IDENTIFYING ILOCUTIONARY FORCE
OF THE HOST’S SPEECH ACT IN
MATA NAJWA TALK SHOW
(Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter)

A THESIS
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she complies this thesis by herself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone’s paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, August 2013

Stephani Widhi Kristanti
MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer;
(Romans 12: 12)

I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.
(Philippians 4:13)

Work hard in silence, let your success be your noise.
@ILLUMINATI

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved parents, Bapak Suyito and Ibu Nugraheni Suprihati
My only one brother and sister in-law, Mas Ridho and Mbak Nawang
“My precious God’s gift”
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Semarang, September 2013

Stephani Widhi Kristanti
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ABSTRAK

Bahasa merupakan piranti penting dalam berkomunikasi. Piranti dalam berkomunikasi tidak hanya berupa kata-kata namun juga berupa frasa atau kalimat yang bisa mengekpresikam suatu tindakan (*performatif*). Setiap ujaran yang dihasilkan oleh penutur memiliki makna dan tujuan tertentu. Makna dan tujuan tersebut bisa disampaikan secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Oleh karena itu, mitra tutur diharapkan memiliki pemahaman yang sama dengan penutur sehingga makna dibalik ujaran penutur dapat diketahui. Selain memiliki pemahaman yang sama dengan penutur, mitra tutur juga perlu memperhatikan konteks yang ada. Terkadang penutur mengekspresikan apa yang ada dalam pikirannya melalui tindakan, hal ini disebut tindak tutur (*speech act*) atau lebih spesifik disebut tindak ilokusi (*illocitationary acts*).


Penelitian ini merupakan penilitian yang bersifat deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Penulis menggunakan teknik *total sampling* untuk mengambil 76 ujaran dalam dialog *Mata Najwa* sebagai data penelitian. Metode *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* dalam teori Sudaryanto digunakan untuk pengambilan data. Selanjutnya, penulis menggunakan metode padan dan metode pragmatis untuk menganalisis data.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam dialog *Mata Najwa*, presenter menggunakan tiga jenis tindak tutur dalam ujarannya untuk menanggapi ujaran bintang tamu; *directive*, *representative*, dan *expressive*. Setiap jenis tindak tutur tersebut memiliki tekanan ilokusi yang berbeda-beda. Tindak ilokusi *directive* memiliki tekanan ilokusi untuk menanyakan pertanyaan, meminta klarifikasi, serta meminta persetujuan. Sedangkan tindak *representative* memiliki tekanan ilokusi untuk menuduh, menyangkal, dan menegaskan kembali. Tindak ilokusi *expressive* memiliki tekanan ilokusi untuk mengekspresikan pemahaman.

Kata kunci: ujaran, tindak tutur
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background of the Study

Language is a basic need for human being. It is the most important communication device. By using language we can know information that we wanted. Beside that, we can also express our idea through language. In other word, we need language to communicate with each other, in spoken even written expression.

In everyday life, we apply language in the conversation. Conversation is an interaction which runs regularly between two participants or more to reach the goal. Yule (1996:3) states meaning that is communicated by speaker will be interpreted by addressee. Because of that, the speaker and the addressee should have same shared knowledge so that the goal of the speaker can be delivered to the addressee.

Every utterance which is uttered by speaker has certain intention, purpose, and meaning. The addressee should find out the purpose of speaker not only by the words or phrase that are formed, but also by the meaning inside the utterances. The speaker’s purpose can be explicitly (direct) or implicitly (indirect). Yule (1996:3) called the study of speaker’s meaning is Pragmatics.
This research examines spoken language especially conversation which is happened on program television. The spoken language needs particular context so that the speaker’s intention can be understood easier. It makes the spoken language is interesting to be examined. This research will examine the speaker’s utterance when it is used to speak to the addressee. So, this research belongs to speech act.

In this research, the writer will analyze a program on television, *Mata Najwa* Program. She will focus on what kinds of illocutionary forces that are used by the host in responding the guests’s statements and as the strategy to get deep information from the guests. Moreover, the intention or purpose of the presenter’s utterance in the conversation will be described by the writer. Overall, the conversation between the host and the guests will be recognized using adjacency pairs concept.

*Mata Najwa* program is a great talk show program which is aired in Metro TV. This program has the invited guests who are competent an informant and a very smart host, named Najwa Shihab. This program always discusses crucial problem, issue, or fact which becomes popular in Indonesia.

Based on the phenomenon mention above, the writer is interested in investigating kinds of illocutionary forces and in observing the host’s expectation through her utterance. Thus, the writer arranges the thesis entitled “Indentifying Illocutionary Force of the Host’s Speech Acts in Mata Najwa Talk Show (*Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter*)”. 
I.2 Research of Problem

The problem which is intended to be analyzed in this research is what kinds of illocutionary forces resulted by the host in responding the guests’s statements.

I.3 Scope of the Study

The writer limits the problem on the utterances that is produced by Najwa Shihab as the host and the analyses will be specific to classification of illocutionary acts. The classifications are declaration, representatives, expressive, directives, and commisives. Besides, this research is also limited on the kinds of illocutionary acts which are direct and indirect illocutionary acts. The writer focuses to analyze the conversations between the host and the guests that occurred in the dialogue of Mata Najwa talk show program.

I.4 Research Purpose
The purpose of the study is to find out kinds of illocutionary forces resulted by the host in responding the guests’s statements.

I.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this research is to be a good research that is useful for the reader. Besides, the result of this study is able to enrich the reference of language research, especially concerning in pragmatics (illocutionary acts and adjacency pairs). In addition, this research hopefully can broaden the knowledge of readers, primarily as a reference in research on relevance of dialogue that is related to pragmatic meaning.

I.6 Previous Study

These are some studies on pragmatics which focused on illocutionary acts that have been done by previous researchers. The writer reviews two works. First research is written by Wigati Ningtias (2010) titled “The Analysis of Illocutionary Act on Too True To Be Good, Drama Script By George Bernard Shaw (1931)”. Her thesis discussed function and the form of illocutionary act of the utterance of the central character in the drama script.
Ningtias used theory written by Vanderveken (1990) to analyze the kinds of Illocutionary acts and the components of Illocutionary Force. To support this research, she also used theory written by Yule (1996) and Searle in Renkema (1993). As the result, this writer found that the most appearances of Illocutionary Acts are assertive which have function to inform. They also have symmetrical relation between mood and function. By using Vandervaken’s theory, she found that most utterances of the central character which contain Illocutionary Act are in felicity condition. By using Searle’s theory of Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFIDs) in Renkema, she concluded the most utterances of the central character have implicit performative or indirect illocution.

The second research is “An Analysis of Exchange and Illocutionary Act in the Apa Kabar Amerika Dialogue on TV One (Campaign Retail Eat, Pray, Love August 22nd, 2010 Chapter)” by Made Ayu Winda (2012). This research focused on analyzing the exchange and moves that occurred in the dialogue of Apa Kabar Amerika. The purpose of the research was finding out the pattern of exchange and analyzing whether the pattern of the exchange generates direct or indirect illocutionary acts in the dialogue of Apa Kabar Amerika.

To reach the purpose of the research, Winda used some theories; those are illocutionary act written by Yule (1996) and Jacob L. Mey (1993), discourse analysis for language teachers written by McCharty, and meaning written by Griffiths. The results showed that there are three parts of televise dialogue, namely: opening, essence, and closing. Based on the data, the exchanges in the dialogue are still interrelated to each other. The presenter and the informant use all
of kinds of Illocutionary Act except declarations illocutionary act. In additional, she found that the dialogue which is presented by the presenters in relaxed mood. Although in relaxed mood, it is still attracting the attention of the audience.

Both of the researches only observe the form and the function of using that illocutionary acts. Although the topic is same (illocutionary act), the writer will enrich the previous researches with adjacency pairs, eksplicature, and implicature to know the certain intentional meaning. The theory that will be used by the writer is almost same to theory in the previous studies. The writer’s research has the same source of data with Winda’s thesis, which is dialogue. The writer look the dialogue in the talk show as a unity that has turn taking but the writer will only focus on analyzing the utterances which uttered by the host in the dialogue of Mata Najwa Talk Show on Metro TV (Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter). The writer will investigate the illocutionary force of every utterance that uttered by the host. For avoiding plagiarism, the writer also tries to identify the conversational style by using adjacency pairs concept. Besides, the writer applies eksplicature and implicature to know the host’s expectation through her utterance.

I.7 Organization of Writing

In order to be systematic, this research is arranged as follows:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION
This chapter contains background of the study, scope of the study, research problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, underlying theory, and writing organization.

CHAPTER II  REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

It contains the review of previous studies and the explanation of related theories which are used to analyze the data.

CHAPTER III  RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains the type of research, population, and sample, method of collecting data, and method of data analysis.

CHAPTER IV  DATA ANALYSIS

This is the main part of the thesis. It presents the analysis of the data of conversation which contains kinds of illocutionary acts which is used as the strategy to get deep information in the dialogue of Mata Najwa talk show program.

CHAPTER V  CONCLUSION

It provides the conclusions of the study based on the analysis.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

This chapter contains several theories which are related to the topic of the study and will be used to analyze the data. The theories are speech act, meaning and expression meaning in the communication, and adjacency pairs.

II.1 Speech Act

When people communicate to others, they utter languages that are not only for saying something such as making statement, describing some event or processes, or stating of affair, but also for doing something such as making question, ordering, and requesting. To reach their want, the speakers do not only produce utterances in correct grammatical structure and words, but also they perform actions via those utterances (Yule, 1996: 47).


