

DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN HUMOROUS DISCOURSE ON YOUTUBE CHANNEL: WARINTIL OFFICIAL AS CASE STUDY

Muhamad Saiful Mukminin¹

¹ Universitas Sebelas Maret, Jl. Ir Sutami No. 36, Kentingan, Jebres, Kota Surakarta,
Jawa Tengah 57126, Indonesia

Email: mukmininsaiful123@gmail.com

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Abstract: Directive speech act is a type of speech act that can give influence to others. In humor discourse, directive speech acts can appear through forms of language use used by speakers to speech partners. The purpose of this study is to describe the form of directive speech acts and its most dominant form in YouTube Channel 'Warintil Official' videos. This research applies descriptive qualitative research paradigm. The data in this study are utterances containing directive forms spoken by the actors in the 'Warintil Official' video. The data collection techniques used are the observation method with free participant observation, recording technique, and note-taking. Data analysis consists of three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The result of this research shows that there are eight forms of directive speech acts, namely ordering, commanding, requesting, asking, recommending, prohibitives, permissives, and advising. The most dominant directive speech act in this study is asking. It shows that the speaker needs information from the speech partner.

Keywords: directive speech acts, humor, Warintil Official

Abstrak: Tindak tutur direktif merupakan jenis tindak tutur yang dapat memberikan daya pengaruh kepada orang lain. Dalam wacana humor, tindak tutur direktif dapat muncul melalui bentuk-bentuk penggunaan bahasa yang digunakan oleh penutur kepada mitra tutur. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk tindak tutur direktif beserta bentuknya yang paling dominan dalam video YouTube Channel 'Warintil Official'. Penelitian ini menerapkan paradigma penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data dalam penelitian ini merupakan tuturan yang mengandung bentuk direktif yang dituturkan oleh pemeran dalam video 'Warintil Official'. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah the observation method with free participant observation, recording technique, and note-taking. Analisis data terdiri dari tiga tahap, yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan sejumlah delapan bentuk tindak tutur direktif yaitu ordering, commanding, requesting, asking, recommending, prohibitives, permissives, and advising. Adapun tindak tutur direktif yang paling dominan dalam penelitian ini yaitu bertanya. Hal tersebut menunjukkan bahwa penutur membutuhkan informasi dari mitra tutur.

Kata kunci: humor, tindak tutur direktif, Warintil Official

Introduction

YouTube is one of the foremost platforms, claiming to have two billion dedicated users, constituting one-third of all Internet users (Kohler & Dietrich, 2021). This staggering user base underscores YouTube's unparalleled reach, making it a virtual powerhouse in the realm of digital media. The influence of YouTube goes beyond just providing entertainment. It has evolved into a fundamental source for educational materials, societal conversations, the distribution of knowledge, and the dissemination of information. Serving as a potent

communication platform, YouTube enables creators to present a wide range of content to a worldwide audience (Burgess & Green, 2018). YouTube empowers creators to build connections and spread happiness to global audiences, particularly through humorous content.

Humor as a means of communication is a form of expression that utilizes elements of amusement or levity to convey a message or build interaction between individuals (Sukma & Prayoga, 2024). Its primary purpose is to not only bring about laughter but also to effectively convey a message or foster interaction among individuals. By infusing amusement or levity into communication, humor can make the message more engaging and relatable. In a more elaborate explanation, humor utilized in communication serves the purposes of demonstrating connection, handling intense emotions, and expressing one's social standing (Dobai & Hopkins, 2020). Essentially, humor serves as a valuable tool to dismantle communication obstacles, cultivate a pleasurable environment, and form significant connections.

The presence of humor on YouTube can be found on one of the channels, i.e. Warintil Official. The YouTube channel of Warintil Official has gained significant popularity on the video-based social networking platform. The content series, produced by six creators based in Medan, has now amassed over 10 million subscribers. The Warintil Official YouTube channel narrates the tales of a suburban community residing in *Kontrakan Rempong* (Rempong's rented service), spanning across hundreds of episodes. The creators depict relatable stories from the daily lives of the suburban community, particularly focusing on Medan women, infused with humorous scenes (Damanik & Siregar, 2021). The creators use humor to portray relatable stories of Medan women, particularly emphasizing the representation of speech acts.

