

Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in Mata Najwa's Talk Show in The Episode Why You Need to Study

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Abstract. Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in Talk Show Mata Najwa in the Episode "Why Do I Need to Go to College" Thesis of Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Department of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Indonesian Language and Literature, Department of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Faculty of Language and Literature, Makassar State University. (supervised by Usman and Sakaria). This study aims to describe the form and function of representative speech acts in the episode of Mata Najwa Talk Show "Why Do I Need to Go to College". The research uses qualitative method with data in the form of words and sentences that contain representative speech acts. The data source is an episode of Talk Show Mata Najwa aired on YouTube. The data collection technique uses the method of listening, recording, and documentation. The results showed that there are forms of speech acts in the form of statements, notifications, suggestions, complaints, boasts, demands, and reports. The functions include stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, boasting, demanding, and reporting.

Keyword: Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Representative Speech Acts

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INTRODUCTION

Communication is an important process in social life. Human communication using language aims to mutually understand the intentions and purposes between the speaker and the interlocutor (Kusmiarti, 2020). Communication is conducted through discourse media. Discourse can take the form of a series of utterances in either spoken or written forms (Syafryadin et al., 2020). In this communication process, language becomes a significant component influencing both the process and the result of communication. Language plays a vital role in human life. In everyday life, language is used for communication. Humans use language from the moment they wake up, perform activities, until they go to sleep again. These activities are inseparable from interaction with other humans. In these interactions, people express their opinions, ideas, thoughts, and perspectives on various matters. Language is a system of sound symbols that evolves based on rules agreed upon by its users. According to Rintonga (in Devianty, 2017), language is a means of communication between members of society in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech organs. Meanwhile, Wiranto (2017) states that language is an organized tool of communication consisting of units such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, expressed either orally or in writing. Language is a symbolic system for communication, encompassing creativity and rules. With creativity, humans can create various meaningful sentences using a limited set of words and rules.

Yani et al. (2021) suggest that the purpose of communication is to convey a message clearly and without ambiguity. Successful communication occurs when both parties understand the same information as the result of the communication. This process commonly happens in daily life. As social beings, communication is an essential part of life, and language plays an important role in that process. Learning a language is not just about acquiring knowledge of the language itself, but also understanding how it is used. Language usage involves context, culture, and nuances that can affect the meaning of an expression. Thus, one does not merely absorb knowledge about language rules and structures but can apply them effectively in daily life contexts. This practical understanding provides an advantage in effective communication and enhances overall language skills. The field of language study that examines language in context is called pragmatics. Learning pragmatics can also benefit the field of literature (Sari & Ulfiana, 2023). Furthermore, according to Mayna (2022), pragmatics studies language used in utterance situations or verbal interactions without ignoring the context and conversational participants. Pragmatics discusses the intended meaning of an utterance tied to the context of the conversation.

Forms of human communication are referred to as utterances. These utterances do not only contain words and grammatical structures, but actions are also performed through them. A speech act is an action or behavior displayed through utterances. The term "speech act" was first introduced by John Austin, who classified it into three types: (1) locutionary acts, (2) illocutionary acts, and (3) perlocutionary acts. A locutionary act is an utterance delivered by the speaker in the form of information or statements without any further intent. An illocutionary act is a speech act performed with a specific purpose based on the ongoing speech activity.

A perlocutionary act refers to utterances that influence the listener, although this influence does not immediately result in action (Purwanti, 2023).

Speech acts can be studied through pragmatics. Leech (1993) argues that pragmatics examines the intent behind utterances: understanding what someone means by a particular speech act and relating meaning to who is speaking, to whom, where, when, and how. Pragmatics explores the intended meaning of an utterance tied to the context of the conversation. Speech is closely linked to language, which can express thoughts, ideas, and emotions verbally. Spoken utterances should be delivered with polite and courteous words to create a positive and good response. Thus, speech acts significantly influence the communication process. A speech act is a human action in uttering words or sentences spoken orally by the speaker and interlocutor. This study focuses on one type of illocutionary act, namely representative speech acts. Representative speech acts consist of statements that the speaker believes to be true in their perspective, with the aim of providing an accurate representation of the state or fact being conveyed.