The boss who utters [1] has a great deal power. It makes [1] is more than just a statement. The utterance in [1] also can be used to perform the act of ending his or her employment. According to Yule (1996:47) speech act is an action performs through the utterance of the speaker.

As we know, every communication always involves two participants or more. One of them can be called as speaker and the others are called listener.
Gillian Brown (1995: 24-27) argued that speaker who is having thought not just arranged it into set of words. The speaker also has to package the message in such a way so that the message can be delivered and understood by the listener. Hopefully, the listener can respond the speaker’s expectation well. Listener can choose whether she/ he pays attention to the message which is delivered by speaker or not. She/ he can listen not in details, only in some part, or even not at all. Besides, the listener can choose which part of message she/ she will focus on. The circumstances around will help the speaker and the listener in the process of conversation. Yule (1996:47) also stated these circumstances, including other utterances, are called speech event.

II.1.1 Level of Speech Acts

The utterance which is produced by speaker will consist of three related act, those are:

a. Locutionary Act

Yule (1996:48) said that locutionary acts are the basic of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. There is no intention of the speaker when he/ she utters the utterance. It is also called the act of saying something (Leech, 1983: 199).

[2] I have just closed the window.

From the example above, we can see, although the utterance has good structure but the speaker does not have any goals. The locutionary act
performed in uttering declarative sentence can be thought as the act of stating.

b. Illocutionary Act

Yule (1996:48) said illocutionary acts are certain communicative purpose made by speaker or actions performed via communicative force of utterance, such as performing, apologizing, offering, and questioning. It is also called the act of doing something (Leech, 1983: 199).

[3] I have just made orange juice, wanna try?

Except for just saying something, the speaker has a purpose with his/her utterance called offering. Through the utterance [3] above, he/she asks if the listener wants to try what he/she made or not.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Yule (1996:48) said perlocutionary acts are the utterances which bring effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence. It is called the act of affect someone.

[4] A: It is so hot here!

B: Don’t worry. I’ll turn on the air conditioner.

According to the situation which is tell by A, B utters a sentence that becomes the effect from A’s utterance. Turning on the air conditioner is a perlocutionary effect.

II.1.2 Speech Act Classification
Searle on Yule (1996:53-54) classified speech act into five types according to the general function:

a. Declaration

   Declaration is a kind of speech act that changes status of something or someone. The speaker changes status via its words or utterance (Yule, 1996:53).

   [5] The judge in the trial says: “I decide that, Gary should be sent to the prison for five years.”

   The judge who has a special institutional role changes Gary’s status from common person becomes a prisoner through his utterance.

b. Representative

   Representative is a kind of speech act that reveals what the speaker believes (Yule, 1996: 53). The speaker’s intention is to make the words fit the world. The examples of the speaker believed are statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.


   All of the people in the world commonly know and believe that the wheel is always round not square or other form.

c. Expressive

   Expressive is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels or reveals the psychological attitude to a condition. This kind of speech act
expresses statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislikes, joy, or sorrow (Yule, 1996: 53).

[7] I’m sorry to hear that!

The speaker’s utterance in [7] indicates that he/she also feels what other
people feel.

d. Directive

Directive is a kind of speech acts that is used by the speaker to get the
listener performs what speaker wants. This kind of speech act expresses
commands, orders, requests, and suggestions (Yule, 1996: 54). Those
expressing can be positive or negative.

[8] Please, throw the rubber! It’s so nasty.

From the example in [8], we can see that the speaker wants other people to do
something through his/her utterance.

e. Commissive

Commissive is a kind of speech acts that is used by the speaker to make a
commitment for himself/herself to some actions in the future. The speaker
usually expresses promises, threats, refusals, and pledges (Yule, 1996: 54).
The speaker’s intention is to make the world fit the words.
It will never happen again. I guarantee!

The speaker utters *I guarantee!* to ensure the listener about his/her promise.

II.1.3 Kinds of Illocutionary Act

According to Yule (1996:54), there are two kinds of illocutionary acts:

a. Direct Illocutionary Acts

Yule (1996:55) stated that direct act happens when there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function. The speaker uses declarative sentence for giving information to the listener, the speaker uses an interrogative sentence for asking something to the listener, and the speaker uses an imperative sentence for giving an order to the listener. For the example:

[10] Close the window! (Mother order her daughter)

Imperative sentence $\rightarrow$ order

b. Indirect Illocutionary Acts

Yule (1996:55) stated that indirect act happens when there is an indirect relationship between a structure and function. Indirect act is the speech act which has function to order someone to do something indirectly. It is usually in the form of declarative or an interrogative sentence in order to make a polite conversation. Look at the example, Yule (1966:55):

The utterance [11] shows declarative sentence but it is actually used to make a command or request (move the position).

II.2 Identifying Meaning of Utterance

Every language has its own purpose according to activity which is done by the speaker. We can see the purpose of the speaker not only from the right grammatical utterances but also from the meaning inside the utterances. The speaker can deliver the purpose of her/his utterance explicitly (direct) or implicitly (indirect).

II.2.1 Explicature

In Teori Relevansi translated book by Abd. Syukur Ibrahim (2006: 265), Sperber and Wilson said that an assumption which is communicated by an utterance $U$ is explicit if and only if it is a development of the logical form decoded by $U$. All of the assumptions which are communicated explicitly called explicature. In extend, they also state that explicatur is a combination of conceptual aspects which are decoded linguistically and inferred contextually.

[12] Mom : Stop! Don’t climb higher, dear! It possible makes you fall down later.

Ana : Don’t worry, Mom.

The situation of the example in [12] is Ana is trying to take some rambutans by climbing the tree. Ana’s mother who is looking at her warns Ana
soon. Clearly, Ana’s mother wants her daughter stop for climbing. She is afraid if Ana felt.

II.2.2 Implicature

Grice in Yule (1996; 35) stated that implicature is an additional meaning that is conveyed by speaker more than just what the word mean.

[13] It is 10 o’clock.

The clock is showing 10 p.m. The boarding mother warns my roommate who is still having chat with her friends. There is an implicature meaning in expression [13]. The boarding mother not only wants to say that it is 10 o’clock but also actually asks my roommate’s friends to go home soon. It also means that the boarding mother reminds that visit time is over.

The listener who hears [13] should have assumption that the speaker is being cooperative and intends to communicate something when stated it. Moreover, the speaker also expects to the listener for being able to decide what implicature implied in that text. Although implicatures are main examples of more being communicated than is actually said, some cooperative principles must be assumed first to be in operation in order for them interpreted.

The most important here, meaning is conveyed by speaker via implicatures and the listeners through their inference recognize those communicated meaning (Yule 1996: 40).

II.3 Three Basic Sentence Types
To express the utterance, speaker may select three basic sentence types which have relationship with their general communicative function, Yule (1996:54)

a. Declarative Sentence

Declarative is a basic sentence type that is produced by speaker to give information to the listener. This sentence type needs confirmation or denial for the respond.

[14] I am sick.
The speaker in [14] wants listener or other people know that her/ his health is not good.

b. Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative is a basic sentence type that is produced by speaker to ask something to the listener. This sentence type needs answer as the respond.

B: Yes, I'm.

Are you sick? is a question that is uttered by A to know what happened with B.

c. Imperative Sentence
Imperative is a basic sentence that is produced by a speaker to give an order to the listener. The form of this sentence is command or request. This sentence type needs uptake as the respond.

[16] Mom: Are you busy, dear? **Please hand me the books!**

Rista: With pleasure, mom.

The speaker uses the word **Please** to request other people help her and to respond, Rista, as the listener concur it.

II.4 Adjacency Pairs

In daily interaction, there are many automatic patterns in the structure of conversation. Yule (1996: 77) stated these automatic sequences which always consist of a first part and a second part, produced by different speakers called adjacency pairs. The use of adjacency pairs are governed by a rule, namely:

“**having produced a first part of some pairs, current speaker must stop speaking, and the next speaker must produce at that point a second part to the same pair**”

(Levinson 1983: 304).

Look at some simple clear examples are in the paired utterance below:


    Greeting ------ greeting

Apology                         ---------                  acceptance


Congratulation                  ---------                  acceptance

Based to Schegloff and Sacks (in Levinson, 1983: 303), adjacency pairs are sequences of two utterances that are:

a. Contiguous.
b. Made by no identical participant.
c. Consist of a first part and a second part.
d. Typed, so that a particular first part requires a particular second part.

But not at all the first part in the real conversation is followed by the second part immediately. It probably happens when another question-answer intervenes appear and delay a question-answer sequence. The form of the sequence will become “Q1 – Q2 – A2 – A1”, with the middle pair (Q2 – A2) which is called an insertion sequence (Yule, 1996: 77).

Jean : Could you mail this letter for me?  (= Q1)

Fred : Does it have a stamp on it?        (= Q2)

Jean : Yeah.                              (= A2)

Fred : Okay.                              (= A1)

(Yule, 1996: 78)
There is a pair of request - accept sequence (Q1- A1) in the example above, with an insertion sequence of question – answer (Q2 – A2) which has function as a condition on the acceptance (A1). The delay in acceptance shows that actually Fred needs some information whether the letter has been completed by stamp or yet from Jean. That is related to step of mail the letter.

