Utilization of Indirect Speech Act
In *Kick Andy* Talk Show
as Learning Skill for Interviewer

Tressyalina, Ena Noveria, Ermawati Arief
Universitas Negeri Padang
tressyalina@fbs.unp.ac.id

Abstract-- Interview is a key in generating large amounts of information. This mainly depends on the quality of the interviewer's questions. Therefore, the element of WH-question in the form of interrogative elements is no stranger in learning the skills of the interviewer. However, the element can be developed with or without interrogative sentences to get an answer from the interviewee, so that the sentence form is not the same as the expressed sentence mode. This is called the indirect speech act. Thus, it is understood that the interviewer does not always use the WH-question element.

Keywords: indirect speech act; talk show; interviewing skills

I.   INTRODUCTION

Interviewing skills that are part of this aspect of speaking skills are not as easy as one might imagine. These skills require special skills that need attention. This is because the skill of interviewing involves two parties, i.e. there are as the interviewer and there are as resource persons. The interviewer plays a role in getting the required information. However, not all areas can be interviewed. Therefore, the interviewer must know exactly what he is looking for. While the role of resource persons to provide information as clearly as possible. Another case with the resource person as the interviewee. It plays a role to provide the information as clearly as possible to the question by the interviewer. Although both parties have different roles, interviewers and resource persons should still have an attitude that represents a cooperative or cooperative effort to create a comfortable atmosphere.

Examples of interviewing skills that can be used as a medium of learning is an interview on a speech degree on television. Speech is an event broadcast to the public. The programs offered today are very varied and become more interactive for years. Starting from a monologue to a narrative that is replaced in the form of dialogue, such as: interviews, panel discussions, and audience participation in speech (talk show). This development, of course, ultimately relies on interpersonal meetings and discourse mode 'conversation' into the public sphere. That's what it says Fairclough 1992; Heritage dkk., 1988; Scannell dan Cardiff, 1991 (in Clayman, 2010 p.161).

Speaking of conversations in the public sphere, the interviewer should need guidance in asking questions, so that the answers provided by the resource persons in accordance with the required interviewer. The guidelines for asking general interview questions are a type of wh-question question. Stewart and Cash (2014, p. 102) reveal that who, what, where, where, why and how is a fundamental question type if you want to ask to get any information needed. Likewise with Tanaka's opinion (2004, p. 64) which states that the question has various categories, ie there are wh-question, yes / no question, and alternative question. However, the various categories are related to the proposition of the wh-question. Various categories of questions include using indirect speech acts.

The indirect speech act is a speech act whose form of disclosure is not the same as the stated mode. In the act of saying, one can use different types of sentences. The use of these types of sentences, some corresponding to the sentence mode and some are not. Yule (1996, p. 54-55) reveals that if in a speech has a direct relationship between structure and function, there is the continuity of speech or the use of direct speech acts. However, if there is an indirect relationship between structure and function, there is an indefinite speech or speech act.

The same is expressed by Searle (in Collavin, 2011, p. 385-386) which states that speakers sometimes deviate from the stated form of the sentence. In fact, most often found no correspondence between the three types of sentences, such as in English (declarative, imperative, and interrogative). For example, someone wants a speaker to do something that appears in the phrase "Can you pass the salt?" In that example it appears that the existence of an indirect request and as a speaker must have the belief that the speaker can execute the request even though expressed in the form of an interrogative sentence.

This is in line with the opinion of Grundy (2000, p. 63) who suggested that the form of interrogative sentences, not always used to ask, but also used for different modes. That's because some interrogative sentences can be used to ask or govern. Such conditions mean in the form of speech act is not straight. If the said passage is in the form of "Pass the salt", the proposition it contains has a meaning corresponding to the expressed sentence mode, that is, in the form of a command so that the form of the imperative sentence proposed is indeed a command. With regard to the example, it means that there is a similarity between sentence form and sentence mode which can be interpreted as a direct speech act.

Bach and Harnish (in Ruytenbeek, 2014, p. 211) added that speech acts do not allow for the insertion of a word, such as please in the phrase "Can you please pass me the salt?" However, it is not just an interrogative sentence that can be inserted. In the speech act langung can be inserted word please, as in the phrase "Please close the window." That means adjusted not only on the type of sentence, but also the proposition it contains, namely a request.