In the study of representative speech acts, analysis can be conducted through various media, such as videos on YouTube, which present a wealth of information. The information delivered through YouTube can be accessed quickly via mobile devices or other means. Unlike watching television, which requires physical presence and has limited airtime, YouTube allows users to obtain information at any time. The greater impact in listening to news comes from the character or speaker delivering it. One such program available on YouTube is a Talk Show. A Talk Show typically features a host who interviews guest participants. The "Mata Najwa" Talk Show can be watched on Najwa Shihab's YouTube channel, which discusses various issues of public interest. In this program, there are three guest speakers who discuss a specific topic. The conversation presents both positive and negative responses, producing speech acts. One prominent speech act is the illocutionary act of representative speech because the utterances contain statements aligned with the forms and functions of representative speech acts.

The conversation in the "Mata Najwa" Talk Show available on YouTube is intriguing because the topics discussed usually concern issues currently being debated in society. Additionally, the conversation contains utterances that correspond to the forms and functions of representative speech acts, which can be analyzed in depth. This motivated the author to explore representative speech acts in the "Mata Najwa" Talk Show episode "Kenapa Perlu Kuliah" (Why You Need to Study) as the research subject.

The author discovered that representative speech acts can also be found in media that present certain content as entertainment, such as social media and YouTube. Representative speech acts are often found in conversations between the speaker and interlocutor. Similarly, in the "Mata Najwa" Talk Show episode "Kenapa Perlu Kuliah," many representative speech acts were identified, such as statements, suggestions, complaints, and opinions. However, most people might not realize that the expressions they convey are categorized as representative speech acts because they tend to focus on the discussion topic rather than classify the utterances made by the speaker.

Based on several considerations, the researcher chose this topic because representative speech acts are interesting to explore further, using expert theories as a reference for the research. There are two intriguing aspects that the researcher found and can be developed: (1) the form of representative speech acts in the "Mata Najwa" Talk Show episode, and (2) the function of representative speech acts in the episode. Several previous studies on representative speech act analysis have yielded varied conclusions regarding the direction and objectives of their research. For example, Musdolifah's (2019) study, titled "Representative Speech Acts in the Mata Najwa Talk Show on Trans 7 as an Alternative for Indonesian Language Teaching Materials in Junior High Schools," describes the main problems: (1) the types of representative speech acts in the Mata Najwa Talk Show; (2) the functions of representative speech acts in the Mata Najwa Talk Show. This research used a qualitative descriptive approach and pragmatic analysis, with data collected using the listening and note-taking techniques. The analysis concluded that (1) the types of speech acts found include predictive, retrodictive, descriptive, and others; and (2) representative speech acts as alternative teaching materials for Junior High Schools.

Another study by Syamsudin (2022), titled "Framing Analysis of the Mata Najwa Program on Trans 7 in the Episode 'Coba-coba Tatap Muka'," used a constructivist paradigm with a qualitative approach and framing analysis by Robert M. Entman, which involves two major dimensions: issue selection and aspect highlighting. The research found that the Mata Najwa Talk Show tended to highlight specific aspects, such as education and other social issues occurring in society. The researcher uses pragmatic theory in this study because it is relevant to examining speech acts. Moreover, pragmatic theory is frequently used in research focused on speech acts. This indicates that pragmatic theory is valid and can be applied in speech act analysis. Pragmatic theory typically emphasizes the relationship between utterances, speakers, and the context being discussed between the speaker and interlocutor. This is crucial to consider in this research because representative speech acts are influenced by the speaker, interlocutor, and the context being discussed between them. Given the phenomenon of speech acts in the "Mata Najwa" Talk Show episode "Kenapa Perlu Kuliah," this research focuses on representative speech acts. This is done to identify the forms of representative speech acts expressed by the guest speakers in the program. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing representative speech acts in the "Mata Najwa" Talk Show episode "Kenapa Perlu Kuliah" and making it the object of research.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this thesis is qualitative research. Qualitative research is chosen because this research aims to describe the form and function of representative speech acts contained in the Mata Najwa Talk Show on the episode "Why Do I Need to Go to College?". The focus of this research is on the forms of representative speech acts that appear in the show, such as statements, notifications, suggestions, complaints, boasts, demands, and reports. In addition, this study also examines the functions of representative speech acts, which include the functions of stating, telling, suggesting, complaining, boasting, demanding, and

reporting. This research is conducted by describing the data in detail to identify and understand the form and function of speech acts in Mata Najwa Talk Show.

