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Analysis of Mamat Alkatiri's Speech Acts With Title
"Masuk Penjara Kita Gara-Gara Video Ini Kayanya"
on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Social Media Sociation Content Pragmatic Studies

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze Mamat Alkatiri's speech act with the title "Masuk penjara kita gara-gara video ini kayanya" on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Social Media Submission Content, Pragmatic Studies. Pragmatics is the science of language that studies the use of language in relation to the context of its use. The research method uses descriptive methods. The approach used is a qualitative approach. The data in this research are words, phrases and sentences that express locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. The source of data in this research is a statement from Deddy Corbuzier Mamat Alkatiri's YouTube social media content in a video with the title "We're going to jail because of this rich video." The data collection technique used in this research was in two stages, namely the listening technique and the observing technique. The data analysis techniques used in this research are data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. The results of this research indicate that the speech acts in this research are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Locution itself includes statement locution (declarative), command locution (imperative), and question locution (interrogative). Illocutions include acetylative, directive, expressive, and commissive. Meanwhile, perlocution includes directive perlocution, expressive perlocution, representative perlocution and commissive perlocution.
Keywords: *pragmatics; locution; illocution; perlocution.*

Introduction

Linguistic developments in the structural aspect, if we look closely, seem to have reached a saturation point in the 1970s. So, the linguist's concentration then shifted slightly to the applied area which gave birth to graphology, lexicography, and so on; multidisciplinary which produces sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and so on, and functional which produces pragmatics (Suhartono, 2020:10).

In the Western world, pragmatics as a science was pioneered in the early 1960s by J. L. Austin, then began to develop since the 1980s through the thoughts of J. L., Mey,

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S. Blum-Kulka, H. Cappelen, E. Lepore, D. Tannen, M. Ariel, L. R. Horn, G. Ward, J. R. Searle, G. Leech, G. Yule, A. Cruse, P. Griffiths, J. L, and so on. In Indonesia, pragmatics has developed since the 90s through several experts, including A. Gunarwan and B. Kaswanti-Purwo.

If pragmatic thoughts are synthesized, in principle pragmatics includes three key words, namely study, intent, and speech. Using their respective perceptions, the concept of pragmatics put forward by experts generally departs from these three concepts. Yule (1996), states that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language forms and their users. "Language form" in this case refers to speech. "User" refers to the owner of the intent.

A more complete concept was put forward by Glanzberg (2005) and Ariel (2010) that pragmatics is the study of something beyond (beyond) what the speaker means by his speech because there is additional information (extrainformation) in the context. In contrast to this concept, Griffiths (2006) put forward the narrow concept that pragmatics is the study of the meaning of utterances. "Meaning" in Griffith's concept is "intent" according to other experts.

Retnaningsih (2014:2), said that as the newest level in linguistics, pragmatics is the only level that takes into account humans as language users. Pragmatics uses meaning or significance as the analytical unit to investigate the meaning of statements.

Thomas (2014:22), defines pragmatics as a field that studies meaning in interaction. Assuming that meaning is a dynamic process that involves negotiation between utterance contexts. Morris (1938) defined pragmatics as a scientific study that focuses on the use of signs, specifically the interpretation of language signs by individuals.

According to Leech in Retnaningsih (2014: 4), The study of pragmatics examines meaning in relation to speaking settings, taking into account the time, place, context, goal, illocutionary act, greeter, and addressee. From the several definitions explained above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies all aspects of the meaning of speech based on the speaker's intentions. Retnaningsih (2014:4) speech acts or speech acts have a very important position in pragmatics because speech acts are the unit of analysis. Furthermore, Austin (1962) divided speech acts into three components: locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locutionary acts are acts of speakers in expressing speech. Illocutionary acts are acts of speakers in conveying meaning. Perlocutionary acts are acts of speakers in conveying speech that have the power to influence the speaker to respond in verbal or nonverbal form.