Sometimes, there is a space between the first part and the second part. That space makes the sequence of adjacency pairs is not suitable to the basic rule. Levinson (1983: 304) stated that the space usually consists of an interactional interlude or time out.

[20] B: U:hm ( . 0 what’s the price now eh with V.A.T. 
       do you know eh

       (Q1)

[21] A: Er I’ll just work that out for you =

       (Hold)

[22] B: = thanks

       (Accept)

       (10.0)

[23] A: Three pounds nineteen a tube sir

       (A1)

       (Levinson, 1983: 304)

Question [20] and answer [23] should be the sequence of the fragment above. But before answering the question, A holds with [21] is used to ask a time to check the price and B accepts it with expression in [22]. The adjacency pairs may not run well when there is error which happened in the conversation, for example,
in telephone distribution conversation. One of the participants will probably say
\textit{hello (summons)} then answer by another \textit{hello (summons)} too if he/she cannot
hear the conversation clearly because of the noise.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains the type of research, the source of data, and some methods which are used in this research such as method of collecting data and method of analyzing data. The writer will also explain population and sample. Those explanations deal with how the data is analyzed in this research.

III.1. Type of Research

To reach the purpose of this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative approach. This type of research is chosen because the data are one of social phenomena that are language usage. The writer will describe the kinds of illocutionary forces resulted by the host by using descriptive method. Furthermore, the result of analyzing data will be presented in description of words not numbers (Sudaryanto, 1993: 62). The writer also uses qualitative approach because the data are utterance, not statistic data.

III.2. Data, Population, Sample, and Data Source

The writer uses one main data without distinguishes between primary and secondary data. The data are taken from all the utterances of the participants in “Mata Najwa” Talk Show. All of the objects in the research are called population (Mardalis, 2003: 23). In this research, the population is all of the utterances that are produced by participants; host as interviewer and guest as informant in the
dialogue of *Mata Najwa Talk Show* on *Metro TV (Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter)*.

To analyze the structure of adjacency pairs, the writer should pay attention not only on some dialogues but the whole dialogue. So, the writer applies total sampling technique. All of the populations are used as the sample. In this case, 76 utterances in the dialogue of *Mata Najwa Talk Show* on *Metro TV (Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter)* become the sample of data. The writer gets the data (video) from internet, [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com).

**III.3. Method of Collecting Data**

In this research, the writer collects the data by using *simak bebas libat cakap* (non participant observation), record and note taking technique. They become a unity called *simak* method since it is done by observing the language usage.

1. *Simak bebas libat cakap* (Non Participant Observation)

   The writer will collect the data by using *Simak bebas libat cakap* (non participant observation). It is chosen because the writer does not participate in the dialogue (Sudaryanto, 1993: 134-135). It also means that she does not get involved in the dialogue. The writer in this research is only as an observer, she is not an addresser or speaker in interview.

2. Recording Technique

   The next technique is recording. Firstly, the writer watches the video of *Mata Najwa Talk Show* on *Metro TV (Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter)* from internet. Secondly, the writer uses record technique to get video
and then the writer downloads it from [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com). This step is done to get the significant data.

3. Note Taking Technique

   After downloading the video and paying attention to it, the writer makes a transcription about all of the utterances in the dialogue. It is done so that the writer gets ease to understand all of the utterances in the dialogue and then she will continue to analyze them.

### III.4. Method of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer uses Padan method. Padan method is chosen since the determiner device of this research is an outside factor of the language itself. The outside factors of the language are structure, phenomena, context, social background, etc (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13). Here, the indicator device is the participants in the dialogue. A kind of illocutionary force in the utterances of dialogue *Mata Najwa* Talk Show will be determined by using this Padan method.

   For example, the writer observes whether the conversations in the dialogue produced harmony structure or not. This research also concerns analyzing the meanings of speaker’s utterances. Hence, the writer uses Pragmatic method which is included to a branch of Padan Method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13-15). To analyze the data, the writer uses speech act theory and adjacency pairs. In addition, the writer will also pay attention to the context of utterances.

   The data from the research will be analyzed in the following steps:

1. The writer re-reads the data transcription and understands it.
2. The writer identifies the data into speech act and categorizes the kinds of illocutionary forces which is used in every utterance. Moreover, the writer finds out the intentional meaning of the utterance.

3. The writer analyses the structure of adjacency pairs.

4. The writer interprets and explains the analysis descriptively.

5. The writer makes conclusion of the analysis.

The example for analyzing the data is presented below.

1. Asking For Question

Asking for question is statement saying something in the form of a question, in order to get information. The example can be seen below.

Data 7 is in italic:

NS: Apakah keberhasilan Ibu Ida ketika itu semata-mata karena istrinya Pak Idham?
NS: Was the success of Mrs. Ida at that time merely because of the Mr. Idham’s wife?

Here, we cannot find the co-text because data 7 was the first question which was uttered by Najwa as the host of Mata Najwa Talk Show Program. But, Najwa has opened the talk show by greeting the audiences and introducing who the guests will be before. Although there was not co-text, surely we have known that Bantul regency is led by Mrs. Sri Suryawidati for 2010 – 2015 periods. For the periods before, Bantul regency was led by Mr. Idham Samawi. Mr. Idham Samawi is Mrs. Sri Suryawidati’s husband.
Today, regeneration in a political party becomes blunt. This is caused by the forming of cadres which is only limited to married couple. The power is moving into a dynasty. The position of regent officer looks like main family gathering. It is based on personal relationship, family, kinship rather than ability. Cruelty, the acceptance of the public can be manipulated by using money.

Najwa’s utterance in data 7 was uttered in the form of interrogative sentence. The direct function of interrogative is used to ask a question. First, if we look the structure or the direct function without considering the context, indeed, Najwa’s utterance used interrogative sentence for asking a question in order to get the information which is wanted.

Second, by considering the context, we can find the implication which is appeared from the context. The implication is Najwa still doubts about Mrs. Ida’s capability to be a new regent officer. It looked like there was still a shadow of Mr. Idham’s success before as the ex regent officer. So, Najwa asked the main factor which caused Mrs. Ida succeeded be a new regent officer.

In this example data, Najwa does not know the truth about Mrs. Ida’s success. Genuinely, Najwa wants to know the truth. Therefore, she asks Mr. Ida about her success. Najwa believes Mr. Ida may know the truth. Finally, the intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 7 is relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance is categorized as
directive act of asking question. Najwa’s utterance is aimed of getting someone else to do something. Therefore, Najwa requests answer from the guest. The word order and the intonation of Najwa’s utterance support the inferences of the utterance as asking question.

Doing the speech act of asking a question, Najwa might hope that Mrs. Ida could fulfill Najwa’s expectation. It is clear answer toward his question. The relevant relation between intended meaning and direct function shows Najwa’s utterance certainly can be concluded as illocutionary act of asking question.
CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the results of the analysis. First, the writer described the speech act which was used by the host as the strategy to interview the guest in dialogue of Mata Najwa Talk Show on Metro TV (Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter). Then, the writer continued to analyze whether the response which was given by the guest is appropriate with the host’s expectation or not.

According to the analysis, there were three illocutionary acts that were used by the host in responding the guest’s statement and as the strategy to interview the guest. They were representative, directive, and expressive. Every illocutionary act had different illocutionary force. Representative had four illocutionary forces, namely accusation, deny, and reassertion. Directive had three illocutionary forces, namely asking an agreement, asking a question and request clarification. Expressive only had one illocutionary force, namely expressing of understanding. The following is the explanation of the analysis.

IV.1 Illocutionary Forces Resulted from Representatives Act

1. Accusation

Accusation is a statement of saying that the speaker thinks a person is guilty of doing something wrong. The example can be seen below.

The data 1 is in italic:
NS: Apakah keberhasilan Ibu Ida ketika itu semata-mata karena istrinya Pak Idham?
(Was the success of Mrs. Idha at that time merely because of the Mr. Idham’s wife)
(E… Not really. Perhaps also, it could be that way. Because, e… I have also plunged in society, e… what… e… many organizations besides PKK which I have hold for 10 years. But, it also could because of Mr. Idham’s success as the regent officer for 10 years.)
NS: Kalo dinilai bahwa semata-mata ya karena Nyonya Idham Samawi bukan karena individu, e… Sri Suryawidhati.
(valued that merely because of Mrs. Idham Samawi not because an individual of, e… Sri Suryawidhati.)

Najwa’s utterance in data 1 was uttered in the form of declarative sentence. The direct function of declarative is used to assert a statement. If we look the structure or the direct function without considering the context, indeed, Najwa’s utterance used declarative sentence just for asserting the proposition to answer her own previous question.

From the co-text above, we can see that actually Najwa has not gotten the certain answer yet from Mrs. Ida. It is because Mrs. Ida gave two different answers. First, Mrs. Ida refused if her success was considered merely because she is Mr. Idham’s wife by uttering “E… Tidak juga”. Then, “Mungkin juga, bisa” is used to reveal that Mrs. Ida agreed if her success was considered merely because she is Mr. Idham’s wife. Although Mrs. Ida has enclosed the reasons why she refused and agreed, it still causes such as an ambiguity.
 Furthermore, Mrs. Ida is the wife of the ex-regent officer of Bantul. She successfully continued her husband’s position to be the next regent officer of Bantul. In this case, status of Mrs. Ida as the wife of the ex-regent officer of Bantul was more highlighted. Therefore, Najwa as the host accused Mrs. Ida’s success to be the regent officer of Bantul now is behind of her husband’s success.