In the Warintil Official YouTube channel, various instances of speech acts were identified. These speech acts contribute to the overall communication within the content. It also shaping the narrative and engaging the audience through various forms of verbal expression. The creators utilize speech acts to convey their stories, connect with viewers, and establish a dynamic and interactive communication style on the platform. One form of speech act identified is the directive speech act of questioning, as follows:

- (1) *Istilah apa lagi itu Sum, YTTA itu?*
(What's that term again Sum, YTTA is?)
(Data No.: 069)

Utterance (1) is one of the types of directive speech acts in the form of questioning in the episode *Dayang-Dayang Wak Bordir*. The utterance above represents Tatik's expression when asking Sumiyati. The speech context is when Sumiyati receives gossip after going around the neighborhood. Sumiyati asserts that the gossip she heard is not as intense as her own body heat. In response, Sumiyati says to Tatik using the abbreviation YTTA. Tatik, who is unfamiliar with this abbreviation, then asks Sumiyati. Sumiyati answers Tatik's question by explaining that YTTA is an abbreviation for 'Yang Tau-tau Aja' (Just Know It). In the context of utterance (1), Tatik's question is a form of directive speech act in the form of asking. Tatik uses this question with the intention of obtaining information or further clarification from Sumiyati regarding the abbreviation YTTA she used. Tati's question reflects her curiosity or unfamiliarity with the term. Tatik wants to understand the meaning of the abbreviation "YTTA" uttered by Sumiyati.

The study of directive speech acts is a subject within pragmatic. It constitutes a form of speech act where the speaker aims to elicit specific actions from the interlocutor based on their utterances. Searle (1969) defines directive speech acts as those in which the speaker intends to

achieve a particular effect through the interlocutor's actions. There are eight forms and functions of directive speech acts, namely: (1) Ordering, for requesting, begging, pleading, pressuring, inviting, praying, calling, and encouraging; (2) Commanding, for instructing, desiring, commanding, demanding, dictating, directing, instructing, arranging, and stipulating; (3) Requesting, for asking, begging, pleading, pressuring, inviting, praying, calling, and encouraging; (4) Asking, for inquiring and interrogating; (5) Recommending, for suggesting, requesting, and urging; (6) Prohibitives, for prohibiting and restricting; (7) Permissives, for approving, allowing, authorizing, granting, conceding, letting, permitting, releasing, forgiving, and consenting; and (8) Advising, for advising, warning, counseling, proposing, suggesting, and encouraging (Bach & Harnish, 1979; Searle, 1969).

Research on directive speech acts has been conducted by several researchers. Saputri (2020) studied the form of directive speech acts in the dialog of the film 'Rembulan Tenggelam di Wajahmu' by Tere Liye. Biatrik et al. (2020) identified the types of directive speech acts and language functions contained in the utterances of Maleficent's character in the movie Maleficent. Suryandani and Budasi (2022) investigated the types of directive speech acts and analyzed the functions of the acts used by English teachers. Sari et al. (2022) examined the form and function of directive speech acts on the host of the Tonight Show. Dawood (2022) ascertained in contrast, in English and Arabic, how directive speech acts are represented in religious discourse and what the underlying syntactic structures are. Choiriyah et al. (2022) examined the technique and quality of translation of directive speech acts in pandemic books. Arvelia et al. (2022) analyzed the directive speech acts in a collection of short stories. Mukminin and Angelita (2023) examined the form and function of directive speech acts in 'Mop' humor discourse.

Research using YouTube Channel "Warintil Official" as the object of research has been previously studied by several researchers. Damanik and Siregar (2021) examines the structural characteristics of conversational humor related to the functions served by utterances and humorous actions in one of the most popular YouTube videos, Kontrakan Rempong by Warintil. Kartina and Alia (2022) examines language variation in Kontrakan Rempong on Warintil Official's YouTube in terms of speakers. Passandaran et al. (2022) examined maximal error and implicature meaning in the situation comedy "Kontrakan Rempong" from Warintil Official on Youtube. Damanik et al. (2023) investigated semantically humorous social interactions in the sitcom Kontrakan Rempong by applying three groups of significant humor concepts (superiority, relief, and incongruity), denoted as parameters of SSTH theory.