Data collection was conducted through listening and note-taking techniques, namely listening carefully to the speech acts in Mata Najwa Talk Show, noting the relevant parts, and collecting documentation from the video of the show. The researcher then conducted data reduction to filter out the parts that were in accordance with the research focus. Furthermore, the data is presented in the form of narrative description that describes the form and function of representative speech acts found in the show. Data analysis followed the interactive data analysis model proposed by Miles and Huberman. The data analysis process includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The data reduction stage is done to focus on relevant parts of speech, while the data presentation stage aims to present the results of the analysis in detail. Finally, conclusions are drawn based on the data that has been analyzed in depth.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The functions of representative speech acts found in the Talk Show Mata Najwa episode "Why You Need to Go to College" consist of six out of seven functions of representative speech acts: stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, boasting, demanding, and reporting. The most frequently found data, based on the function of stating, amount to thirty-nine instances. Meanwhile, no data related to the function of boasting were found in this study. The representative speech acts in terms of form and function within the Talk Show Mata Najwa episode "Why You Need to Go to College" can be seen in the table.

Table 1 Forms and Functions of Representative Speech Acts in the Talk Show Mata Najwa Episode "Why You Need to Go to College"

No	Form	Function	Function	Data Code
1.	Statement	Expressing	a. Feelings	1.A, 3.A, 5.A, 38.A
			b. Opinion	2.A, 4.A, 6.A, 7.A, 8.A, 9.A, 10.A, 11.A, 12.A, 13.A, 14.A, 15.A, 16.A, 17.A, 18.A, 19.A, 20.A, 21.A, 22.A, 23.A, 24.A, 25.A, 26.A, 27.A, 28.A, 28.A, 30.A, 31.A, 32.A, 33.A, 34.A, 35.A, 36.A, 37.A, 39.A
2.	Notice	Telling	a. Telling	3.B, 4.B, 5.B, 12.B, 16.B, 18.B, 19.B, 20.B, 22.B,
			b. Personal Information	1.B, 2.B, 6.B, 7.B, 8.B, 9.B, 10.B, 11.B, 13.B, 14.B, 15.B, 17.B, 21.B, 23.B
3.	Advice		Suggest	1.C, 2.C, 3.C, 4.C, 5.C, 6.C, 7.C, 8.C, 9.C, 10.C, 11.C, 12.C, 13.C, 14.C, 15.C

4.	Complaint	Complain	1.D, 2.D
5.	Brag	Bragging	-
6.	Demand	Sue	1.F, 2.F
7.	Report	Report	1.G

Based on the research conducted, the data obtained represent the forms and functions of representative speech acts in the Talk Show Mata Najwa episode "Why You Need to Go to College." The data obtained is described, and the results of the data analysis are presented as follows:

1. Representative Speech Act in the Form of Statements and the Function of Stating

The representative speech act in the form of a statement tends to be subjective, as it explains information or something that exists in the speaker's mind. This type of speech act is used by the speaker to declare something (Fatymah, 2023). Below is data showing representative speech acts in the form of statements:

Data 1.A:

NA: *“Assalamualaikum, seneng banget bisa ke Pontianak malam minggu ujan-ujan”*

Context:

The utterance is delivered by Najwa Shihab. During this process, the speaker expresses her words with a smile and waves her hand, accompanied by an expression of happiness.

Data (1.A) is the first representative speech act in the form of a statement that occurs during the opening of the Talk Show Mata Najwa episode "Why You Need to Go to College." This speech act is categorized as a representative speech act in the form of a statement expressing happiness. Based on the delivery, this speech act conveys the speaker's feelings of joy about visiting Pontianak, even though she may face rain or other unexpected weather conditions. This utterance is in the form of a statement representing the speaker's feelings—Najwa Shihab—expressing her happiness about being able to visit Pontianak despite the rainy weather. This utterance is classified as a representative speech act with the function of expressing feelings, describing the speaker's emotions. The utterance serves to state the speaker's joy. The speaker feels happy to be in Pontianak. Through this utterance, the speaker expresses to the audience her happiness at having the opportunity to enjoy a weekend night by visiting Pontianak. The utterance functions to express the speaker's joy and enthusiasm about the opportunity.