The same thing also expressed by O'Keeffe et al (2011, p. 87) which states that the act of direct speech and not directly related to the form of a sentence. The linkage can be seen in the following pattern, ie declarative sentence to express something, imperative sentence for request or command, and interrogative sentence to ask. Therefore, Austin and Searle mention that in the act of illocution, especially this act of indirect speech is not much reflected in the form of the stated sentence. Therefore, an example of an indirect act of "Can you pass me the water?" Is recognized as a request rather than a question. Based on previous research studies (Tressyalina and Ridwan, 2015; Tressyalina, 2015; Tressyalina, 2016; Tressyalina et al., 2017) mentions mentioning in his research article that direct and indirect speech acts can be known from the markers, either verbs, queries or wh-question , questioning tone, choice, ellipsis, negation, assertive speech acts, and interrogative embelan. Unlike the case with Sulistiono (2013) which reveals that direct questions mean direct leads to targets, such as, "Have you ever won a scientific writing competition contest at the provincial level?". However, indirect questions mean hiding what the interviewer really wants to know, such as, "How often do you get caught by the teacher when leaving the class during the lesson hours?"

Interviewing skill study at Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia Study Program, Universitas Negeri Padang, is available in Rhetoric subject. In the course, the subject of "interviewing" aims to enable students to understand and be skilled in using oral Indonesian and written in interviews with the speakers. Understanding and skills using the Indonesian language is associated with four language skills, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The listening and reading skills are receptive, while the speaking and writing skills are productive. These four aspects of language skills should be mastered by the students, not only the mastery of concepts, but also skilled in using the skills of the intended interviewer so that in accordance with the achievements of learning in the syllabus.

Utilization of speech degree in television can be the main choice in learning skill of interviewer in Indonesian Language Education Study Program, State University of Padang, especially in Rhetoric subject. Especially considering that the electronic media - television, is believed to give influence in terms of attitudes and behavior of the audience so that it will bring an impact in the short term or in a long time, especially in the *Kick Andy* speech that is broadcast by Metro TV station. This Andy Kick was awarded "Anugerah Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia" (2015) as Best Talk Show Program. Therefore, the event program as a source of data in this research article. Thus, the utilization of speech inconsistency in *Kick Andy* speech can be used as a lesson in interviewing skill in Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia Study Program, Universitas Negeri Padang.

II. METHOD

This research was a qualitative research. That means the instrument was the researcher himself with a tool in the form of working tables of data collection. It aims to gain a comprehensive understanding of indirect speech acts in *Kick Andy* speech that aired March 2, 2018 on television. The procedures of data collection in Kick Andy's speech through (1) indirect participant observation, (2) documentation through downloading page http://video.metrotvnews.com/kick-andy, and (3) data transcripts in the form of spouses of interviewers and resource persons.

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This finding and discussion section explains the utility of speechlessness in *Kick Andy* talk show as an interviewing skill. Here is more details.

Using Interrogative for Imperative Modes as Indirect Speech Act

Indirect speech acts as interviewing skills can use interrogative forms for the imperative mode. This means the sentence is used to give commands or requests. Based on the research results, the question form through particle marker or ellipsis. This is apparent at the time the interviewer poses the following.

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(1) Interviewer : *Terus akhirnya sampai juga ke Papua? Atas biaya sendiri? Atas kemauan sendiri? Atau ….*

Interviewees : *Saya pergi ke Papua dan saya memilih jalan yang aman. Kalau saya pergi sendiri pasti saya dihalangi sama mama. Jadi, saya mendaftar ke PSP3. Saya dikasi tahu oleh teman, "Ayo Ris ke Papua, Kau ,kan senang ke Papua," makanya saya mendaftar dan Alhamdulillah saya ditempatkan di Papua Barat di Manokwari Selatan kampung Cobrey, dan Alhamdulillah sampai sekarang saya masih di Cobrey.*

Conversation (1) seems that the interviewer asked the resource person to continue the interrogative sentences of unfinished choice. It is marked with a word *atau* the continuation of the sentence is not yet complete. Thus, indirect speech acts with a marker of the use of ellipsis so that the incompleteness of the grammatical structure can add to the treasury of Searle theory and the results of previous studies conducted by Zhang (2009, p.1) which can be concluded that indirect speech acts are dimarkahi in a complete grammatical form. Unlike the indirect speech act of the interrogative form for the imperative mode using the interrogative marker of embelan. Here's an example of his speech!