Previous studies on directive speech acts have investigated various contexts, ranging from film dialogue and interactions in English language teaching to religious discourse in both English and Arabic. Nevertheless, when associated with the specific focus on the YouTube channel "Warintil Official," there is a research gap that needs further exploration. Most prior research has been predominantly centered on formal and serious contexts, such as film dialogue, language teaching, or religious discourse. Therefore, a research gap emerges in the understanding of how directive speech acts function in the context of online humorous discourse, particularly within the YouTube channel. This study introduces novelty by exploring the forms of directive speech acts in humorous discourse within the "Warintil Official" YouTube channel. Additionally, it addresses the knowledge gap concerning the structural and functional uniqueness in the use of language in online entertainment content.

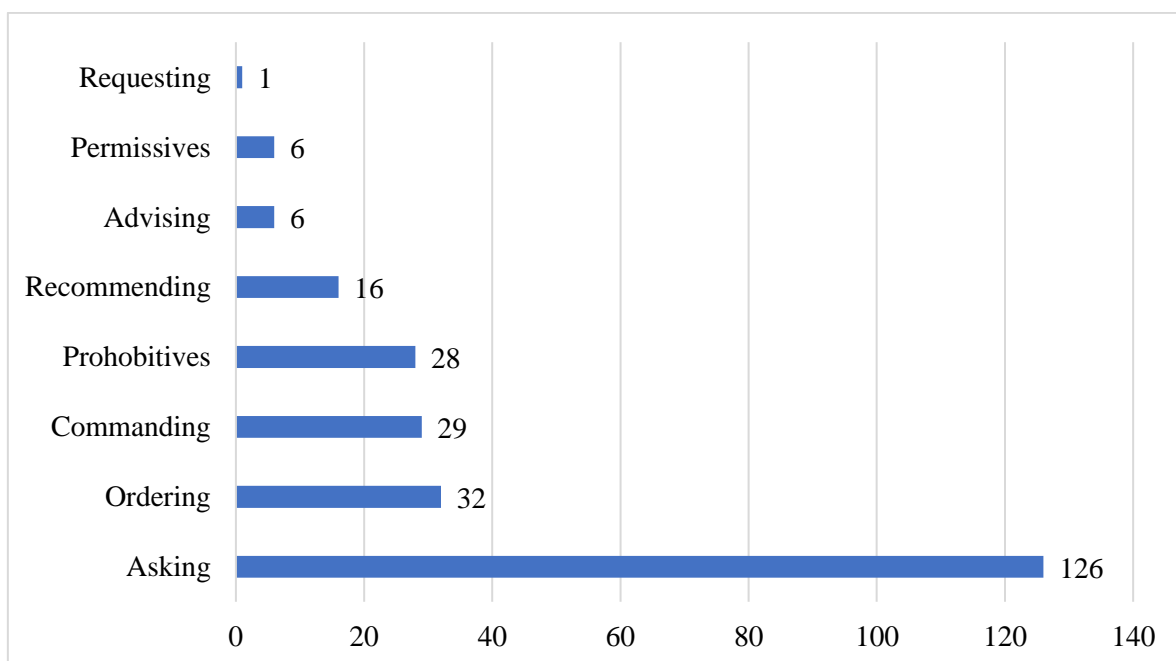
Research Methods

This study adopts a qualitative approach employing descriptive methods. The primary data source consists of videos from the YouTube channel “Warintil Official.” The acquired data consists of dialogues exchanged between speakers and their conversational partners featured in the videos. The conversations encompass directive speech acts, which are identified through linguistic markers and the contextual cues associated with them. Data collection from the “Warintil Official” YouTube channel relies on purposive sampling, involving the selection of videos based on specific research objectives. Six video titles are utilized as data sources for this study, namely *Bordir Sensitif*, *Mata Tatik Ternodai*, *Dayang-Dayang Wak Bordir*, *Eis Cemburu*, *Bigboss Tulji Ketemu Sondang*, and *Liwetan Pengobat Rindu*.

