



ANALYSIS OF FIERSA BESARI SPEECH ACT ON YOUTUBE PLAYLIST “EPISODE SEBUAH JURNAL” PRAGMATIC STUDY

ANALISIS TINDAK TUTUR FIERSA BESARI PADA PLAYLIST YOUTUBE “EPISODE SEBUAH JURNAL” KAJIAN PRAGMATIK

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze and describe the form of illocutionary speech used by Fiersa Besari in the social media Youtube. This study uses a descriptive method to achieve research objectives following the problem under study. This research with a qualitative approach uses the descriptive method. The data source used is the video in the “Episode Sebuah Jurnal” playlist on the Fiersa Besari Youtube social media. This research data are fragments of words or sentences included in the illocutionary speech act. Based on the results, the analysis of Fiersa Besari’s illocutionary speech acts in the “Episode Sebuah Jurnal” playlist on Youtube social media serves to make the result illocutionary speech acts found in the video even better. The use of illocutionary speech acts in Fiersa Besari’s video in the “Episode of a Journal” playlist found four types of speech acts: assertive speech acts, directive speech acts, expressive speech acts, and commissive speech acts. The most common speech acts, while the least found, were commissive speech acts.

Keywords: Analysis, Talking Actions, Illocutionary, Episode of a Journal.

INTRODUCTION

Tarigan (2009: 30) says pragmatics is a study of the relationship of signs with interpreters. It brings an approach to studying the meaning and truth of a language based on practical and material reality. Pragmatics studies the relationship between linguistic forms and the wearer of that linguistic form. This

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pragmatic theory was first introduced by a philosopher named Charles Morris. The use of language in pragmatic studies is delivered in a speech called speech.

The form of speech can be seen in "Episode a Journal" delivered by Fiersa Besari on Youtube social media. Based on the context, Fiersa Besari speaks indirectly and asks his speech partners, namely the audience and followers, to take actions following what he wants to convey in each video on his youtube. This is related to the act of Illocution speech that intends for the audience and its followers to do something that is conveyed. The use of the behavior of Illocution speech and the meaning of speech used by Fiersa Besari in conveying his information influenced the ongoing vlog Fiersa Besari about climbing in his Youtube social media until now. According to Wijana (1996: 18) Illocution is a speech that serves to say or inform something, besides that it can also be used to do something. While Yule (1996: 83) stated that speech is a basic act of speech or produces a meaningful linguistic expression.

The language chosen or used by Fiersa when conveying information about this climb is interesting. The bearing of Fiersa in the language itself is also interesting, which makes Fiersa much liked by his fans. And in each video, Fiersa conveys his information accompanied by humor, which becomes a very inherent characteristic of Fiersa Besari. In conveying his information, Fiersa Besari gave the impression of humor and slightly used the region's language where he was doing the climb. In addition, Fiersa Besari conveys his information straightforwardly and accompanied by information related to when we climb. At the time of speaking, especially in social media, YouTube Fiersa Besari aims to convey a message to his speech partner, but he must also be able to build social relationships with his speech partners, even if it is only through social media.

Based on the above problem, researchers are interested in analyzing the use of fiersa besari behavior in the playlist "Episodes of a Journal" on youtube social media. From the above problem, researchers will examine the analysis of speech actions in the pragmatic field with the title "analysis of fiersa besari Illocution speech in the playlist "Episodes of a Journal" on Youtube social media". Based on the above problems, this study aims to describe and analyze the form of Illocution speech and the meaning of speech used by Fiersa Besari on youtube social media. The benefit of this research is to increase knowledge to the public about the behavior of Illocution speech and as a reference material theory about similar research in the future.

Tarigan (2009:30) pragmatics is a study of the relationship of signs with interpreters. It brings an approach to studying the meaning and truth of a language based on practical and material reality. Pragmatics studies the relationship between linguistic forms and the wearer of that linguistic form.



Meanwhile, according to Agustina (1995: 14) pragmatics is a study of the relationship between language and context that is the basis for a note or report on language understanding. In other words, a study of the ability of language users to connect and correctly contrast sentences and contexts. According to Yule (1996:83-84), explaining speech is an action displayed by producing a speech that contains three interconnected actions. The first act of speech, which is the actual act of speech or produces a meaningful linguistic expression, the second act of ilocution speech, displayed through communicative emphasis of speech, one might say to make a story. The third act of speech is perlocution speech, depending on the circumstances of speech, assuming that the listener will recognize the consequences that will be caused.