Speakers' locutionary activities are their means of expressing speech. A locutionary act's outcome is the execution of an sich utterance, meaning that nouns of intent or power accompany it. According to Yule (1998), articulatory acts constitute the fundamental acts of speech since the speech performance they produce serves as the foundation for deciphering the speaker's intents. Illocutionary acts are acts of speakers in conveying meaning through speech. These illocutionary acts are the center of attention in speech act theory (Leech in Suhartono, 2020:38). From a different angle, Yule (1998) contends that an utterance's expressive capacity serves as a display for illocutionary behaviors. It is common to refer to this communication ability as illocutionary power. As per Allan (1998), illocutionary power refers to the actions taken by the speaker during a speech.

The third type of action, perlocutionary action, is the speaker's action in

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conveying speech that has the power to influence, clarify, and so on. Perlocutionary acts, like locutionary acts, are somewhat marginalized in many studies due to the strategic importance and dominance of the substance of the illocutionary act. Research on speech acts has been carried out by previous researchers. Some of them; researcher Akbar (2018) with the title "Analysis of Speech Acts in the Interview of Putra Nababan and the President of Portugal Pragmatic Study", and researchers Amalia & Faznur (2022) with the title "Analysis of Pragmatic Speech Acts in the Short Story Robohnya Surau Kami by Ali Akbar Navis".

Based on the background and results of previous research, researchers are currently interested in discussing speech acts as well. Therefore, the title of this research is Analysis of Mamat Alkatiri's Speech Acts with the title "Masuk penjara kita gara-gara video ini kayanya" on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Social Media Submission Content: Pragmatic Study.

Method

This research method uses descriptive methods. A qualitative approach is the method employed. Qualitative research, according to Moleong (2017:6), is research that aims to comprehend phenomena about what research subjects experience, such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc., holistically and through verbal and linguistic descriptions in a language context. The data in this research are words, phrases and sentences that express locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. The data source in this research is Mamat Alkatiri's speech in a video with the title "Masuk penjara kita gara-gara video ini kayanya" on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube social media content. The data collection technique used in this research was in two stages, namely the listening technique and the note-taking technique. The data analysis technique used in this research is using interactive Miles and Huberman, namely data reduction, data presentation, and inference/verification (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

At the data reduction stage, the data is organized according to the research problem and analysis interests and coded in an organized manner so that the presentation is practical, easy and academically interesting. Furthermore, for presentation purposes, the data is selected from a similative-distinctive perspective, then presented according to relevant explanation needs. In the final stage, conclusions and verification are carried out to ensure that the data, explanation and presentation are in accordance with the principles of pragmatic research.

Result and Discussion
Result

The results of this research indicate that the speech acts analyzed in this research are; locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locution itself includes statement locution (declarative), command locution (imperative), and question locution (interrogative). Illocutions include acetylative, directive, expressive, and commissive. Meanwhile, perlocution includes directive perlocution, expressive perlocution, representative perlocution and commissive perlocution.
1. Locution
a. Statement locution (declarative)

Three parts make up locutionary speech acts the first is locutionary statements (declarative), which function to tell other people something so that they pay attention. The following sentence shows the locution of the statement.

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(1)
Saya mendengar dan melihat tawa selama pemanggilan lainnya. Paman Deddy mendatangkan TNI hari ini. Woi! Saya mau bahas soal Papua di belakang sana ada TNI.

In the sentence above, it is included in the illocutionary speech act of statement or declarative. Mamat Alkatiri in his speech gave a statement about the audience for the summons, namely the TNI. In this case, as a Papuan, Mamat Alkatiri wanted to discuss Papua in the content of the summons, but Deddy Corbuzier, the creator of this event, brought in the TNI as an audience. This made Mamat Alkatiri think hard about what he wanted to say.

(2)
Ini bukan somasi lagi, ini memang namanya sandera ini. Itu TNI di belakang loh. Saya mau bahas apa?