(2) Interviewer : *Nanti ceritakan lebih detail, ya? Awal-awal mendengar dua kali nyaris diperkosa. Ada pelecehan seksual, tapi sebelum sampai di sana. Nanti ceritakan, ya, bagaimana Risna sampai di sana termasuk 4 bulan di sana "tidak digaji" mempertahankan hidup. Bahkan, dalam upaya memperkosa itu. Risna dipukul pakai batu, ya?*

Interviewees : *Saya pergi ke Papua dan saya memilih jalan yang aman*.

Conversation (2) shows that the interviewer asks the resource person to ask the resource person to explain further the story of the sequel. It is marked with a *ya* particle. The particle is used by the interviewer to justify what it expresses, so that the particle is not only a speech act that asks for approval as Syahrul (2008, p. 79) reveals, but also justifies it.

Using Declarative for Imperative Modes as Indirect Speech Act

Indirect speech acts as a learning skill for interviewers can use a declarative form for imperative mode. The mode is used to request a response or confirmation of the facts presented. Here's an example of the conversation!

(3) Interviewer : *Bahkan, saya dengar, awal mengajar ibu-ibu membaca, yang dipakai Alkitab.*

Interviewees : *Ya, karena motivasinya adalah untuk membaca Alkitab. Sebenarnya bukan ibu-ibu, saya disodorkan alkitab itu sama beberapa anak, "Kak mau belajar, tapi belajarnya agama". Aduh, saya dikasi Alkitab bergambar dan ini bagaimana caranya. Tapi saya menjelaskan dengan metode saya bahwa agama itu menceritakan tentang kekasih, menyayangi orangtua, mencintai lingkungan, dan lain-lain. Dan saya memakai pendekatan itu, dan Alhamdulillah anak-anak senang.*

Conversation (3) reveals that the interviewer used indirect speech act declarative form for imperative mode. It is characterized by a declining intonation in telling everything that the interviewer has heard. However, the interviewer does not just describe what he has heard, but to generate a reaction from the source of comments. Thus, the interviewer indirectly asked the resource person to comment. Therefore, the speakers also justify and provide an explanation of what has been known by the interviewer. Here's another example!

(4) Interviewer : *Ooo, jadi ke gereja niatnya hanya untuk mencari kerja.*

Interviewees : *Bukan di dalam gereja mencari kerja. Bukan. Tetapi setelah ibadah, saya nunggu siapa yang keluar, yang pakai mobil ini pasti bos.*

Conversation (4) reveals that the interviewer used an indirect form of declarative speech for the imperative mode. This is indicated by the mention of the conclusion by the interviewer from what has been expressed by the speaker in the previous sentence. The conclusion with a descending intonation that seems to merely mention a statement of conclusions only. However, it actually asks confirmation to the source of the conclusion he gave regarding the speech that has been told by the previous speakers. The confirmation given by the resource persons is covered by the answer in the form of denial of the conclusion expressed by the interviewer.

Overall, based on a description of the utility of speechless speech in a speech-grade on television, the following is found.

Table 1. Utilization of Indirect Speech Act as Learning Skill of Interviewer

Sentence Form	Sentence Mode	Marker
Interrogative	Imperative	The use of particles *ya*
		The use of ellipsis
Declarative	Imperative	The use of facts
		The use of conclusions

Table 1 above can be understood that the act of indirect speech in the use of sentence form is not the same as the mode of speech delivered. The interrogative form is used for the imperative mode so that the proposed questions are expressed in terms of the use of *ya* particles and ellipsis. It is intended that speakers as opposed to speaking can do something based on the act of asking from the interviewer as a speaker. So, it is also with the form of declarative sentence sentence imperative sentence. Declarative sentence forms that use low intonation in the mention of facts and conclusions are used to request a response or confirmation of what the interviewer discloses. Therefore, as learning in the skill of the interviewer, it has been understood that in conducting the interviews do not always use the wh-question sentence to get the required information.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Television is believed to have an influence in terms of attitudes and behavior of the audience (in this case the learner), so it will bring an impact in the short term or in a long time, especially in the Kick Andy talk show that is broadcast by Metro TV station. Therefore, the use of indirect speech acts in Kick Andy can be the main choice in learning the skills of the interviewer. Learners can know directly the example of the application of indirect speech acts. Thus, the use of particles, ellipsis, facts, and conclusions, which are markers found in indirect speech acts in this speech-degree can be placed in accordance with the information needs of the interviewer.

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