According to Searle (in Tarigan 2009: 42-44) made the basic classification of speech that forms the act of speech ilocution into five types, namely, assertive speech, directive speech, expressive speech, commissioning speech, and declarative speech. While the meaning of speech according to Keraf (1984: 28), the meaning of speech states that in general, the meaning is distinguished based on nature divided into denotative and connotative meanings. Tarigan (2009: 52) Denotative meaning is the dictionary boundary or main definition of a word, as opposed to its connotations or meanings that have something to do with it. While Tarigan (2009: 52) connotative meaning is impressions or associations that are usually emotional and are grown by a word and the limitations of the dictionary or its primary definition. Everything related to speech, whether its meaning, purpose, or information, depends very much on the context behind the speech event. According to Del Hymes (in Chaer and Agustina, 2010:48-49), a speech event must meet eight components shortened to SPEAKING.

In today's digital era, not a few communities are initiated from communication through cyberspace, even solidarity action movements, etc. Today, there are many that start from cyberspace or social media, one of which is from youtube media. Hendro, et al (2019:95) Youtube itself is a social media provider of all information in the form of video impressions, which means Youtube is a new media in the form of audio-visual that has the slogan "Broadcast Yourself". Youtube is now the main target of audiences to get information.

METHOD

This type of research is qualitative research using descriptive methods. Because the research I studied intensively only examined the speech of Fiersa Besari in "Episodes of a Journal" on Social Media Youtube. According to Moleong (2010: 6), qualitative research produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantitative means. According to Nugrahani (2014: 4)



qualitative research is one of the research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of writing and speech of a person who is observed. While the research method used in this study is descriptive. Moleong (2010:11) Descriptive methods are data in the form of words, images, and not numbers. While according to Nugrahani (2014: 96) on descriptive research methods, researchers emphasize notes with descriptive sentences that are detailed complete and describe the actual situation to support the presentation of data.

According to Ratna (2010:47) data sources are materials used in a study. The data source is the subject from which the data is obtained, i.e. from Youtube videos. The data in this study is in the form of words or sentences contained in videos on Fiersa Besari Youtube Social Media. The data source in this study is a video contained on Fiersa Besari's Youtube social media, which amounted to 50 videos. The instrument in this study is the researcher himself as a research actor. According to Moleong (2010: 168) research instruments are data collection tools. This instrument aims to help researchers collect data to be more systematic and easy. This research instrument is the researcher himself assisted by a data inventory format that is immediately continued by classification.

Data collection techniques in this study use listening methods and recording techniques. Mahsun (2005:90) the listening method is a method that is done by listening to the use of language. The term listening here is related to the use of language orally and the use in writing. The first step is to listen to the use of language in "Episodes of a Journal" on Social Media Youtube. Second, using the recording technique, the first step is the words included in the act of speech Illocution marked first. Third, after everything is marked, the words that include the diction are recorded and grouped. Fourth, conclusions are made about the study results after everything is done.

According to Saleh (2017: 82), data analysis techniques systematically search and compile data obtained so that it can be understood easily and, of course, informed to others. Data analysis techniques are carried out in the following ways. First, describe data from the form of use of speech actions by Fiersa Besari in "Episodes of a Journal" with a markup reading technique. Second, analyze data related to the speech act of ilocution by Fiersa Besari in "Episode a Journal" with the technique of agih, namely the change technique. Third, the data related to the speech of Illocution by Fiersa Besari in "Episodes of a Journal" with pragmatic techniques.

The data-absorbing technique used to test the correctness of the data in this study is the Triangulation technique. According to Moleong (2010: 330), the triangulation technique checks the validity of data that utilizes knowledgeable people in the field to be studied so that the truth follows the data obtained. In this



study, the triangulation technique used is the triangulation of investigators. Triangulation technique in the form of investigators is a technique of absorbing data by utilizing researchers or observers to recheck the degree of data trust.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Assertive Illocution Speech Act

Assertive speech in this Illocution speaker is bound to the truth he expresses. This assertive behavior is found in the video, which can be seen in the following excerpt.

