Tutur, Ilokusi

INTRODUCTION

As social beings, everyone cannot live alone. Everyone needs someone else. If everyone needs other people in his life, of course, it will produce communication every day. In communicating, of course, everyone uses language. Language is critical in terms of communication because language is used to convey everything we want, such as information, ideas, wishes, or whatever we want to convey. In a conversation, usually, everyone does not just utter a word or sentence but also produces expressions that support that utterance. In his theory, George Yule (1996) says that utterances that produce actions are called speech acts. Austin (1955) states that People don't always use their words to describe things when they speak. Instead, individuals actively take action by making utterances. Speech acts include asking questions or making statements, issuing orders or orders, refusing, praising, or apologizing, and so on.

Many people have researched Ilocutionary acts. This shows that this topic is very interesting for learning objects. One of those who researched this topic was Dilla Ramayanti

and Leni Marlina (2018), entitled *"The Analysis of Types of Ilocutionary Acts in "Tangled" Movie"* in their analysis, they found that there were four types of ilocutionary acts in the film, namely representative, commissive, directive, and expressive. The researcher found 14 sentences, or about 7.0%, classified as commissive. The conclusion that can be drawn from the data above is that the directive is used the most by the characters in the film.

Another researcher who will be discussed is Wulan Angelia Sembiring and Ambalegin's research (2019) entitled "Ilocutionary Acts on Aladdin Movie 2019". The result found in this study is that the researchers found a particular type of ilocution using 30 data sets, which shows the nature and function of the ilocutionary itself. Many utterances can be identified by looking at the Aladdin film script, including assertive, directive, declarative, commissive, and expressive.

METHOD

A qualitative descriptive technique was used to examine the research data. This study was targeted to analyze the types of ilocutionary acts found in the talk show between Boy William and Choi Si-won. In this study, the data used in the talk show is a dialogue between Boy William and Choi Si-won. The data comes from a video from the BW's YouTube account entitled "Exclusive: Siwon Aslinya Ternayata Begini! Boy William Kagum! ". The types of ilocutionary acts have been classified according to the theory of Searle (1969).

The research data were analyzed using several steps. First, identify the data that has been transcribed. Identification is done by looking back at the data that has been transcribed before moving on to the next step. Then, choose sentences included in the ilocutionary type in the talk show. After that, the data will be analyzed on the kinds of ilocutionary. The writer determines the ilocutionary that is usually used in the talk show between Boy William and Choi Si-won.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data from this study are all utterances containing ilocutionary acts contained in the talk show between Boy William and Choi Si-won. The data is focused on the types of ilocutionary acts. The author must read and analyze Boy William and Choi Si-won conversation. Of the total utterances, there are ten utterances categorized as expressive, six utterances categorized as assertive, seven utterances categorized as a directive, three utterances categorized as commissive, and 0 utterances categorized as declarative.

No.	The types of ilocutionary acts	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Expressive	10	38,46%
2.	Assertive	6	23,08%
3.	Directive	7	26,92%
4.	Commisive	3	11,54%
Total		26	100%

1. Expressive

These excerpts below are the analysis of expressive, just includes in asserting, informing, prohibiting and claiming to congratulate, thanking, regretting, apologizing, welcoming, and thanking;

1. Thanking

In this talk show, the writer has found several utterances having the act of thanking. The analysis of thanking utterances is explained below:

Data 1
Boy : I'm so happy I'm meeting my brother
Si-won : **thank you** for your time man
Data 2
Boy : do you know everybody in Indonesia they keep saying that I look like you?
Si-won : no no I heard too because many people you know other people said you know we look like each other and then now I feel like he's more handsome and the moral trick than me so
Boy : oh well **thank you** I know
Data 3
Boy : I'll support my big brother
Si-won : okay **thank you**
Data 4
Boy : a brother yes brother you're my big brother hyung
Si-Won : oh **thank you thank you**
Data 5
Boy : so anyway **thank you** big brother for coming by talking to me
Si-Won : thank you for your time Boy, first of all I can say he has a Really Brave heart and a good heart don't attention to other people what they said just you know just walk me in your way and just prepare not compare and don't give up and God is with you just don't just listen to other people's you know bad side things
Boy : yeah **thank you** bro
Data 6
Si-Won : so if you're not just you know just said you know what I felt this moment
Boy : well **thank you** bro
Si-Won : no
Boy : **thank you**
Data 7:
Boy : **Thank you** for your time please hang out with me more
Siwon : yeah sure sure all right sure please