In the sentence above, it is included in the illocutionary speech act of statement. In his speech, Mamat Alkatiri informed the listeners or speech partners at the event about his anxiety, so that the speech partners could pay attention to what he stated.

(3)
Saya itu orang Arab, dan saya bingungnya adalah kalau orang Arab kenapa selalu dihormati lebih dalam bidang agama.

In the sentence above, it is included in the illocutionary speech act of statement. Mamat Alkatiri as the speaker in the subpoena content gave his statement about Arabs who are always respected more in the field of religion. This speech will give the impact or attention of the speaker to the speaker's suggestion.

(4)
Teman-teman saya adalah orang Jawa, dan meskipun saya tidak bisa berbahasa tersebut, mereka sangat kasar dan tidak manusiawi. Biasanya kami berempat ngobrol. Tiga di antaranya orang Jawa, dan ada satu dari saya. Mereka bertiga akan berbicara dalam bahasa Jawa sambil berbincang tentang topik yang harus saya bahas. Saya tidak menyadari bahwa mereka menyebut saya anjing dan mengolok-olok saya.

In the quote above, it is included in the illocutionary speech act of statement. In his remarks, Mamat Alkatiri gave a statement about him and his friends during the discussion. In this case, Mamat cannot speak Javanese while his three friends speak Javanese. From here we can see that as speakers and speech partners they must provide responses that can be understood by each other.

b. Command locution (imperative)

The second locutionary speech act is a locutionary command (imperative) which has the intention of getting the listener to respond in the form of the requested action or deed. The following sentence shows command locution.

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Tolong tanya kepada pak pak Erik Tohir, dia mau omongin akhlak tapi komisaris BUMN nya mantan napi koruptor, tanya dong!

In the sentence above, it is included in the locutionary speech act of command or imperative. Mamat Alkatiri in this speech makes a request so that the listener can take action according to what is said.

(6)
Itu konteksnya kan pertanyaan itu. Belajar lagi dulu deh!

In the sentence above, it is included in the locutionary speech act of command or imperative. Mamat Alkatiri in his speech aims to ensure that the interlocutor can respond or act on what he says. This is proven by the exclamation marks in the speech he conveys.

c.   Locution of questions (interrogative)

The third locutionary speech act is a question or interrogative locution which functions to ask something so that the listener provides an answer to the question asked. The following sentence shows the locution of the question.

(7)
Ini kan yang kalian mau ha? Ini kalian mau?

In the sentence above, it is included in the locutionary speech act of a question or interrogative. In this sentence we can see that Mamat Alkatiri is asking questions to his speech partner, so that the speech partner who is in the content of the summons as a listener will of course provide answers to the questions given.

(8)
Kalau pak Wapres datang lagi, tolong tanyakan ke pak Wapres, sudah ngapain saja?

In the sentence above, it is included in the locutionary speech act of a question or interrogative. Mamat Alkatiri as the speaker asks questions, so that the interlocutor as the listener will respond to the questions given.

(9)
Kalau ibu menteri keuangan datang lagi, kan kemarin ngomongin pajak tu, nanya tu ambil pajak dari rakyat buat nutupin bunga utang negara ya?

In the sentence above, it is included in the speech act of question locution. This sentence shows a question to the minister regarding tax issues. This speech act will get a response for the listener to answer.

(10)
Tanya kepada bapak Mahfud MD kenapa militer ditambah terus di Papua?

In the sentence above, it is included in the speech act of question locution. Once again Mamat Alkatiri asked Mr Mahfud a targeted question regarding the military which is always being added to Papua. The word that shows the locution of the question is proven in the question word "why".

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Dan keenam, Paman Dedd, maukah Anda bertanya pada diri sendiri apakah Anda mendukung rakyat atau mendukung lembaga dan uang?