Apparently, by considering the context, Najwa did not only state a statement but she also did an accusation. Najwa’s utterance in data 1 can be called accusation because the truth has not been tested yet. Besides, it was uttered according to the implication that Mrs. Ida’s success was not because of her own capability but it was because of her husband’s success before.

Finally, intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 1 was not relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance was categorized as representative act of accusation. Najwa accused Mrs. Ida’s success was not because her own capability but it was because she was Mr. Idham’s wife. Najwa’s utterance was for representing something to be the case or not with illocutionary force, accuse.

The clause “Kalo dinilai bahwa semata-mata…” supports the inference of the utterance as accusation. Doing the speech act of accusation, Najwa might hope that Mrs. Ida would agree with her opinion. Therefore, the act functions to lead the guest states her opinion as the host
wanted. As the review, the truth of Najwa’s opinion which is uttered according to the implication that Mrs. Ida’s success was not because of her own capability but it was because of her husband’s success before has not been tested yet makes it is concluded as illocutionary act of accuse.

Another example is as follows.

The data 2 is in italic:

SS: Waktu itu Bapak belum DPP ya?
   (At that time, Bapak has not become DPP yet, has he?)
IS: Iya. Dan itu dilakukan oleh DPC, Dewan Pimpinan Cabang.  
   (Yes. And it was done by DPC, executive council branches.)
SS: DPC nya Bantul.  
   (DPC of Bantul.)
IS: Jadi, saya tidak nyentuh, Mbak.  
   (So, I did not touch it, Mbak.)
NS: Bapak tidak nyentuh?
   (Bapak did not touch, right)
IS: Tidak nyentuh.  
   (No, I did not.)
SS: Kampanye aja nggak ikut dia…
   (He did not join the campaign…)
NS: *Tapi bahwa kemudian itu sengaja diatur supaya ya biarlah ada calon e… yang melawan Ibu Idha supaya kalau tidak, tidak jadi sama sekali ni, tidak ada pemimpinnya Bantul*
   *(But that then it is organized deliberately so let there is a candidate, e… that oppose Mrs. Ida so if not, there is no leader for Bantul.)*

The form of Najwa’s utterance in data 2 is declarative sentence.

The direct function of declarative is used to state a statement. Najwa’s utterance used declarative sentence just for asserting the proposition to answer her own previous question if we look the structure or the direct function without considering the context.
In the middle year of 2009, before Mrs. Idham’s position as the regent officer of Bantul ended, the society wanted Mr. Idham to be the regent officer again in the third election, but it cannot. So that, they asked Mrs. Ida to continue her husband leaded Bantul. If we look the co-text, Mr. Idham and Mrs. Ida stated that Mrs. Ida’s success became a new regent to continue her husband position such a politic accident. Najwa tried to quest the truth of their statement about political accident.

Moreover, Najwa also stated her opinion that Mr. Idham who served as the leader of DPP PDI Perjuangan did one of political game so that there was a candidate to pit Mrs. Ida in the election of new regent officer. “Bukan saya” is used by Mr. Idham to disprove Najwa’s opinion. Then, Najwa tried to deny that was not a politic accident “Tapi rasanya itu bukan kecelakaan politik...”.

Najwa thought that was arranged in such a kind way or in other word it happened deliberately. Mrs. Ida as the wife of Mrs. Idham looked like to defend. She said that Mr. Idham has not become the leader of DPP PDI Perjuangan yet at that time. Mr. Idham added that it was done by the executive council branches.

In addition, Mrs. Ida said “Kampanye aja nggak ikut dia… . By considering the context, Najwa did not only state a statement but she also did an accusation. After giving attention to the guests’s responds toward
her questions, Najwa accused Mrs. Ida’s success to be next regent officer was not absolute because of the selection from the society.

Najwa’s utterance in data 2 can be called accusation because the truth has not been tested yet. Besides, Najwa made that accusation according to the implication that there was no candidate who will oppose Mrs. Ida. She became the only one candidate. It means actually there was a certain strategy to make Mrs. Ida succeeded to be new regent officer continued Mr. Idham easily.

Finally, intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 2 is not relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance is categorized as representative act of accusation. Najwa accuses that the election of new regent officer was organized deliberately so that there was a candidate to pit Mrs. Ida. Najwa’s utterance is used for representing something to be the case or not. It has the illocutionary force to accuse.

The clause “Tapi bahwa kemudian itu…” supports the inference of the utterance as accusation. Doing the speech act of accusation, Najwa might hope that Mr. Idham and Mrs. Ida would agree with her opinion. Therefore, the act functions to lead the guest state her opinion as the host wanted or such a giving clarification.

Moreover, Najwa’s accusation in data 2 might function to end the third conversation topic. This accusation also herds Najwa to ask new question with different topic. There are two reasons why Najwa’s
utterance in data 2 is categorized as representative act of accusation. First, the truth of Najwa’s utterance has not tested yet. Second, Najwa’s utterance is uttered according to the implication that there was no candidate who will oppose Mrs. Ida in the election of new regent officer in Bantul.

2. Deny

Deny is a statement saying that something is not true. The example can be seen in below.

The data 3 s in italic:

NS: Kecelakaan politik. Tapi kecelakaan politik tidak ya Pak kalo kemudian akhirnya Ibu maju tetapi sesungguhnya waktu itu tidak ada lawan politik sama sekali? Kemudian Pak Idham selaku ketua DPP PDI Perjuangan e… melakukan satu permainan politik supaya ada calon untuk mengadu… (Politic accident. But, it was a politic accident or not, Sir, if finally Mrs. Ida went forward but actually there was no political opponents at all? Then Mrs. Idham as the leader of DPP PDI Perjuangan e… did one of political game so that there was a candidate to pit…)

IS: Bukan saya. (Not me.)

NS: Tapi rasanya itu bukan kecelakaan politik… (But it was felt not political accident…)

Declarative sentence is the form of Najwa’s utterance in data 3. That utterance has direct function to assert a statement. By looking the structure or the direct function without considering the context, indeed, Najwa’s utterance used declarative sentence just for asserting the proposition that she do not agree with something.
From the co-text (see data 3 for the complete co-text in the appendix), we can see, Mrs. Idha stated that actually she did not have a dream anymore for being a regent officer when the society asked her to continue Mr. Idham’s position. Mr. Idham and Mrs. Ida felt what happened with them was just as a “Kecelakaan politik.”. By looking other background of Mr. Idham who served as the leader of DPP PDI Perjuangan in Bantul, Najwa also asked whether it was right or not that Mrs. Ida’s success was as “kecelakaan politik”.

Besides, actually there were no political rivals in the election. Najwa accused that Mr. Idham did a political game so that there was candidate who would pit Mr. Ida “…tetapi sesungguhnya waktu itu tidak ada lawan politik sama sekali? Kemudian Pak Idham selaku ketua DPP PDI Perjuangan e... melakukan satu permainan politik supaya ada calon untuk mengadu…”.

As the response, Mrs. Idham refused if he was considered has done a political game. He uttered “Bukan saya.”. Here, Najwa still defended her opinion that Mrs. Idham did a political game. She denied that Mrs. Ida’s success was something which is not happened deliberately. It could not be felt as political accident “Tapi rasanya itu bukan kecelakaan politik...”.

By considering the context, Najwa did not only state a statement but she also did a denial. Najwa’s utterance in data 3 can be called denial
because the truth has not been tested yet. Moreover, the implication that can be drawn is Mrs. Ida’s success was not because of her own dream but the society’s wish.

Finally, the intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 3 is not relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance is categorized as representative act of denial. Najwa denies that Mrs. Ida success’s to be next regent officer to continue her husband position as a political accident. She regards Mrs. Ida’s success has been organized deliberately. Najwa’s utterance is used for representing something to be the case or not. It has the illocutionary force to deny.

The clause “Tapi rasanya itu bukan...” supports the inference of the utterance as denial. Using the speech act of denial, Najwa might hope that Mr. Idham and Mrs. Ida would agree with her opinion. Therefore, the act functions to lead the guest state her opinion as the host wanted. If we review, Najwa’s utterance in data 3 has not tested yet and it is uttered based on the implication that Mrs. Ida’s success was not because of her own dream but the society’s wish. So that, that utterance can be concluded as illocutionary act of deny.

3. Reassert

Reassert is a statement of saying which makes other people recognize again about right or authority to do something, after a period when this has been in doubt. The example can be seen below.
The data 4 is in italic:

SS: Dikejar pokoknya setiap hari itu ratusan orang yang datang ke rumah. Ratusan ke rumah. Saya e… mau tidak mau, kerso mboten kerso, orang jawa bilang, harus mau menggantikan Pak Idham. Dikejar sedemikian lama saya akhirnya, ya sudahlah kalo memang e… maunya rakyat seperti itu, saya bersedia e… asal suami saya mengizinkan. (was pursued by there were hundreds people who came to house. Hundred people came to house. I e… “mau tidak mau, kerso mboten kerso”, Javanese people were said, should be willing to replace Mr. Idham. Was pursued so long, I finally, well if it was really e… people’s want like that; I was willing e… if my husband permitted.)

NS: Asal dapat izin Pak Idham…
(If get the permit from Mr. Idham…)

Najwa’s utterance in data 4 was uttered in the form of declarative sentence. The direct function of declarative is used to assert a statement. If we only look the structure or the direct function without considering the context, declarative sentence is used by Najwa just for revealing the proposition to respond the guest’s answer.