Data 2.A:

NA: *“Masa depan semakin dekat, semakin cepat datang”*

Context:

The utterance is spoken by Najwa Shihab. In this situation, the speaker, with a serious tone, expresses her personal opinion about the future.

Data (2.A) is a representative speech act in the form of a statement occurring during the opening of the Talk Show Mata Najwa episode "Why You Need to Go to College." This speech act takes place at the fourth minute and is spoken by Najwa

Shihab, representing her personal opinion that she believes and feels. The utterance is classified as a statement because it contains a personal opinion that the future is approaching faster and closer, as reflected in the statement “the future is getting closer, coming faster.” This is a subjective statement where the speaker shares her thoughts and beliefs about the state of the future. This utterance is categorized as a representative speech act with the function of expressing the speaker’s personal opinion about the future, which she believes is approaching faster. The utterance serves as a reminder to the audience (interlocutors) not to procrastinate on important matters in life, as time continues to pass, and the future will come closer and faster.

2. Representative Speech Acts in the Form of Notifications with the Function of Notifying

Notifying is the act of conveying or providing information to the interlocutor in a general manner. According to Nurwanti (2017), a statement in the form of informing is an utterance expressed by the speaker to convey something to the interlocutor so that they become aware, with the purpose of providing information without any specific conditions. Below is data showing representative speech acts in the form of informing:

Data 1.B: NA: *“Aku udah berapa kali ke Pontianak dan kemarin begitu mendarat langsung makan-makan tadi pagi udah lari di Waterfrom”*

Context:

The utterance is delivered by Najwa Shihab when she just began the Talk Show. The speaker is informing about her activities upon arriving in Pontianak.

Data (1.B) represents a representative speech act in the form of informing, delivered by Najwa Shihab as she leads the Talk Show. This utterance falls into the form of informing, as it involves the speaker sharing an experience. The utterance conveys that the speaker has visited Pontianak several times, and before participating in the Talk Show, she ate a meal and then went for a run in the morning. This utterance occurs at the beginning of the Talk Show, with Najwa Shihab acting as the host and informing the audience that she has visited Pontianak multiple times. The statement contains information about the speaker’s activities in Pontianak, including regular visits, eating after arriving, and exercising at the waterfront in the morning. This utterance qualifies as a representative speech act with the function of informing the audience without any specific conditions. The utterance serves to inform the interlocutor that the speaker has been to Pontianak several times. It also functions to inform the audience about the speaker's activities while in Pontianak.

Data 2.B: NA: *“Habis lari,aku makan pisang goreng srikaya terus habis itu makan di warung, siang”*

Context:

The utterance is delivered by Najwa Shihab when she just began the Talk Show. The speaker is informing about her activities upon arriving in Pontianak.

Data (2.B) represents a representative speech act in the form of informing, delivered by Najwa Shihab as she leads the Talk Show. The context of the utterance involves the speaker sharing her activities, which include eating fried bananas with srikaya and having lunch at a food stall. This statement occurs at the beginning of the Talk Show. It is classified as a statement that shares information related to the speaker's personal experience. The speaker informs that after having fried bananas as a snack, she then had lunch at a food stall. In this statement, Najwa Shihab informs the audience about her activities after exercising, starting with enjoying fried bananas and then proceeding to have lunch at a local stall. This utterance qualifies as a representative speech act with the function of informing, providing the interlocutor with information about the speaker's activities without any specific conditions. The statement serves to inform the audience about the speaker's daily activities following physical exercise, offering details about the food she consumed.

3. Representative Speech Acts in the Form of Suggestions with a Suggestive Function

A speech act in the form of a suggestion is a speech act carried out by giving advice or advice to another person (the interlocutor). Sulistiyadi (2013) states that the speech act of advising is an expression that gives suggestions or opinions to the person you are saying to follow the advice given.

Data 1.C:MA: *“kalau memang itu benar-benar kamu nggak kuat dan kamu tahu alternatifnya apa do something about it (lakukan sesuatu tentang hal itu), entah kayak Amanda pindah fakultas gitu ya aku support banget, tapi kalau misalnya kalian masih tetap bingung juga mau ganti ke Jurusan apa aku akan bilang kalau nggak sreg banget sama jurusan yang sekarang itu juga sebenarnya not the end of the world (bukan akhir dari dunia) gitu”*

Context:

This statement is made by Maudy Ayunda during a conversation in the Talk Show. In this scenario, the speaker is asked to provide input and advice to students who feel they are in the wrong major.