The sentence above is also included in the locutionary speech act of question or interrogative. In this speech, we can see that Mamat Alkatiri asked Deddy Corbuzier a very critical question regarding his partisanship.

(12)
Apa yang om Deddy bilang ke dia? Tenang pak biasa yang nyelekit itu titipan. Om Deddy ngomong gitu kan?

In the sentence above, it is included in the speech act of question locution. Mamat Alkatiri in his speech asked a question to his speech partner, in this case Deddy Corbuzier, from this speech act, the speech partner gave a response so that he would provide an answer to the question.

2. Illocutionary
a. Assertive Illocution
In this illocution, the speaker is bound to the truth of the proposition expressed, for example, stating, proposing, making, complaining, expressing an opinion, and reporting (Retnaningsih, 2014: 103). The following sentence shows assertive illocution.
(13)
Iya beli, untuk kalian tahu pemimpin saya di sini kan.

In the sentence above, it is included in an assertive illocutionary speech act. Mamat Alkatiri in this sentence revealed and informed his speech partner that the clothes he had just thrown in the video were the clothes he bought to distribute to the audience at the summons event. This shows that the speaker carries out speech accompanied by actions or deeds that complete the speech.

(14)
Saya dari Papua, saya dari Fak-Fak, dan kebetulan saya ini OPM. Orang Papua Modern.

In the sentence above, it is included in an assertive illocutionary speech act. Mamat Alkatiri in his story stated that he came from Papua, namely the city of Fak-Fak. The utterance is a truth proposition that states the origin of the speaker.
(15)
Mengapa orang Papua biasanya dicap sebagai separatis ketika menyuarakan pendapatnya, membuat saya bingung. Ada tambahan lain, Pak, yang bisa dilihat dari sudut pandang optimis. Kita tidak bersuara secara eksplisit, mengatakan hal-hal seperti "oh Mamat OPM, separatis, masuk penjara", melainkan kita bersuara sebagai respon terhadap suatu kejadian dan demi kemanusiaan. Bukan suatu hal yang wajar jika kita berbuat curang dengan cara seperti itu, padahal hal tersebut tidak selalu benar.

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In the quote above, it is included in an assertive illocutionary speech act. The speech delivered by speaker Mamat Alkatiri shows that he expressed or expressed his opinion regarding the speculation of people in Indonesia to the Papuan people when speaking out.

(16)
Misalnya, Pak Deddy yang baru masuk Islam, disukai masyarakat, tapi menurut saya beliau sangat menghormati orang Arab, padahal menurut saya rasa hormat itu harus diberikan kepada orang yang berilmu dan beriman.

In the sentence above, it is included in an assertive illocutionary speech act. Mamat Alkatiri in this speech expressed his opinion that people who should be respected are not Arabs but people who have faith and knowledge.

b. Directive Illocution

This illocutionary aims to produce an effect in the form of an action carried out by the speaker; for example, ordering, commanding, begging, demanding, and giving advice (Retnaningsih, 2014: 103). The following sentence shows directive illocution.

(17)
Tolong om Deddy selalu pantau posisi saya, letak koordinat saya, Mat di mana, sering ya. Anda bertanggungg jawab loh. Ini orang tua saya nonton nangis di sana.

In the sentence above, it includes a directive illocutionary speech act. The utterances delivered by Mamat Alkatiri show directive illocutionary types of requesting and demanding. The pleading speech is proven by the words "please", while the demanding speech is proven by the sentence "You are responsible, you know".

c. Expressive illocutionary

Expressive illocutionary speech acts include expressing gratitude, congratulating, apologizing, blaming, praising, and offering condolences, among other things, in order to convey or demonstrate the speaker's psychological attitude toward a certain circumstance. The following sentences show expressive illocutionary.

(18)
Om Dedd, terima kasih sudah ajak saya ke sini.

In the sentence above, it is included in an expressive illocutionary speech act. The words delivered by Mamat Alkatiri showed his gratitude to Deddy Corbuzier as the person who created the event or content of the summons for inviting him.