1. Welcoming

In this talk show, the writer has found several utterances having the act of welcoming. The analysis of welcoming utterances is explained below:

Data 1
Boy : **I'm so happy I'm meeting my brother**
Si-won : thank you for your time man

1. Assertive

These excerpts below are the analysis of assertive, just includes in stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and claiming;

a. Suggesting

In this talk show, the writer has found several utterances having the act of suggesting. The analysis of suggesting utterances is explained below:

Data 1

Boy : I became the mie sedap Ambassador before another brand and then   everybody was comparing again and then that's why I was like I really have to meet   this guy

Si-Won: oh really yeah maybe **I can suggest** you know maybe we do it together maybe in Indonesia makes us press conference or something a fan meeting maybe something yeah **I will suggest.**

Data 2

Boy : does money bring happiness to you?

Si-Won : money? money is important but not everything and so that's why **I always said to people** it's a strength and honor

Data 3

Si-Won : thank you for your time Boy, first of all I can say he has a Really Brave heart and a good heart don't attention to other people what they said just you know just walk me in your way and just **prepare not compare and don't give up and God is with you just don't just listen to other people's you know bad side things**

Boy : yeah thank you bro

b. Claiming

In this talk show, the writer has found several utterances having the act of claiming. The analysis of claiming utterances is explained below:

Data 1

Si-Won : **I'm nothing I'm nothing** I always you know appreciate you know for his graces

Boy : Graces?

Si-Won : Graces to me

Boy : yeah

Si-Won : because **I'm nothing** I always said to people **I'm nothing**.

c. Stating

In this talk show, the writer has found several utterances having the act of stating. The analysis of stating utterances is explained below:

Data 1

Boy : what does he say about me

Si-Won : **he said you are very smart**

Boy : Okay

Si-Won : And then very **unique person** in Indonesian Market and then very **talented** and who has a passion and then **he said you're rich.**

2. Directive

These excerpts below are the analysis of directive , just includes in ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending.

a. Requesting

In this talk show, the writer have found several utterances having the act of requesting. The analysis of requesting utterances is explained below:

Data 1

Si-Won : oh really then you know if I if I if you okay **I would really want to invite you**

Boy : **you want me to come?**

Si-Won : yeah sure

Data 2

Si-Won : uh kind of because I trust you and I introduce you know it's our people   and then we just you know meeting together and then we decided he's a really good person who has a good talented and very passionate good connection

Boy : yeah I'm a good person too **do you want to invest in me?**

Data 2

Si-Won : so maybe 20 years later I don't know for sure but maybe I would like to say and keep fighting

Boy : yeah, every single day I feel like this is the last day

Boy : right, **I just want to be I'm not only number one. just just only me.**

b. Recommending

In this talk show, the writer has found several utterances having the act of recommending. The analysis of recommending utterances is explained below:

Data 1

Boy : yeah if you could be like a normal person sometimes I think about this too   you know if one day you could be a normal person you're just you and you can do anything you want to do with it no pressure no expectations

Si-Won : Okay that sounds very interesting that sounds very interesting **maybe I can go out with you and Jayden in club in Jakarta**

3. Commisive

These excerpts below are the analysis of commisive , just includes in promising, vowing, and offering.

a. Promising

In this talk show, the writer has found several utterances having the act of promising. The analysis of promising utterances is explained below:

Data 1

Boy : you want me to come?

Si-Won : yeah sure

Boy : I'll support my big brother

Si-Won : okay thank you

Boy : **I'll be there**

Data 2

Boy : what's your vision?

Si-Won : that's that's really good move I think let me introduce you know my the site first because I I divide it into four categories

Boy : okay

Si-Won : so first one is a super junior tour maybe we **we will do**

Data 3

Si-Won : I don't know I don't know but still we are going on we are keep going

Boy : yeah

Si-Won : second one is like my acting Part so I um **I will win two TV shows at the same time now**.

CONCLUSION

The ilocutionary act is a powerful tool for expressing one's intention meaningfully. Using an ilocutionary act can help create a more meaningful connection between two people and lead to better understanding. In concluding the research on the talk show between Boy

William and Choi Si-Won, the writer found 26 data containing ilocutionary acts used by Boy William and Choi Si-won. This study investigated five types of ilocutionary acts: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The writer of this study expects that it will be helpful to people who may do similar studies on ilocutionary acts in the future. The writer is aware that there are still several limitations to this research analysis of the various ilocutionary acts. Still, the writer hopes it will provide a solid foundation for future researchers studying speech acts, particularly ilocutionary acts in this case.

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