The data were collected using the documentation method. The collection involved downloading video from YouTube and recording the necessary conversations. The data collection techniques employed in the present study included the observation method with free participant observation, recording technique, and note-taking. The data that has been collected is then analyzed through three stages. The first stage is data reduction, which is the reduction of data that does not contain directive speech acts. The second stage of data presentation, namely the results of research and data analysis are presented in formal and informal forms. The third stage is drawing conclusions, namely concluding the results of the research based on the findings.

Finding

In the videos on the YouTube channel “Warintil Official,” various forms of directive speech acts are identified. Directive speech acts play a crucial role in constructing interactions among the characters within. Through the directive speech acts employed, characters in the videos can engage with each other, creating dynamics that enrich the storyline. The following represents the findings of directive speech acts in the videos on the YouTube channel “Warintil Official:”



Picture 1. Findings of Directive Speech Acts in YouTube Channel ‘Warintil Official’

The diagram on picture 1 illustrates the findings of directive speech acts on the YouTube Channel ‘Warintil Official,’ totaling 244 utterances. From the overall data, directive speech acts were found in the form of asking with 126 datas (51.5%), ordering with 32 datas (13.1%), commanding with 29 datas (11.9%), prohibitives with 28 datas (11.5%), recommending with 16 datas (6.6%), advising with 6 datas (2.5%), permissives with 6 datas (2.5%), and requesting with 1 data (0.4%). The use of directive speech acts in the form of questions dominates with a total of 126 instances (51.5%). This indicates that the frequent use of asking speech acts aims to gather information from speakers unknown to the interlocutor. Additionally, the use of soliciting speech acts rarely occurs on the ‘Warintil Official’ YouTube Channel. The following provides a description of various examples of directive speech acts along with their contexts and analyses.

Asking

The directive speech act of questioning is one of the speech acts performed by a speaker with the intention of obtaining answers or information from the interlocutor. The following is an example of the realization of questioning directive speech acts found on the YouTube channel Warintil Official:

- (2) *Is, kau ngapain?*
(Is, what are you doing?)
(Data No.: 009)

Context:

Nining came to Ishaya's house to invite him to go to the market with Mumu. Nining greeted him, and Ishaya responded, telling Nining to come in. Nining asked what Ishaya was currently doing.

Utterance:

- Nining : *Assalamu'alaikum Ishaya*
(Peace be upon you, Ishaya)
- Ishaya : *Wa'alaikumsalam di belakang Ning, masuk aja*
(And upon you be peace. I'm in behind, just come in.)
- Nining : *Is, kau ngapain?*
(Is, what are you doing?)
- Ishaya : *Inilah Ning mau nyuci piring, sisa piring yang tadi malam mau masak rencananya cuma semua-semuanya habis. Gak ada lagi cabe bawangku di kulkas itu bingung aku.*
(Here, Ning, I want to wash the dishes. The leftover dishes from last night, the plan was to cook, but everything is gone. I don't have any more chili and onions in the fridge, I'm confused)

The conversation data above is taken from a video entitled *Bordir Sensitif*. In the conversation between Nining and Ishaya, Nining poses the question, “*Is, kau ngapain?*” reflecting a directive speech act of question. This question represents a form of directive speech act intended to ascertain Ishaya's current activity. Nining employs the term “*ngapain*” as a condensed form of “*apa yang sedang kau lakukan*” (what are you doing). In responding to the question, Ishaya provides information regarding his ongoing task, namely, preparing to wash the dishes. Ishaya also includes an explanation that the cooking plan from the previous night

was not fully executed, resulting in leftover dishes that needed washing. Furthermore, Ishaya conveys his perplexity arising from the absence of chili and onions in the refrigerator.

Advising

Advising is a set of guidance containing valuable and wise insights from the speaker that can serve as a rationale for the speech partner to undertake a certain action. Examples of the use of the form of advising speech acts in the Warintil Official video can be observed as follows:

- (3) *Aturannya kau pakai baju dulu baru kau jemur kain-kain kau itu*
(The rule is you wear clothes first before you hang your clothes)
(Data No.: 033)

Context:

Tatik encountered Ishaya who was hanging clothes in the backyard of her house. Tatik noticed that Ishaya was only wearing a towel after bathing. Tatik advised Ishaya to put on clothes first after bathing, and then proceed to hang the clothes.