Data 01

....Dan karya yang kami pilih, bentuknya adalah musik dan puisi. Kenapa musik dan puisi? Karena, **Wira Nagara selain seorang standup comedian juga seorang penulis**, dan tulisannya jauh berbeda dengan kehidupan dia di dunia stand up comedian. Di dunia tulisan, dia sangat melankolis. Puitis banget....

Based on the data above, the situation that occurs at the time of speech occurs, namely during the day. The participant in the above speech is Fiersa Besari, a speaker. The purpose of the speech conveyed by the speaker is to state that Wira Nagara, in addition to being a standup comedian, is also a writer. The form of speech conveyed by Fiersa Besari states that Wira Nagara is a standup comedian and a writer. The way of speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is with pleasure. And the speech act used by Fiersa Besari is an oral track. At the same time, the norm in speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is to speak casually. Genres in its delivery are in the form of narrative. The above type of speech is included in the type of assertive speech. Fiersa Besari stated that Wira Nagara and a standup comedian are also writers in the speech. Fiersa Besari delivered the above speech to inform the listeners on his Youtube. In this analysis using technique of change, and the cooking in the speech above is in the word "other", where the word "other" is a message in this speech, and if this processing is replaced, then the meaning in the speech will also not change its meaning.

Wira Nagara tidak hanya seorang standup comedian juga seorang penulis.

Based on data 01 above, an assertive speech act characterized by the word "other" states that Wira Nagara and a standup comedian are also writers. And the meaning of speech contained in the speech above is the

denotative meaning, which has the meaning that Fiersa Besari stated the truth, namely Fiersa Besari stated that Wira Nagara, in addition to a standup comedian, is also a writer.

Data 09

....Suar Aksara adalah proyek yang saya gagas bersama dua sahabat saya yaitu Wira Nagara dia seorang standup comedian, satu lagi Panji Wasis seorang petualang yang saya kenal waktu saya ke Gunung Ciremai....

Based on the data above, the situation that occurs at the time of speech occurs, namely during the day. The participant in the above speech is Fiersa Besari as, a speaker. The purpose in the speech delivered by Fiersa Besari is to explain that the voice of script is a travel project initiated by Fiersa Besari and two friends. The form of speech conveyed by Fiersa Besari is a speech explained. The way of speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is relaxed. And the path of speech used is the oral path. At the same time, the norm in speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is by speaking smoothly and casually. Genres in its delivery is in the form of narrative. The above type of speech is included in the type of assertive speech explained because in the speech above Fiersa Besari explained that the script beacon is a travel project initiated by Fiersa Besari and two friends. Fiersa Besari delivered the above speech to explain and inform the listeners on his Youtube. In this analysis using technique of substitution in the speech above, namely in the word "is" where the word "is" this is the meaning of the speech above, and if this processing is changed, the meaning in the speech will not change the meaning.

a) Suar Aksara merupakan kegiatan yang saya gagas bersama dua sahabat saya.

The data 09 above included in the type of assertive speech act explained marked with the word "is" explains that The Aksara Beacon is a project initiated by Fiersa Besari and two friends. And the meaning of speech contained in the speech above is the denotative meaning, which has the meaning that Fiersa Besari explained the truth, namely Suar Aksara, a project initiated by three people, namely Fiersa Besari, Wira Nagara, and Panji Wasis.



Directive Illocution Speech Act

The act of directive speech in this speech is used to produce an effect in the form of actions carried out by the listener. This directive's behavior is found in the video, as seen in the following excerpt.

Data 07

Fiersa Besari : Menurut bapak gimana, kalau kita lihat di Gunung Papandayan dan gunung lainnya, banyak anak-anak muda yang mendaki tidak **memakai** perlengkapan.