Data (1.C) represents a representative speech act in the form of a suggestion delivered by Maudy Ayunda, one of the guest stars and speakers in this Talk Show. The utterance is a suggestion in the form of advice to the interlocutor. In this context, the speaker is offering advice to students who feel they are in the wrong major. The speaker suggests that making major life decisions, such as changing majors, is not always easy, but not liking your current major is not the end of the world. She encourages viewing the situation from a more positive perspective, suggesting that there are many options and that changing direction could lead to happiness and success.

This utterance qualifies as a representative speech act with the function of advising in the form of input. It serves to advise students considering changing majors in college. It also functions to provide advice to those who are still unsure about which major to switch to.

Data 2.C: NA: *“Carilah cara untuk bisa tetap dapat pendidikan lewat beasiswa”*

Context:

This statement is delivered by Maudy Ayunda during the Talk Show conversation. In this scenario, the speaker is offering advice on how to continue studying with the help of scholarships.

Data (2.C) represents a representative speech act in the form of a suggestion delivered by Najwa Shihab, the host of this Talk Show. The utterance is a suggestion in the form of advice to the interlocutor. The speech provides a practical and achievable solution for those facing financial difficulties in pursuing their education, while also encouraging independence, creativity, and determination in achieving higher educational goals. This utterance qualifies as a representative speech act with the function of advising. The function of this utterance is to advise the interlocutor (audience) to find ways to secure scholarships, as indicated by the phrase "Find a way to continue your education through scholarships."

4. Representative Speech Acts in the Form of Complaints with the Function of Complaining

A complaint is a statement expressing the speaker's condition while experiencing difficulties or an event that does not meet expectations. Wijayanti, M (2020) states that a representative speech act of complaining is an utterance expressed to convey suffering, pain, and frustration/disappointment.

Data 1.D: NA: *"Ya ampun, hujannya tambah deras"*

Context:

This utterance is delivered by Najwa Shihab as she just steps onto the stage and opens the Talk Show. The speaker is complaining about the weather, as it is pouring heavily at that time during the Talk Show.

Data (1.D) represents a representative speech act in the form of a complaint made by Najwa Shihab, who is hosting the Talk Show. This utterance occurs at the beginning of the Talk Show, and it includes a complaint expressing the discomfort felt by the speaker. The speaker complains about the weather, noting that it is raining heavily, which makes the situation less conducive and causes the audience attending the Talk Show to become drenched. This utterance qualifies as a representative speech act with the function of complaining. The function of this utterance is to express the speaker's complaint to the interlocutor about the current weather conditions during the Talk Show, as indicated by the statement "Oh my, the rain is getting heavier."

Data 2.D: RA: *"Salah satu hal yang aku sesali sampai sekarang adalah aku tidak terlibat organisasi ataupun komunitas spesifik di kampus"*

Context:

This utterance is delivered by Rachel Amanda during a discussion session between the host and the guest. The speaker expresses her regret and complaint about not participating in any community or organization while she was in college.

Data (2.D) represents a representative speech act in the form of a complaint made by Rachel Amanda, one of the guest stars and sources in this Talk Show. This

utterance expresses the discomfort experienced by the speaker. The speaker shares her regret about not joining any organizations or communities during her college years. This utterance also functions as a complaint. The purpose of this utterance is to express the speaker's regret to the interlocutor regarding her past decisions, as reflected in the statement, "One thing I regret to this day is that I didn't get involved in any specific organizations or communities on campus."

5. Representative Speech Acts in the Form of Bragging with the Function of Bragging

Boasting is a speech act that consists solely of nonsense, with no truth whatsoever to what is being stated (Noviana, 2017). The speaker may make outlandish claims to brag to the interlocutor. According to Faramida (2019), boasting or bragging is an utterance that contains falsehoods or statements that are not true. This type of speech is typically done to show off. The speaker makes exaggerated claims to boast about themselves or other things to the interlocutor.