From the co-text (see data 4 for the complete co-text in appendix) which is attached, we can see that Najwa firstly asked about Mrs. Ida’s feeling became official public because of the accomplishment of the spouse. Exactly, Mrs. Ida gave some explanations that actually being the next regent officer was not her own desire “Jadi, bukan maunya saya sendiri jadi bupati…”. 
It was the society’s desire since Mr. Idham could not join the third election of new regent officer. Her explain was supported with the utterance “Sebenarnya pak Idham maunya rakyat itu 3 periode, kan nggak boleh kan ya. Emang Negara ne mbahne ya.”. Mrs. Najwa also told that actually the society pursued her to continue Mr. Idham’s position as the regent officer for leading Bantul.

When Najwa asked how the society pursued Mrs. Ida, Mr. Ida also gave explanations clearly. She told there were thousand people who came to her house. They said “…mau tidak mau, kerso mboten kerso, ..., harus mau menggantikan Pak Idham.”. Consequently, Mrs. Ida was willing to be a regent officer with one requirement. The requirement was permission from Mr. Idham as her husband. Mr. Ida revealed “saya bersedia e... asal suami saya mengizinkan.”.

By considering the context, Najwa did not only state a statement but she also did a reassertion. Najwa’s utterance in data 4 can be called reassertion because the truth has been tested. Besides, it was uttered according to the implication that Mrs. Ida looked like not confident enough to be a regent officer to continue Mr. Idham’s position. She needed such a real support to guide her during to be a regent officer later. She asked permission to Mr. Idham as her husband.

We can say the intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 4 was not relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance was categorized as representative act of reassertion. Najwa’s utterance was for representing
something to be the case or not with illocutionary force, reassert. The repetition of Mrs. Idham’s utterance, “Asal suami saya mengizinkan.”, which was done by Najwa supports the inference of the utterance as reassertion.

Thus, the act may have several possible functions. First, Najwa wanted to convince the audience and society of Bantul that Mrs. Ida was able to be regent officer if got permission from her husband, Mr. Idham. It showed that Mrs. Ida did not undertake the society’s desire without any consideration before. Second, Najwa wanted to tell that the requirement for getting permission from Mr. Idham was a sign. The sign means Mrs. Ida actually needed a support or such guidance during to be a regent officer later because she has actually realized her capability is not maximal enough. Last, Najwa reasserted Mr. Ida’s utterance to create new question.

This new question was aimed to Mr. Idham. The felicity conditions of Najwa’s utterance in data 4 have presented above; the truth of Najwa’s utterance has been tested and the implication which states that Mrs. Idha looked like not confident enough to be a regent officer to continue Mr. Idham’s position. She needed such a real support to guide her during to be a regent officer later. When Mrs. Ida mentioned the requirement for willing to be a regent officer, Najwa reasserted it. This case related to several possible functions appeared. Based on the felicity conditions which are fulfilled, that utterance can be categorized as illocutionary act of reassert.
IV.2 Illocutionary Forces Resulted from Directives Act

2. Asking for Agreement

Asking for agreement is a statement of saying something to make the listener gives affirmation or denial toward the speaker’s opinion. The example can be seen below.

The data 5 is in italic:

IS: Seberapa sulit, Pak, memberi izin ke istril untuk menerima?  
(How was difficult, Pak, for giving the permission to the wife to continue?)

(It was very difficult, Mbak Najwa. So, I really remembered it. The incident happened on June 2009. My position ended on July 2010. Almost every day the society, group of society came to the official house. Essentially, just for asking, what…, they picketed me, asked me in order to permit e… my wife would be carry as the candidate of regent officer of Bantul. In that time, I always answer “no”. Because e… when I was pursued why was not permitted. With joking, I said “what will the world say?” if the position from the husband was delivered to his wife. And I also said like this, Mbak Najwa,
“approximately if it happened, I should use a mask, my face should be given a mask because it seemed…”. And I think this is a bad political education, from the husband to the wife or to the children.)

NS: Jadi, memang sejak awal Pak Idham sudah menyadari bahwa ini rasanya, shhhh.. tidak elok begitu dilihat?
(So, since the beginning, Mr. Idham has realized that it seemed shhh… not fair to see?)

Najwa’s utterance in data 5 was uttered in the form of interrogative sentence. The direct function of interrogative is used to ask a question. If we look the structure or the direct function without considering the context, Najwa’s utterance used interrogative sentence just for asking the proposition to expand her own previous question.

In the previous conversation ( for the complete co- text, see data 5 in appendix ), Mrs. Ida has told how the society asked her to continue Mr. Idham’s position. She told that there were hundreds people came to her house. They forced Mrs. Ida to fulfill their desire “Dikejar pokoknya setiap hari itu ratusan orang yang datang ke rumah. Ratusan ke rumah. Saya e… mau tidak mau, kerso mboten kerso, orang jawa bilang, harus mau menggantikan Pak Idham.”.

Finally, Mrs. Ida was willing to be the new regent officer of Bantul with one requirement. It was the permission from Mr. Idham as her husband. Mrs. Ida uttered “ya sudahlah kalo memang e… maunya rakyat seperti itu saya bersedia e… asal suami saya mengizinkan”. While Najwa asked Mr. Idham about how difficult to give permission to the wife for
continuing his conduction was, he started to answer it with the clause “Sangat sangat sulit, Mbak Najwa.”.

It means that Mr. Idham should think hard to give permission to Mrs. Ida. Mr. Idham continued to tell the entire situation happened along the middle of 2009 till 2010 when his conduction was ended. Firstly, Mr. Idham refused to give permission to her wife for continuing his conduction. “…ketika saya dikejar kenapa kok tidak diizinkan. Ya saya dengan nada bercanda saya katakan “apa kata dunia?”” indicated that absolutely Mr. Idham felt shy if the husband’s position transferred to the wife. Even, Mr. Idham also said that he should use mask if it happened “kira-kira kalau itu terjadi saya harus pakai topeng, gitu, muka saya harus saya kasih topeng itu karena rasanya…””. Mr. Idham assumed it was bad political education from the husband to the wife even to the children.

Najwa as the host paid attention to the information that she got from the guest’s responds toward her questions in the co-text till she got the main point. Then, she made a conclusion. After that, Najwa continued to ask the guests whether they agree or not if Najwa concluded that “…memang sejak awal Pak Idham sudah menyadari bahwa ini rasanya, shhhhh.. tidak elok begitu dilihat?”

By understanding context, Najwa did not only ask a question to the guest but she also asked an agreement. Najwa’s utterance in data 5 can be
called asking an agreement because the truth has not been tested yet. Otherwise, it was uttered according to the information that was gotten by Najwa from the guest’s responds toward her questions in the co- text.

So, intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 5 was not relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance was categorized as directive act of asking an agreement. First, Najwa concluded that literally Mr. Idham has realized that Mrs. Ida’s success seemed not fair to see. Although, the clause “Jadi, memang…” supports that Najwa made a conclusion, but word order and the intonation of Najwa’s utterance supports the inference of the utterance as asking an agreement. Doing the speech act of asking an agreement, Najwa might hope that Mr. Idham would agree with her opinion.

Thus, the act functions to lead the guest state her opinion as the host wanted. Shortly, there are two reasons why Najwa’s utterance in data 5 was categorized as directive act of asking an agreement. First, the truth of Najwa’s utterance has not been tested yet. Second, Najwa’s utterance was uttered according to the information that was gotten from the guest’s responds toward her questions and she wants to know whether the guests agree her conclusion or not.

Another example is as follows.

The data 6 is in italic:

NS: Dan katanya yang mimpin Pak Idham bukan bupatinya?
(And they said that it was led by Mr. Idham not the regent officer?)

IS: Bukan, bukan. Itu salah besar. Ini saya pikir ya… Saya baca di koran itu dilakukan oleh beberapa LSM ya, yang sangat-sangat aduh kasihan itu. Mereka itu…. Saya kasihan sama mereka gitu.

(No. It was wrong. I think this is… I read in the newspaper was done by some LSM, which was very pity. They are… I feel sorry for them.)

NS: Jadi, maksudnya itu tudungan yang tidak benar?

(No, it means that the allegation is not true?)

Clearly, Najwa’s utterance in data 6 was uttered in the form of interrogative sentence. We can see question mark there. The direct function of interrogative is used to ask a question. By looking the structure or the direct function without considering the context, Najwa’s utterance used interrogative sentence just for asking the suggestion. It uses to continue her own previous question.

As we know, Mr. Idham and Mrs. Ida is a married couple. Mr. Idham Samawi was the regent officer of Bantul for 2005 – 2010 periods. Meanwhile, Mrs. Sri Suryawidati is the regent officer of Bantul for 2010 – 2015 periods. It might happen if Mr Idham as the ex-regent officer intervened in Mrs. Ida’s conduction. But, Mr. Idham has ensured that there was not his intervening.

Once, when Najwa requested clarification about the information which stated the meeting with SKPD or the meeting with the heads of departments were done in the official house not in the office, Mr. Idham refuted it by trying to explain it (see data 6 for the complete co-text in
appendix). Najwa has requested another clarification first before Mr. Idham ended her utterance.