Based on the data above, the situation at the time of speech occurred during the day on Mount Papandayan. The participant in the above speech is Fiersa Besari as, a speaker. The purpose of the speech delivered by Fiersa Besari was to ask Zawin about his opinion of young people who climbed not wearing equipment. The form of speech conveyed by Fiersa Besari is a form of questioning speech. The manner of speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is serious and brief. And the path of speech used is the oral path. While the norm in speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is to speak smoothly and seriously. Genres in its delivery is in the form of dialogue. The above type of speech is included in the type of directive speech, because in the speech Fiersa Besari asked Zawin about his opinion about young people who climb mountains not wearing equipment. Fiersa Besari delivered the above speech to ask and inform zawin's opinion on his questions and to the listeners on his Youtube. This analysis uses a substitution technique in the speech above, namely in the word "use" where the word "use" is the meaning of this speech, and if this message is changed, then the above speech will also not change the meaning.

Fiersa Besari : Kalau kita lihat nih di Gunung Papandayan atau gunung lainnya, banyak anak-anak muda yang mendaki tidak **mengenakan** perlengkapan

Based on the data 07 above, the type of speech of the asking directive marked with the word "wear" asks Zawin about his opinion that seeing young people while climbing is not wearing equipment. And the meaning of speech contained in the speech above is the denotative meaning, which means that Fiersa Besari asked the truth what Zawin wanted to ask.

Data 20

....senangnya saya **diperbolehkan** untuk membawa satu orang lagi dari Bandung....

Based on the data above, the situation that occurs at the time of speech occurs, namely during the day. The participant in the above speech is Fiersa Besari as, a speaker. The purpose of speech conveyed by the speaker is the speech allows because Fiersa Besari is allowed to bring one more friend from Bandung. The form of speech conveyed by Fiersa Besari is a form of speech allowing. The way of speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is with pleasure. The speech path used by Fiersa Besari is the oral path. While the norm in speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is by speaking smoothly. Genres in its delivery is in the form of narrative. The above type of speech is included in the type of directive speech, because in the speech allows Fiersa Besari to bring one more friend from Bandung. Fiersa Besari delivered the above speech to inform listeners on his Youtube social media. This analysis uses technique substitution speech above, namely in the word "allowed" where the word "allowed" is the meaning of the speech. And if this is replaced, then the meaning in the speech will not change its meaning.

senangnya saya **diizinkan** untuk membawa satu orang lagi dari Bandung

Based on the data 20 above included in the act of speech directive allows marked with the word "allowed," which is the word to allow something. And the meaning of speech contained in the speech above is the denotative meaning, which has the meaning that Fiersa Besari stated the truth if he was allowed to bring one more friend from Bandung to climb mount Tambora.

Expressive Lobular Speech

This expressive speech act has a function to express or express the psychological attitude of the speaker towards the implied circumstances. The use of this expressive speech act is found in the video, which can be seen in the following excerpt.

Data 31

....banyak tempat di Indonesia itu **problematikanya** itu selalu sama yaitu sampah. Jadi, ya saya sedih sekalilah melihat tempat indah dengan sampah yang berserakan....

Based on the data above, the situation that occurred at the time of speech occurred during the day on Liang Kareta Island. The participant in the above speech is Fiersa Besari as, a speaker. The purpose in a speech delivered by speakers is to express sadness because the problems in Indonesian tourist attractions are always garbage-strewn. The form of a speech delivered by Fiersa Besari is to express sadness. The way of speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is by speaking sadly. And the path of speech used is the oral path. While Fiersa Besari conveys the norm in a speech by speaking fluently. Genres in its delivery is in the form of narrative. The type of speech above is included in the type of expressive speech because in the speech Fiersa Besari expressed his sadness because seeing tourist attractions in Indonesia, the problem is always garbage. This analysis uses the technique substitution, and the meaning in the speech above is in the word "problematika" where this word is the meaning in this speech. And if this is replaced, then the meaning in this speech will not change its meaning.

banyak tempat di Indonesia itu persoalannya itu selalu sama yaitu sampah

Based on 31 data included in the expressive speech act expressed, sadness was marked by the word "problematika" which expresses sadness because the problem is always garbage in Indonesian tourist attractions. And the meaning of speech contained in the speech above is the meaning of denotative, which has the meaning that Fiersa Besari stated the real thing that expresses his sadness towards tourist attractions in Indonesia the problem is always the same, namely garbage strewn about.

Data 30

....dia ngerasa dia sering mendaki terus dia gak butuh masker, yang ada dipikiran saya adalah "kamu gimana nanti kalau kenapa-kenapa, nanti kalau sampai pingsan, siapa yang bakal gotong?....