6. Representative Speech Act in the form of a Demand with a Demanding Function

A statement made with the intention of asking or demanding the listener to do something in response to the utterance is called a demand. A representative speech act of demanding is expressed by the speaker in a manner that is obligatory for the interlocutor to follow (Faroh & Utomo, 2020).

Data 1.F: NA: *"Pilihan-pilihan itu harus dipertimbangkan matang-matang"*

Context:

This utterance is delivered by Najwa Shihab as she just opens the Talk Show. The speaker emphasizes the importance of being selective and carefully considering life choices.

Data (1.F) represents a representative speech act in the form of a demand made by Najwa Shihab as she hosts this Talk Show. This utterance occurs during the broadcast of the Talk Show. It is categorized as a demand that implies it is something the interlocutor must do. The speaker presents a demand to the audience (viewers) to be more meticulous in choosing life options, urging them to consider their decisions carefully for their future, so they don't make mistakes. This utterance also functions as a demand. The purpose of this utterance is to compel the interlocutor to be more diligent in determining their life choices in the future, as indicated by the statement "Those choices must be carefully considered."

Data 2.F: AS: *"Kita harus bisa punya kemampuan untuk memilah informasi dan kemampuan untuk berpikir kritis, itu bisa kita dapat yang di kuliah"*

Context:

This statement is delivered by Andika Sudarman during a discussion about the importance of higher education. The speaker emphasizes the need for critical thinking while studying.

Data (2.F) represents a representative speech act in the form of a demand made by Andika Sudarman, one of the guest stars and sources in this Talk Show. This utterance also takes the form of a demand that implies it is something the interlocutor should do. The speaker states that in life, one must have the ability to filter information and think critically. The speaker emphasizes that this must be done to achieve the desired success. The function of this utterance is to compel the interlocutor to be more careful in selecting information and to think critically, as indicated by the statement, “We must be able to distinguish information and think critically.” This utterance obligates the interlocutor to be more critical and selective in evaluating the information they receive.

7. Representative Speech Acts in Report Form with Reporting Function

A report is an utterance that describes the situation as it truly is (real). Wijayanti, M (2020) states that in this representative speech act, when the speaker articulates something, they believe that something has indeed occurred. In a representative speech act that reports, the speaker provides information about the results of an action or event.

Data 1.G: NA: *“Kemarin tuh sempet rame sempet rame berita viral di Twitter ada lulusan S-1 ngelamar kerja tapi kalah sama yang lulusan STM”*

Context:

This statement is delivered by Najwa Shihab during a discussion session about the importance of higher education. The speaker shares news about a bachelor’s degree graduate who is outcompeted by a vocational school graduate.

Data (1.G) represents a representative speech act in the form of a report delivered by Najwa Shihab as she hosts the Talk Show. This utterance occurs during the Talk Show while discussing, and it falls into the category of a representative speech act that reports on an event, including data and facts presented by the speaker. The speaker shares a statement about the viral issue regarding bachelor’s degree graduates. This utterance qualifies as a report because it contains data that the speaker also presents when conveying the news. The speaker enthusiastically reports the news about the competition between bachelor’s degree and vocational school graduates. This utterance also functions as a report. The purpose of this utterance is to inform about the viral news or event, which is that the bachelor’s degree graduate is outcompeted by the vocational school graduate in job seeking, as indicated by the statement, “Yesterday, there was a lot of buzz on Twitter about a viral news story regarding a bachelor’s degree graduate applying for a job but losing out to a vocational school graduate.”

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the research in the previous chapter regarding the form and function of Representative Speech in Mata Najwa Talk Show on the Episode “Why Do I Need to Study”, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The forms of speech acts found in Representative Speech in Mata Najwa Talk Show in the Episode “Why Do I Need to Study” include representative speech acts in

the form of statements, forms of notification, forms of suggestions, forms of complaints, forms of demands, and forms of reports. However, in this research, there is no data of representative speech acts in the form of boasting.

2.The functions of speech acts found in Representative Speech in Talk Show Mata Najwa on Episode “Why Do I Need to Study” include representative speech acts with the function of stating, the function of telling, the function of suggesting, the function of complaining, the function of demanding, and the function of reporting. In line with the form of representative speech acts, this research also does not find representative speech acts with the function of boasting.

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