(19)
Saya bersyukur saya hidup di Papua, di Fak-Fak yang di mana toleransinya itu luar biasa indah.

In the sentence above, it is included in an expressive illocutionary speech act. In this speech, the speaker expressed a state of gratitude and also praised Papua because the people there live with a very high and beautiful attitude of tolerance.

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d. Commissive Illocution

In this illocution the speaker is more or less tied to an action in the future, for example, promising, offering. This type of illocution tends to function pleasantly and is less competitive because it does not refer to the interests of the speaker, but to the interests of the speech partner (Retnaningsih, 2014: 104). The following sentence shows the commissive illocution.

(20)
Maksudnya kalau mau jadi pengamanan di sini orang Papua cukup om Dedd, gak usah tentara, ya, tolong. Saya bisa datangkan sepuluh orang gratis om Dedd.

In the quote above, it is included in the commissive illocutionary speech act. The speech delivered is in the form of an offering speech. Mamat Alkatiri as the speaker offered Deddy Corbuzier as the speaking partner that he could bring in ten Papuans for free as security for the content of the subpoena.

3. Perlocution
a. Directive perlocution

Directive perloxy speech acts are speech acts that the speaker intends for the speech partner to take action according to what is stated in the speech. Included in this type of speech act are speech acts of requesting, inviting, forcing, suggesting, urging, ordering, demanding, ordering, requesting, opposing, and giving orders (Retnaningsih, 2014: 106). The following sentences show directive perlocution.

(21)
Mari kita deg-degan bersama om Dedd.

In the sentence above, it is included in a directive perlocutionary speech act. In this speech, Mamat Alkatiri gives a signal to his speech partner as evidenced by the word "come". From this sentence, Mamat Alkatiri invites his speech partners or listeners to do what he says or be prepared for what he is going to say.

(22)
Tolong yang dihargai iu yang punya ilmu tinggi, jangan semuanya disama ratakan. Semua sama-sama manusia.

In the sentence above, it is included in a directive perlocutionary speech act. The speech conveyed by Mamat Alkatiri in the content of the subpoena is in the form of a request, invitation, and also advises us as listeners, as speech partners to be able to think broadly and be able to do what the speaker says.

b. Expressive perlocution

Evaluative speech acts are another name for expressive perlocution. The speaker intends for this speech act to be understood as an assessment of the topics covered in the speech, including expressing gratitude, grumbling, congratulating, flattering, praising,

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blaming, and criticizing. (Retnaningsih, 2014: 107). The following sentences show expressive perlocution.

(23)
Lagi mencerminkan presiden yang bertemu rakyatnya.

In the sentence above, it is included in expressive perlocution. The speech conveyed by Mamat Alkatari in the subpoena shows speech criticizing a president's actions when meeting his people. The sentences he utters are punctuated with facial expressions and also actions that enable the speaker to understand what the speaker is conveying.

(24)
Saya mau diam dulu, mencerminkan wapresnya.

In the sentence above, it is included in an expressive perlocutionary speech act. In the speech delivered by Mamat Alkatari, it was shown that this sentence was a speech criticizing the vice president. The speech act he performed was an evaluation or assessment of the vice president.

(25)
Saya tu kecewa kalau nontonya ada pejabat-pejabat di sini, ada menteri-menteri, ada wapres ya. Terakhir ada wapres juga, ketua PSSI, pejabat-pejabat banyak. Namun mereka tidak menjawab pertanyaan seperti "siapa yang kaya?" dari Paman Deddy. Tidak. Saya akan memberi Anda catatan di sini tentang apa yang harus ditanyakan Paman Deddy kepada mereka jika dia tidak bisa, atau setidaknya mendorong saya untuk bertanya kepada mereka.