Based on the data above, the situation that occurs at the time of speech occurs in the morning. The participant in the above speech is Fiersa Besari as a speaker. The purpose in the speech delivered by the speaker is to blame because Panji did not participate in renting a mask and blaming Panji if until he fainted how. The form of speech conveyed by Fiersa Besari is a form of blame speech. The way of speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is serious. And the speech path used by Fiersa Besari is oral. While the norm in speech conveyed by Fiersa is to speak smoothly. Genres in its delivery is in the form of

dialogue. The speech above is included in the type of expressive speech blaming. In the speech above, Fiersa Besari blames Panji, who did not rent a mask, and blames him until Panji faints how. This analysis uses a technique of replacement, and the meaning in the above speech is in the word "will" where this word is a blessing in the speech above. And if this is replaced, then the meaning in this speech will not change its meaning.

kamu gimana nanti kalau kenapa-kenapa, nanti kalau sampai pingsan, siapa yang **akan** gotong?

Based on 30 data included in the expressive act of blaming the word "will" which blames Panji because Panji did not participate in renting a mask and blamed him if he fainted later how and who will carry it. And the meaning of speech contained in the speech above is the denotative meaning, which has the meaning that Fiersa Besari stated the real thing that is blaming Panji if he fainted due to his own negligence that did not rent a mask.

Act of Commission Illocution

The act of the commission on this illocution of speakers is bound to an action to come. The use of this commission illocution act is found in the video, which can be seen in the following excerpt.

Data 33

....Salini Rengganis **mempromosikan** Pacitan waktu itu. Saya lihat keren juga nih pantai-pantainya di Pacitan....

Based on the data above, the situation that occurs at the time of speech occurs, namely during the day. The participant in the above speech is Fiersa Besari as a speaker. The purpose in speech conveyed by the speaker is to offer a place to Fiersa Besari. The form of speech delivered by Fiersa Besari is a form of speech offered. The way of speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is with pleasure. And the path of speech used is the oral path. At the same time, the norm in speaking delivered by Fiersa Besari is by speaking smoothly and happily. Genres in its delivery is in the form of narrative. The above type of speech is included in the commission's type of speech because in this speech, Salini Rengganis promoted Pacitan at that time to Fiersa Besari. Fiersa Besari delivered the above speech to inform listeners on his Youtube when Salini Rengganis promoted Pacitan. This analysis uses a technique of replacement, and the meaning in the speech above is in the word "promote" where this word is the meaning in the speech



above. And if this is replaced, then the meaning in the above speech will not change.

Salini Rengganis **memperkenalkan** Pacitan waktu itu. Saya lihat keren juga nih pantai-pantainya di Pacitan

Based on 33 data included in the act of speech, the commission offered marked the word "promote" which Salini Rengganis introduced the city of Pacitan to Fiersa Besari. And the meaning of speech contained in the speech above is the denotative meaning, which means that Salini Rengganis offers the real thing, which is to introduce a place to Fiersa Besari, namely Pacitan city.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study results, it can be concluded that the forms of fiersa besari illocution in "Episode a Journal" on Youtube social media were found as many as 36 speech data. First, 19 assertive speech data were found, namely speech stated, speech explained, speech told, and speech reported. Second, as many as 10 directive speech data were found, namely speech prohibiting, asking speech, and asking speech. Third, found as many as 5 expressive speech data that is blame speech, speech expresses taste. Fourth, as much as 2 commissioning speech data was found, namely speech offers. While the meaning of speech found has two meanings, namely denotative and connotative meanings. Denotative meaning follows what is and related to information that is factual and acceptable to the human senses. The meaning of denotative speech is found in the above data as many as 36 meanings. While connotative meaning is a meaning that arises as a result of social attitudes, as well as personal and emotional that causes feelings of agreement or disapproval, the meaning of connotative speech is not found in the data above. Following this study, several can be stated as follows. First, for readers, it is advisable to deepen further knowledge in pragmatics, especially in the act of speech and the meaning of language related to the purpose of a speech that is included context in a speech. Understanding the speech actions used in the speech process will be able to understand the meaning and intent of the speech. Second, authors or researchers can study pragmatic science more deeply because it can add treasures of insight to language science.

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