Utterance:

- Tatik : *Ya ampun Ishaya kok beranduk-beranduk kau sih?*
(Oh my, Ishaya, why are you just wrapped in a towel like that?)
- Ishaya : *Ya kenapa rupanya Tik aku beranduk kayak gini. Namanya aku habis mandi ya sekalianlah. Ini ada pakaianku yang belum kering kujemurin. Kenapa rupanya salah?*
(What's the matter with you, Tik? I just finished bathing, that's why. I'm airing out my clothes that haven't dried yet. What's wrong with that?)
- Tatik : *Ya salah lah Is. **Aturannya kau pakai baju dulu baru kau jemur kain-kain kau itu.** Nanti ada si Jono itu yang tukang-tukang butut itu lewat heh ditengoknya kok kayak gitu kayak mana. Apa enggak diperkosanya kau?*
(Well, it's not right, Is. **The rule is you wear clothes first before you hang your clothes.** Later, someone like Jono, those nosy neighbors, might pass by and see you like that. What if he harasses you?)
- Ishaya : *Alah Tik, enggak mungkin lah dia datang ke sini lewat ke sini jarang dia lewat ke sini ke belakang-belakang paling ke depan dia.*
(Come on, Tik, it's impossible. He won't come this way; he rarely comes to the back. At most, he'll go to the front)

The conversation data above is taken from a video entitled *Mata Tatik Ternodai*. In that conversation, Tatik expressed her surprise at Ishaya's appearance, who was only wearing a towel after taking a shower and hanging clothes in the backyard. In response, Ishaya explained that she had just taken a shower and was drying clothes that were not yet dry. Tatik then gave advice to Ishaya to put on clothes first before hanging them, and referred to the possibility of neighbors seeing, like Jono. Ishaya, in self-defense, expressed doubt about the correctness of the rule and reassured Tatik that someone like Jono would not pass by behind her house.

Commanding

Directive speech act commanding is a type of speech act employed by a speaker to issue commands or instructions to the interlocutor. This speech act encompasses expressions that are

directive in nature and aims to prompt the listener to perform a certain action. Examples of the use of the form of commanding speech acts in the Warintil Official video can be observed as follows:

- (4) *Sini, sini, sini! Pas kali pula lah kalian lewat aku pengen pecal. Cepat sini sini!*
(Come here, come here, come here! Just in time, you guys are passing by, I want to eat 'pecal.' Come quickly, come here!)
(Data No.: 105)

Context:

Eis and Darso, who are sellers of “pecal” (a type of food) and drinks, are going around selling their merchandise. They come across Bordir, who also wants to eat “pecal.” Bordir instructs them to stop by the front yard of her house.

Utterance:

- Bordir : *Sini, sini, sini! Pas kali pula lah kalian lewat aku pengen pecal. Cepat sini sini!*
(Come here, come here, come here! Just in time, you guys are passing by, I want to eat 'pecal.' Come quickly, come here!)
- Eis : *Iya, iya, Kak. Iki rezeki anakmu iki, So. Buka dasar.*
(Yes, yes, sis. This is your child's fortune, So. First order)
- Darso : *Iyo*
(Yes)

The conversation data above is taken from a video entitled *Eis Cemburu*. In the conversation, Bordir expresses commanding speech acts with quite high intensity. She uses a series of firm commands, ordering Eis and Darso to come closer with the phrase "*Sini, sini, sini! Pas kali pula lah kalian lewat aku pengen pecal. Cepat sini sini!*" In the speech, the command speech act is marked by the phrase ‘*sini*’ (come here) which means an order to go to Bordir's place. Then Eis responded with obedience, stating "*Iya, iya, Kak. Iki rezeki anakmu iki, So. Buka dasar,*" (Yes, yes, sis. This is your child's fortune, So. First order) which shows openness and provides an explanation related to the order. Darso, in a short response, expressed agreement with the utterance "*Iyo,*" (Yes) emphasizing his obedience to Bordir's order.