Here, Najwa requested clarification about the information which stated the meeting was led by Mr. Idham as the ex-regent officer not Mrs. Ida. Mr. Idham also refuted it. He said no. According to Mr. Idham, that information was wrong. “Bukan, bukan itu salah besar.”. He told that the news is made by LSM. Even, Mr. Idham felt sorry for them. He uttered “Saya baca di koran itu dilakukan oleh beberapa LSM ya, yang sangat-sangat aduh kasihan itu. Mereka itu…. Saya kasihan sama mereka gitu.”. Najwa as the host paid attention to the information that she got from the guest’s responds toward her questions in the co-text till she got the main point. After she made a conclusion, Najwa continued to asking an agreement to the guest about her conclusion which was uttered in data 6.

After understanding context, we can see that Najwa did not only ask a question but she also asked an agreement from the guest. Najwa’s utterance in data 6 can be called asking an agreement because the truth has not been tested yet. Moreover, it was uttered according to the information that was gotten by Najwa from the guest’s responds toward her questions in the co-text.

So, the intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 6 was not relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance was categorized as directive act of asking an agreement. Najwa concluded that the allegations
were not true. The clause “Jadi, maksudnya...” shows that Najwa made a conclusion first.

Nevertheless, the word order and intonation which were used supports the inference of the utterance as asking an agreement. Doing the speech act of asking an agreement, Najwa might hope that Mr. Idham would agree with her opinion. Hence, the act functions to lead the guest state her opinion as the host wanted. As the review, the truth of Najwa’s utterance has not been tested yet. Besides, it is an utterance which is uttered by Najwa to ask the guest whether he agrees or not toward her conclusion. From the two things mentioned above, Najwa’s utterance can be categorized as directive act of asking an agreement.

3. Asking For Question

Asking for question is statement saying something in the form of a question, in order to get information. The example can be seen below.

Data 7 is in italic:

NS: Apakah keberhasilan Ibu Ida ketika itu semata-mata karena istrinya Pak Idham?
(Was the success of Mrs. Ida at that time merely because of the Mr. Idham’s wife?)

Here, we cannot find the co-text because data 7 was the first question which was uttered by Najwa as the host of Mata Najwa Talk Show Program. But, Najwa has opened the talk show by greeting the audiences and introducing who the guests will be before.
Although there was not co-text, surely we have known that Bantul regency is led by Mrs. Sri Suryawidati for 2010 – 2015 periods. For the periods before, Bantul regency was led by Mr. Idham Samawi. Mr. Idham Samawi is Mrs. Sri Suryawidati’s husband. Today, regeneration in a political party becomes blunt. This is caused by the forming of cadres which is only limited to married couple. The power is moving into a dynasty. The position of regent officer looks like main family gathering. It is based on personal relationship, family, kinship rather than ability. Cruelty, the acceptance of the public can be manipulated by using money.

Najwa’s utterance in data 7 was uttered in the form of interrogative sentence. The direct function of interrogative is used to ask a question. First, if we look the structure or the direct function without considering the context, indeed, Najwa’s utterance used interrogative sentence for asking a question in order to get the information which is wanted.

Second, by considering the context, we can find the implication which is appeared from the context. The implication is Najwa still doubts about Mrs. Ida’s capability to be a new regent officer. It looked like there was still a shadow of Mr. Idham’s success before as the ex regent officer.

So, Najwa asked the main factor which caused Mrs. Ida succeeded be a new regent officer. In this example data, Najwa does not know the truth about Mrs. Ida’s success. Genuinely, Najwa wants to know the truth. Therefore, she asks Mr. Ida about her success. Najwa believes Mr. Ida
may know the truth.

Finally, intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 7 is relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance is categorized as directive act of asking question. Najwa’s utterance is for getting someone else to do something. Najwa requests answer from the guest. The word order and the intonation of Najwa’s utterance support the inferences of the utterance as asking question.

Doing the speech act of asking a question, Najwa might hope that Mrs. Ida could fulfill Najwa’s expectation. It is clear answer toward his question. The relevant relation between intended meaning and direct function shows Najwa’s utterance certainly can be concluded as illocutionary act of asking question.

Another example is as follows.

Data 8 is in italic:

NS: Kalo dinilai bahwa semata-mata ya karena Nyonya Idham Samawi bukan karena individu, e… Sri Suryawidhati. (If valued that merely because of Mrs. Idham Samawi not because of an individual of, e… Sri Suryawidhati.)
SS: Ya, bisa juga dibilang bahwa keberhasilan saya karena saya bisa berhasil jadi bupati karena keberhasilan dari suami. (Yes, It could be said that my success to be regent officer because of my husband success.)
NS: Tidak risih Ibu menduduki jabatan posisi puncak menjadi pejabat public hanya semata-mata bukan karena prestasi sendiri tapi karena prestasi pasangan? (Don’t you feel uncomfortable occupy the top position become an official public merely not because of own accomplishment but because of accomplishment of the spouse?)
Interrogative sentence is the form of Najwa’s utterance in data 8. The direct function of interrogative is used to ask a question. First, if we look the structure or the direct function without considering the context, Najwa’s utterance used interrogative sentence for asking a question. This form of sentence is used in order to get the information which is wanted.

From the co-text above, we can see that Najwa accused Mrs. Ida that her success was because she is Mr. Idham Samawi’s wife “Kalo dinilai bahwa semata-mata ya karena Nyonya Idham Samawi bukan karena individu, e... Sri Suryawidhati.”. To respond, Mrs. Ida agreed Najwa’s accusation. She said “Ya, bisa juga dibilang bahwa keberhasilan saya karena saya bisa berhasil jadi bupati karena keberhasilan dari suami.”. Mrs. Ida’s response herd Najwa to utter new question.

Since Mrs. Ida did not deny if other people accused her success was because she is Mr. Idham Samawi’s wife, Najwa asked Mrs. Ida’s feeling. This question related to the assumption that Mrs. Ida’s success merely was not because of own accomplishment. Najwa uttered “Tidak risih Ibu menduduki jabatan posisi puncak menjadi pejabat public hanya semata-mata bukan karena prestasi sendiri tapi karena prestasi pasangan?”.

We can find the implication which appears by considering the context. The implication is Mrs. Ida did not deny if other people accused
her success was because she is Mr. Idham Samawi’s wife. It means Mrs. Ida’s success was not purely because of her own accomplishment. So, Najwa asked whether Mrs. Idha felt uncomfortable while she succeeded to occupy the top position become an official public merely not because of own accomplishment but because of accomplishment of the spouse.

Here, Najwa also does not know the truth about Mrs. Ida’s feeling while she succeeded to occupy the top position become an official public. And as like mentioned before, Najwa has accused that Mr. Ida’s success was not because of her own accomplishment. Certainly, Najwa wants to know the truth. Therefore, she asks Mr. Ida whether she felt uncomfortable or not. Najwa believes Mr. Ida may know the truth.

As the result, the intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 8 is relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance is categorized as directive act of asking question. Najwa’s utterance is for getting someone else to do something. Najwa requests answer from the guest. The word order and the intonation of Najwa’s utterance support the inferences of the utterance as asking question.

Doing the speech act of asking a question, Najwa might hope that Mrs. Ida could fulfill Najwa’s expectation. That is clear answer toward his question. The relevant relation between intended meaning and direct function shows Najwa’s utterance certainly is concluded as illocutionary act of asking question.
4. Request For Clarification

Request for clarification is statement saying to tell somebody that the speaker would like he/she to do something in order to make something clearer or easier to understand. The speaker usually uses polite or formal way to ask somebody to do something. The example can be seen below.

Data 9 is in italic:

NS: Bagaimana meyakinkan tidak akan ada cawe-cawe di urusan politik, Pak?
(How do assure there will be no intervening in political affairs, Sir?)

IS: Ya, begini Mbak Najwa. Saya pastikan itu bahwa nyaris tidak ada sentuhan saya dalam kepemimpinan di Kabupaten Bantul.
(Well, Mbak Najwa. I ensure that there was not my impact barely in leadership in Bantul Regency.)

NS: Saya ingin, karena saya ingin konfirmasi ni Pak dari informasi yang saya dapat di daerah e… katanya bahkan rapat e… dengan SKPD atau rapat dengan kepala- kepala dinas itu bukan di kantor bupati tapi di rumah dinas.
(I want to, because I want to confirm, Sir, from the information I got in the region e… said even the meeting e… with SKPD or the meeting with heads of department was not in the office of regent but in official house.)

Najwa’s utterance in data 9 was uttered in the form of declarative sentence. The direct function of declarative is used to assert a statement. If we look the structure or the direct function without considering the context, indeed, Najwa’s utterance used declarative sentence just for asserting information which was related to the context.

The co-texts above tell that in one occasion, using “Bagaimana meyakinkan tidak akan ada cawe-cawe di urusan politik, Pak?”, Najwa
asked Mr. Idham about his intervening in the Mr. Ida’s conduction. He could ensure that there was not his intervening “...Saya pastikan gitu bahwa nyaris tidak ada sentuhan saya dalam kepemimpinan di Kabupaten Bantul.”.

As the additional context, Mr. Idham and Mrs. Ida is a couple married. They are the ex and the new regent officer of Bantul. Mr. Idham’s success became the regent officer before is one of the reason why Mrs. Ida also can be the regent officer now. It cannot be denied if there were some societies in Bantul who disagreed with Mrs. Ida’s conduction. Hence, Najwa asked for clarification about the information which she heard from the society whether it was right or not.