In the sentence above, it is included in an expressive perlocutionary speech act. This speech shows disappointment or complaining, blaming, and criticizing. Speech that shows disappointment or complaint is evidenced by the word "disappointed", speech that shows blame is evidenced by the sentence "But Uncle Deddy asked who was rich, that's not a question for them. no", and the speech that shows criticism is proven by the words "I will give you notes about what Uncle Deddy should ask them". This speech act is intended to enable the speech partner to evaluate what is conveyed by the speaker.

(26)
Pak NKRI harga mati.

In the sentence above, it is included in an expressive perlocutionary speech act. In the subpoena content video, we can see Mamat Alkatiri saying this sentence, not just a speech but also showing expressions and actions by raising one hand upwards. This shows that it was a speech act from Mamat Alkatiri who declared, praised and praised the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia.

c. Representative perlocution

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A representative speech act holds the speaker accountable for the veracity of his statements. Another name for this kind of speech act is an assertive speech act. Statements that state, demand, report, acknowledge, show, testify, discuss, and speculate are examples of this kind of speech act. (Retnaningsih, 2014: 106). The following sentences show representative perlocution.

(27)
Tapi saya tu senang sekali diajak ke sini karena akhirnya saya bisa merasakan ada di salon, iya ini kan tempat om Deddy untuk merias pejabat biar terlihat lebih baik kan.

In the sentence above, it is included in a representative perlocutionary speech act. The speech delivered by Mamat Alkatiri shows a statement, in this case Mamat Alkatiri expressed his happiness at being invited, but in this speech he also showed criticism interspersed with comedy.

(28)
Terakhir, saat Ketua Umum PSSI datang dan berkata, "Paman Deddy, kalau Pak Dedd masih ingat tidak pulang untuk menonton lagi," saat itulah saya paling kecewa dengan Paman Deddy. Ketua PSSI itu berbicara sendiri; dia ditanyai pertanyaan dan, sebagian besar, hanya tertawa kecil. Banyak hal yang lucu, tapi ada juga yang menjengkelkan. Apa yang dibicarakan oleh Paman Deddy padanya? Jangan takut—individu yang menjengkelkan pada umumnya hanyalah titipan. Itu yang dikatakan Om Deddy ya? Masalah ini bermula dari fakta bahwa sayalah yang men-tweet tentang perilisan poster tersebut pada saat itu. Saya berkata, "Tolong, saya akan melepaskanmu; kamu menjijikkan dan saya merasa kamu tidak dipercaya."

In the quote above, it is included in a representative perlocutionary speech act. Mamat Alkatiri, when delivering this speech, expressed his disappointment with his partner Deddy Corbuzier regarding the chairman of PSSI. Not only that, his speech also included a type of admitting and giving testimony to what he said.

(29)
Om Dedd, Saya mengetahui beberapa hostel di Jakarta yang dikelola oleh orang Papua. Asrama tertua di Tanah Abang, asrama di Bekasi, dan pesantren Papua semuanya berlokasi di kota ini.

In the quote above, it is included in a representative perlocutionary speech act. This utterance is included in the type of utterance that mentions. Mamat Alkatiri in his remarks mentioned several Papuan dormitories as well as Papuan Islamic boarding schools located in Jakarta and Bekasi.

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> *Ada di google masjid tertua di tanah Papua, itu ada di Kabupaten Fak-Fak. Karena banyaknya umat Islam di kawasan ini, tiga agama besar Islam, Kristen, dan Katolik sengaja mendesain masjid ini meniru gereja kuno. Ini membuatnya istimewa.*

In the quote above, it is included in a representative perlocutionary speech act. The speech delivered by Mamat is included in the type of speech giving testimony or stating a fact and stating. Sentences that show giving testimony or stating facts are proven in the sentence "There is on Google the oldest mosque in the land of Papua, it is in Fak-Fak Regency", while sentences that show statements say are proven in the sentence "built by the 3 religions of Islam, Christianity and Catholicism ".

d. Commissive perlocution

Commissive perlocution is a speech act that binds the speaker to carry out everything stated in the utterance, for example swearing, promising, threatening, and expressing commitment (Retnaningsih, 2014: 107). The following sentence shows commissive perlocution.