Ordering

The directive speech act of a request is a type of utterance that aims to plead and expect from the interlocutor to be given something or to become a reality as ordered by the speaker. Examples of the use of the form of ordering speech acts in the Warintil Official video can be observed as follows:

- (5) *Bagi napa Dak, satu lembar satu lembar*
(Give it to Dak, one sheet at a time)
(Data No.: 190)

Context:

Sondang is given money in the amount of one hundred thousand Indonesian Rupiah in several sheets by Bigboss Tulji, who is a debtor. Sondang flaunts the money she received to Tatik, Ishaya, and Sumiyati. Ishaya then requests money from Sondang by asking her to share it, one sheet each.

Utterance:

Ishaya : ***Bagi napa Dak, satu lembar satu lembar***
(Give it to Dak, one sheet at a time)

Sondang : *Ih, gampang itu loh. Nah pesta hari ini kita. Kukasih kalian selemba selemba.*
(Oh, it's easy, you know. Now, for today's party, I'll give you one sheet at a time)

The conversation data above is taken from a video entitled *Bigboss Tulji Ketemu Sondang*. In the conversation, Ishaya expresses a directive speech act of request by saying, "*Bagi napa Dak, satu lembar satu lembar*" (Give it to Dak, one sheet at a time), indicating an instruction to distribute something, possibly in the form of one-hundred-thousand rupiah bills. Sondang responds warmly, stating, "*Ih, gampang itu loh. Nah pesta hari ini kita. Kukasih kalian selemba selemba*" (Oh, it's easy, you know. Now, for today's party, I'll give you one sheet at a time). Sondang's utterance shows her readiness to fulfill Ishaya's request by giving one sheet, presumably a one-hundred-thousand rupiah bill, to Ishaya, Tatik, and Sumiyati.

Permissives

Directive speech act of permission is a form of utterance in which the speaker grants permission or approval for a certain action or request from the interlocutor. In this context, the speaker explicitly expresses agreement or allows the interlocutor to carry out a specific action or make a request. Examples of the use of the form of permissives speech acts in the Warintil Official video can be observed as follows:

(6) *Ya udah, tapi air putih aja pakai es*
(Alright, but just plain water with ice)
(Data No.: 026)

Context:

Bordir is visiting Sumiyati's house to give some money to her children. Sumiyati, who is eating, offers Bordir to have a meal together. Bordir declines the offer as he has already eaten. Consequently, Sumiyati offers a drink to Bordir, and Bordir grants permission for the offer made by Sumiyati.

Utterance:

Sumiyati : *Kau mau minum gak Kak Bor? Biar kuambilkan sekalian aku ngantarkan ini ya.*

(Do you want something to drink, Kak Bor? Let me get it for you, and I'll deliver this at the same time, okay?)

Bordir : ***Ya udah, tapi air putih aja pakai es, kau kasih warna-warna sikit sama gula ya***

(Alright, but just plain water with ice, add some colors and sugar, okay)

Sumiyati : *Iya, Kak Bor*

(Yes, Kak Bor)

The conversation data above is taken from a video entitled *Bordir Sensitif*. In the conversation, Bordir demonstrates a permissive speech act by approving the offer made by Sumiyati. When Sumiyati offers to fetch a drink and deliver something, Bordir grants permission with the statement, "*Ya udah, tapi air putih aja pakai es, kau kasih warna-warna*

sikit sama gula ya” (Alright, but just plain water with ice, add some colors and sugar, okay). This statement reflects a friendly and open permission, while also providing specifications regarding the desired beverage, which is plain water with ice, sugar, and coloring obtained from syrup.

Recommending

Directive speech act of recommending is a type of speech act that indicates a request, invitation, or suggestion for someone to do something or take a certain action. Examples of the use of the form of recommending speech acts in the Warintil Official video can be observed as follows:

- (7) *Cintai produk lokal loh. Banyak loh produk-produk lokal kayak gini. Cintai produk Indonesia*
(Love local products, you know. There are many local products like this. Love Indonesian products)
(Data No.: 212)

Context:

Ishaya, returning after selling clothes, approached Nining who was standing in front of her house. Nining was intrigued by the clothes Ishaya was wearing. She inquired about the origin of Ishaya's attire, specifically mentioning that it seemed to be from a foreign brand, particularly China. Subsequently, Nining recommended Ishaya to consider using local products, specifically those made in Indonesia.