In fact, by considering the context, Najwa did not only state a statement but she also did a request of clarification. Najwa’s utterance in data 9 can be called request for clarification because the truth has not been tested yet. Besides, it was uttered according to the implication that there was intervening of Mr. Idham as the ex- regent officer in the Mrs. Ida’s conduction as the new regent officer. It was probably happened if Mr. Idham as the ex- regent officer and as the new regent officer’s husband took over to lead the meeting and decided where the place of the meeting was.

Finally, intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 9 was not relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance was categorized as
directive act of request clarification. Najwa requested clarification about
the truth of the information which is gotten from the society. Najwa’s
utterance was for getting someone else to do something with illocutionary
force, request clarification.

There is clause “…karena saya ingin konfirmasi ni Pak…” which
supports the inference of the utterance as request clarification. Doing the
speech act of request clarification, Najwa might hope that Mr. Idham
would able to do giving clarification. Thereby, the act functions to lead the
guest tell the truth or clarification as the host wanted.

Shortly, the truth of Najwa’s utterance which has not been tested
yet and the implication that is revealed there was intervening of Mr. Idham
as the ex regent officer in the Mrs. Ida’s conduction as the new regent
officer indicated Najwa’s utterance in data 9 as illocutionary act of request
clarification.

Another example is as follows.

Data 10 is in italic:

   (No. They should say thanks actually.)
NS: Berterima kasih?
   (Say thanks?)
IS: Karena ada jalan keluar.
   (Because there was a solution.)

SS: Saya juga mau check ni e... apakah betul Ibu sengaja
   memutasi satu kepala dinas yang menolak pencairan
   anggaran yang tidak sesuai prosedur karena ketika itu
Najwa’s utterance in data 10 was uttered in the form of interrogative sentence. The direct function of interrogative is used to ask a question. If we look the structure or the direct function without considering the context, Najwa’s utterance is just for asking a question in order to get the information which is wanted.

Mrs. Ida is a regent officer of Bantul who leads for the periods of 2010 until now. She succeeds to be a regent officer to continue her husband’s conduction before because of society request. Once, Mr. Idham refused an accusation which said that the meeting was happened in the official house not in the office and was led by him “Bukan, bukan saya pimpin. Tetep dipimpin oleh sekda.”. Mr. Idham realized that he did not have any capacity to do it again. He told that he only gave suggestion to some departments there “Saya memberi saran...”. For the complete context, see data 10 in the appendix.

Then, while Najwa asked whether it was right or not that intervening of Mr. Idham as the ex-regent officer only limited on the recommendations, he confirmed Najwa’s question with “Betul, Mbak.”. In other side, Mr. Idham rejected emphatically “Nggak.” when Najwa asked whether Sekda Bantul consider that the suggestions was an instruction
from the ex regent who was also the new regent officer’s husband. He added that they should say thanks “Mereka harus berterima kasih justru.” to Mr. Idham since there was such as a solution for the deficit budget.

The implication which can be drawn from the example in data 10 is maybe there was some society in Bantul who still taught that there was intervening of Mr. Idham as the ex regent officer in the Mrs. Ida’s conduction. So, it also possible happened if Mrs. Idham who at that time served as the chairman of PERSIBA and KONI of Bantul justified various ways to advance them. One of the ways was asking for help from his wife to fulfill PERSIBA’s needs. This case might cause some people made rumors in order to make Mrs. Ida’s image be going down.

So, Najwa requested clarification about the rumor that she was heard from the society of Bantul. By conceiving the context, Najwa did not only ask a question but she also did request of clarification. The other reason why Najwa’s utterance in data 10 can be called request for clarification was because the truth has not tested yet.

Therefore, intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 10 was not relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance was categorized as directive act of request. Najwa requested clarification about the truth of the rumor which said that Mrs. Ida deliberately mutated one of head of departments who refused the budget disbursement that was not appropriate with the procedure. The clause “Saya juga mau check ni e…” supports the
inference of the utterance as request of clarification.

Performing the speech act of request clarification, Najwa might hope that Mr. Idham would able to do giving clarification. Hence, the act functions to lead the guest tell the truth or clarification as the host wanted. As the review, the truth of Najwa’s utterance which is uttered according to the implication that some society of Bantul made rumors in order to make Mrs. Ida’s image be going down has tested yet makes it is concluded as illocutionary act of request clarification.

IV.3 Illocutionary Forces Resulted from Expressive Act

1. Expressive of Understanding

Expressive of understanding is statement of saying that shows the speakers has the same opinion or feels agree to the hearer’s statement which has said or done. The example can be seen below.

The data 11:

IS: Saya tahu persis masalahnya. Jadi saya keberatan kalau dikatakan itu…
   (I know exactly the problem. So, I object if it is said…)
SS: Mutasi.
   (Mutation.)
   (No, it is violated the rule. All of the rule has fulfilled. This was
related to me in that time. When the people who related had a
dialogue with me, he said like this, Mbak Najwa, that
“according to my feeling…”. That sentence, I don’t add or less.
I am the chairman of KONI)

NS: eheeem
(eheeem)

Najwa’s utterance in data 11 was uttered in the form of declarative
sentence. The direct function of declarative is used to state a statement. If
we look the structure or the direct function without considering the
context, Najwa’s utterance used declarative sentence just for stating a
statement to respond the guest’s utterance.

From the co-text above (for the complete co-text, see data 11 in
appendix), in one case, Najwa requested clarification about the
information which stated that Mrs. Ida deliberately mutated one of head of
departments who refused the budget disbursement which was not
appropriate with the procedure. Mr. Idham’s response revealed that he
refuted that information. He added that information was a slander
“Mbak... Mbak... saya mungkin perlu jelaskan, itu fitnah betul.”. Mr.
Idham said that he knew exactly the problem. Therefore, he complained if
the budget disbursement was said violating the rule. He uttered “Jadi saya
keberatan kalau dikatakan itu... Kalau itu nyalah peraturan.”. After Mr.
Idham explained what actually happened, Najwa uttered “eheeem”. It was
the sign that she understood and agreed to Mr. Idham’s explanation.
By considering the context, Najwa did not only state a statement but she also did an expression. Najwa’s utterance in data 1 can be called expression of understanding because the truth has not been tested yet. Moreover, the clause “eheem” has showed clearly that Najwa understood and agreed to Mr. Idham’s explanation.

Finally, the intended meaning of Najwa’s utterance in data 1 was not relevant to the direct function. Najwa’s utterance was for expressing psychological states. It was uttered in the form of clause which state expressive of understanding. So, Najwa’s utterance can be categorized as expressive act of understand.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer will present the conclusions of this thesis. The conclusions are obtained from the analysis done toward the data of conversation which are included kinds of illocutionary force resulted by the host and the structure of adjacency pairs of *Mata Najwa Talk Show (Kuasa Gono Gini June 6th, 2012 Chapter)*. The conclusions are follows.

1. Based on the data, there are three kinds of illocutionary acts. The illocutionary act which is only resulted by the host in responding the guests’s statement has different illocutionary force. It is because the host wants to interview the guests deeply. The writer finds directive illocutionary act has 14 utterances with illocutionary force to ask a question, eight utterances with illocutionary force to request for clarification, and two utterances with illocutionary force to ask an agreement. Next, representative illocutionary act has two utterances with illocutionary force to accuse, one utterance with illocutionary force to deny, and also only one utterance with illocutionary force to reassert. Last, expressive illocutionary act has only one utterance with illocutionary force to express understanding.
2. The structure of adjacency pairs shows that the conversations in the talk show are in the harmony structure. The turn taking between the host and the guests runs regularly. But, overlapping talks occur only in few times. Overlapping talks happens when the guests do not agree with the host’s statement and they state it soon before the host ends her statement. Overall, the guests can fulfill the host’s expectation.

3. Through deep analyzing, the writer finds that every utterance from the host actually herds to the new question which is interrelated each other. It is related to the script that has been prepared before. Besides discussing the crucial problem, issue, or fact which in popular, the way the host interviews the guests with “to the point” or “skakmat” questions makes Mata Najwa Talk Show becomes a favorable talk show program for Indonesian people.


[www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)
APPENDIXS
SS: Kecelakaan politik lah itu.

(That was a political accident.)
NS: Kecelakaan politik. Tapi kecelakaan politik tidak ya Pak kalo kemudian akhirnya Ibu maju tetapi sesungguhnya waktu itu tidak ada lawan politik sama sekali? Kemudian Pak Idham selaku ketua DPP PDI Perjuangan e… melakukan satu permainan politik supaya ada calon untuk mengadu…

(Political accident. But, it was a political accident or not, Sir, if finally Mrs. Ida went forward but actually there was no political opponents at all? Then Mr. Idham as the leader of DPP PDI Perjuangan e… did one of political game so that there was a candidate to pit…)

IS: Bukan saya.

(Not me.)

NS: Tapi rasanya itu bukan kecelakaan politik…

(But it was felt not political accident…)

SS: Bukan.

(No.)

NS: Kalo itu kan diatur sedemikian rupa.

(It was arranged in a kind way.)

IS: Bukan saya.

(Not me.)

SS: Waktu itu Bapak belum DPP ya?

(At that time, Bapak has not become DPP yet, has he?)

IS: Iya. Dan itu dilakukan oleh DPC, Dewan Pimpinan Cabang.

(Yes. And it was done by DPC, executive council branches.)

SS: DPC nya Bantul.

(DPC of Bantul.)

IS: Jadi, saya tidak nyentuh, Mbak.

(So, I did not touch it, Mbak.)