(Data 31)
Saya somasi anda loh di sini. Saya somasi anda loh ini.

In the sentence above, it is included in the commissive perlocutionary speech act. Mamat Alkatiri as the perpetrator of the speech act threatens or warns the audience of the subpoena content that he will do what he wants according to the speech he makes or conveys.

(Data 32)
Jojo wa saya, bang Mamat kami harap materinya pinggir jurang ya. Saya mau.

In the sentence above, it is included in the commissive perlocutionary speech act. In his speech, Mamat Alkatiri conveyed to his interlocutor that before he came to the content of this subpoena, he was asked by Jojo to bring material that was critical or could be said to be dangerous, and Mamat Alkatiri stated his ability to do or bring the material as requested.

Discussion

In this discussion, the researcher describes the findings of this research. The data that researchers obtained in this study were 10 locution data, 8 data for illocutionary data, and 12 perlocution data for a total of 32 data points. Researchers also found previous research that was relevant to the current research. Researchers found two previous studies that studied speech acts, namely, Akbar (2018) with the title Analysis of Speech Acts in Interviews with Putra Nababan and the President of Portugal, Pragmatic Studies. The research method used by researcher Akbar (2018) is a qualitative descriptive method. The data source was obtained from excerpts from interviews between RCTI journalist, Putra Nababan and the President of Portugal, Antonio Cavaco Silva. In collecting data, researchers used listening, recording and note-taking techniques. This research aims to describe the forms of speech acts in the form of locutions, illocutions

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and perlocutions contained in the interview of RCTI journalist, Putra Nababan with the President of Portugal, Antonio Cavaco Silva.

Amalia & Faznur (2022) are the second researcher, and their work is titled Analysis of Pragmatic Speech Acts in Ali Akbar Navis's Short Story Robohnya Surau Kami. The research by Amalia & Faznur (2022) employs a pragmatic strategy in conjunction with a qualitative descriptive method. The written and analyzed language used in the Indomie instant noodle advertising serves as the research's data source. The method of gathering data that was employed was observation and note-taking. The process of gathering data involved watching and examining Indomie instant noodle commercials, then noting the information you wished to study from those commercials. There are three types of speech acts: perlocutionary, illocutionary, and locutionary, according to the research's findings.

Based on two previous studies, researchers found similarities and differences. The similarity with previous research is that they both research speech acts using pragmatic theory.

The difference lies in the data and data sources. Researcher Akbar (2018) said the data source used was obtained from interview excerpts between RCTI journalist, Putra Nababan and the President of Portugal, Antonio Cavaco Silva. Furthermore, researchers Amalia & Faznur (2022) used advertising data for Indomie instant noodles. Meanwhile, for the current research, the researcher used data in the form of words, phrases and sentences that express locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts, and the data source used was a video of Mamat Alkatiri's speech in the video with the title "We Went to Jail Because of This Video It's rich" on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Social Media Submission Content."

Conclusion

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies all aspects of the meaning of speech based on the speaker's intentions. Speech acts or speech acts have a very important position in pragmatics because speech acts are the unit of analysis. Speech acts are divided into three components: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Locutionary acts are acts of speakers in expressing speech. Illocutionary acts are acts of speakers in conveying meaning. Perlocutionary acts are acts of speakers in conveying speech that have the power to influence the speaker to respond in verbal or nonverbal form.

The results of this research indicate that the speech acts analyzed in this research are; locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locution consists of statement locution (declarative), command locution (imperative), and question locution (interrogative). Illocutions consist of assetive, directive, expressive and commissive. Meanwhile, perlocution consists of directive perlocution, expressive perlocution, representative perlocution and commissive perlocution.

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