NS: Bapak tidak nyentuh?

(Bapak did not touch, right?)
IS: Tidak nyentuh.

(No, I did not.)

SS: Kampanye aja nggak ikut dia…

(He did not join the campaign…)

NS: Tapi bahwa kemudian itu sengaja diatur supaya ya biarlah ada calon e… yang melawan Ibu Idha supaya kalau tidak, tidak jadi sama sekali ni, tidak ada pemimpinnya Bantul

(But that then it is organized deliberately so let there is a candidate, e… that oppose Mrs. Ida so if not, there is no leader for Bantul.)

DATA 3

SS: Karena saya merasa bahwa ya itulah nggak punya, nggak bermimpilah, nggak bermimpi jadi bupati itu nggak, nggak punya pikiran. Itu nggak tau ni. E…

(Because I felt that I did not have and did not dream, did not dream to be a regent officer, and did not have a mind. Do not know about this. E…)

IS: Kecelakaan politik.

(That was a political accident.)

SS: Kecelakaan politik lah itu.

(It is a political accident.)

NS: Kecelakaan politik. Tapi kecelakaan politik tidak ya Pak kalo kemudian akhirnya Ibu maju tetapi sesungguhnanya waktu itu tidak ada lawan politik sama sekali? Kemudian Pak Idham selaku ketua DPP PDI Perjuangan e... melakukan satu permainan politik supaya ada calon untuk mengadu...
(Politic accident. But, it was a politic accident or not, Sir, if finally Mrs. Ida went forward but actually there was no political opponents at all? Then Mrs. Idham as the leader of DPP PDI Perjuangan e... did one of political game so that there was a candidate to pit...)

IS: Bukan saya.

(Not me.)

NS: Tapi rasanya itu bukan kecelakaan politik...

(But it was felt not political accident...)

DATA 4

NS: Tidak risih Ibu menduduki jabatan posisi puncak menjadi pejabat public hanya semata- mata bukan karena prestasi sendiri tapi karena prestasi pasangan?

(Don’t you feel uncomfortable occupy the top position become an official merely not because of own accomplishment but because of accomplishment of the spouse?)


(E... actually, it was not my own desire, Mbak Najwa. So, It was not my own desire to become regent officer. Because when Mr. Idham almost ended to become a regent officer, I was pursued to replace Mr. Idham. Actually, the society wanted Mr. Idham for the third periods, but it could not. “Emang Negara ne mbahne ya”. Then, I e... were pursued by the society.)

NS: Diikejarnya gimana, Bu?

(How was pursued, Bu?)

SS: Diikejar pokoknya setiap hari itu ratusan orang yang datang ke rumah. Ratusan ke rumah. Saya e... mau tidak mau, kerso mboten kerso, orang jawa bilang, harus mau menggantikan Pak Idham. Diikejar sedemikian lama saya akhirnya, ya sudahlah kalo memang e... maunya rakyat seperti itu, saya bersedia e... asal suami saya mengizinkan.

(was pursued by there were hundreds people who came to house. Hundred people came to house. I e... “mau tidak mau, kerso mboten kerso”, Javanese people were said, should be willing to replace Mr. Idham. Was pursued so
long, I finally, well if it was really e... people's want like that; I was willing e... if my husband permitted.)

**NS:** Asal dapat izin Pak Idham...
*(If get the permit from Mr. Idham...)*

**DATA 5**

**NS:** Dikejarnya gimana, Bu?
*(How was pursued, Bu?)*

**SS:** Dikejar pokoknya setiap hari itu ratusan orang yang datang ke rumah. Ratusan ke rumah. Saya e... "mau tidak mau, kerso mboten kerso", orang jawa bilang, harus mau menggantikan Pak Idham. Dikejar sedemikian lama saya akhirnya, ya sudahlah kalo memang e... maunya rakyat seperti itu saya bersedia e... asal suami saya mengizinkan.

(was pursued by there were hundreds people who came to house. Hundred people came to house. I e... “mau tidak mau, kerso mboten kerso”, Javanese people were said, should be willing to replace Mr. Idham. Was pursued so long, I finally, well if it was really e... people’s want like that; I was willing e... if my husband permitted.)

**NS:** Asal dapat izin Pak Idham...
*(If I get the permit from Mr. Idham...)*

**SS:** Dari suami, ya...
*(From the husband, right...)*

**NS:** Seberapa sulit, Pak, memberi izin ke istri untuk meneruskan?
*(How was difficult, Pak, for giving the permission to the wife to continue?)*

harus saya kasih topeng gitu karena rasanya…”. Dan ini menurut saya pendidikan politik yang tidak baik, dari seorang suami kepada istri atau kepada anak, gitu.

(It was very difficult, Mbak Najwa. So, I really remembered it. The incident happened on June 2009. My position ended on July 2010. Almost every day the society, group of society came to the official house. Essentially, just for asking, what…, they picketed me, asked me in order to permit e… my wife would be carry as the candidate of regent officer of Bantul. In that time, I always answer “no”. Because e… when I was pursued why was not permitted. With joking, I said “what will the world say?” if the position from the husband was delivered to his wife. And I also said like this, Mbak Najwa, “approximately if it happened, I should use a mask, my face should be given a mask because it seemed…”'. And I think this is a bad political education, from the husband to the wife or to the children.)

NS: Jadi, memang sejak awal Pak Idham sudah menyadari bahwa ini rasanya, shhhh.. tidak elok begitu dilihat?

(No, it was wrong. I think this is… I read in the newspaper was done by some LSM, which was very pity. They are… I feel sorry for them.)

DATA 6

NS: Saya ingin, karena saya ingin konfirmasi ni Pak dari informasi yang saya dapat di daerah e… katanya bahkan rapat e… dengan SKPD atau rapat dengan kepala- kepala dinas itu bukan di kantor bupati tapi di rumah dinas (I want to, because I want to confirm, Sir, from the information I got in the region e… said even the meeting e… with SKPD or the meeting with heads of department was not in the office of regent but in official house…)

IS: Begini, Mbak Najwa…

(Well, Mbak Najwa…)

NS: Dan katanya yang mimpin Pak Idham bukan bupatinya?

(And they said that it was led by Mr. Idham not the regent officer?)

IS: Bukan, bukan. Itu salah besar. Ini saya pikir ya… Saya baca di koran itu dilakukan oleh beberapa LSM ya, yang sangat- sangat aduh kasihan itu. Mereka itu…. Saya kasihan sama mereka gitu.

(No. It was wrong. I think this is… I read in the newspaper was done by some LSM, which was very pity. They are… I feel sorry for them.)

NS: Jadi, maksudnya itu tudungan yang tidak benar?

(No, it means that the allegation is not true?)

DATA 10
NS: Jadi, hanya sebatas masukan- masukan?
   (So, only limited on the suggestions?)
IS: Betul, Mbak.
   (Right, Mbak.)
NS: Dan bisa dijamin bahwa sekda karena ini kan suaminya bupati, mantan
   bupati. Sekda melihatnya wah ini instruksi khusus dari bupati tua.
   (And could be assured that Sekda because he is the husband of the regent
   officer, the ex regent officer. Sekda saw that was as special instruction from
   the old regent officer.)
   (No. They should say thanks actually.)
NS: Berterima kasih?
   (Say thanks?)
IS: Karena ada jalan keluar.
   (Because there was a solution.)

SS: Saya juga mau check ni e… apakah betul Ibu sengaja memutasi satu kepala
   dinas yang menolak pencairan anggaran yang tidak sesuai prosedur karena
   ketika itu dilarang oleh peraturan menteri dalam negeri memberikan hibah
   kepada PERSIBA?
   (I also wanted to check this, e… Was it right that Ibu deliberately mutated one
   of head of departments who refused the budget disbursement that was not
   appropriate with the procedure because at that time was forbidden by the
   regulation of minister of interior to give grant for PERSIBA?)

DATA 11

NS: Saya juga mau check ni e… apakah betul Ibu sengaja memutasi satu kepala
   dinas yang menolak pencairan anggaran yang tidak sesuai prosedur karena
   ketika itu dilarang oleh peraturan menteri dalam negeri memberikan hibah
   kepada PERSIBA?
   (I also wanted to check this, e… Was it right that Ibu deliberately mutated one
   of head of departments who refused the budget disbursement that was not
   appropriate with the procedure because at that time was forbidden by the
   regulation of minister of interior to give grant for PERSIBA?)
IS: Mbak… Mbak… saya mungkin perlu jelaskan. Itu fitnah betul.
   (Mbak… Mbak… Maybe, I need to explain. It was completely slander.)
SS: Ya…
   (Right.)
IS: Saya tahu persis masalahnya. Jadi saya keberatan kalau dikatakan itu…
   (I know exactly the problem. So, I object if it is said…)
SS: Mutasi.
(Mutation.)
IS: Bukan. Kalau itu nyalahi peraturan. Semua peraturannya dipenuhi. Ini nyangkut dengan saya itu ketika yang bersangkutan sempat dialogue dengan saya, ia mengatakan begini Mbak Najwa bahwa “menurut feeling saya...” itu kalimatnya tidak saya tambah atau kurang. Saya ketua KONI...
(No, it is violated the rule. All of the rule has fulfilled. This was related to me in that time. When the people who related had a dialogue with me, he said like this, Mbak Najwa, that “according to my feeling...”. That sentence, I don’t add or less. I am the chairman of KONI.)
NS: eheeem
(eheeem)