Utterance:

- Nining : *Tapi ini kayaknya baju-baju dari mana nih dari Cina?*
(But, it seems like these clothes, where are they from, China?)
- Ishaya : *Iya loh Ning, tau aja ya kau barang-barang Tiongkok. Ini aku pesen dari Guangzhou*
(Yeah, Ning, you know it, huh? You're aware that these items are from China. I ordered them from Guangzhou)
- Nining : *Jauh kali lah kau pesan sampai ke Gongjong sana itu Is Is. **Cintai produk lokal loh. Banyak loh produk-produk lokal kayak gini. Cintai produk Indonesia.***
(It's quite far, ordering all the way to Gongjong there, Is Is. **Love local products, you know. There are many local products like this. Love Indonesian products**)

The conversation data above is taken from a video entitled *Liwetan Pengobat Rindu*. In the conversation, Nining expresses the speech act of recommending through a rhetorical question regarding the origin of the clothes worn by Ishaya. Ishaya responds by explaining that the clothes are indeed from Guangzhou, China. Subsequently, Nining employs the speech act of recommending to provide advice to Ishaya to support Indonesian local products more. She expresses her admiration for local products, reminds Ishaya that there are many similar products produced domestically, and encourages her to love and support Indonesian products.

Requesting

Directive speech act of requesting is a type of speech act that involves a request or plea with a level of gentleness and respect. In this speech act, the speaker asks or pleads for something from the interlocutor in a polite and respectful manner. Examples of the use of the form of requesting speech acts in the Warintil Official video can be observed as follows:

- (8) *Ih jangan lah Wak*
(Oh, please don't, Wak)
(Data No.: 082)

Context:

Ishaya and Nining encounter Bordir who is sweeping the front yard of his house. Bordir reminds them to pay the rent for the house. Both of them run away from Bordir. Bordir shouts to stop them, threatening to make them pay double if they continue to run.

Utterance:

- Bordir : *Lari aja jurus kalian ini. Satu langkah kalian lari dari sini, bayar uang kontrakan dobel.*
(Running away seems to be your tactic. For every step you run from here, you'll pay double the rent)
- Ishaya : ***Ih jangan lah Wak.*** *Ini gara-gara kau, entah apa kau tadi ngajakin jurus lari.*
(**Oh, please don't, Wak.** This is because of you, who knows what kind of running tactics you used earlier)
- Bordir : *Ya udah makanya jangan pigi*
(Alright, that's why you shouldn't leave then)

The conversation data above is taken from a video entitled *Dayang-dayang Wak Bordir*. In the conversation, the focus on the directive speech act of requesting lies in Ishaya's response to Bordir's firm command. After Bordir threatens Ishaya and Nining to leave the place immediately with the threat of double rent payment, Ishaya responds with a speech act of requesting. With the expression "*Ih jangan lah Wak*" (Oh, please don't, Wak), Ishaya respectfully expresses his disagreement with the command and attempts to request Bordir not to implement the threat.

Prohibitives

Directive speech act of prohibition refers to the use of language to give prohibitions, orders, or instructions to the listener or interlocutor. In the context of communication, this speech act aims to influence the behavior or actions of others according to the speaker's wishes. Examples of the use of the form of prohibition speech acts in the Warintil Official video can be observed as follows:

- (9) *Eh, Sum, jangan banyak kali timunnya itu kau kupasin*
(Hey, Sum, don't peel too many cucumbers)
(Data No.: 213)

Context:

Sumiyati is assisting Tatik in selling noodle soup. Sumiyati is peeling cucumbers to be used as an ingredient for the noodle soup. Tatik prohibits Sumiyati from peeling all the cucumbers to prevent them from wilting or drying out.

Utterance:

- Tatik : *Eh, Sum, jangan banyak kali timunnya itu kau kupasin. Layu dia nanti*
(Hey, Sum, don't peel too many cucumbers. They'll wilt later)
- Sumiyati : *Kok layu pula sih Kak Tatik, timun dikupasin. Yang ada kering itu namanya.*
(Why did they wilt, Kak Tatik? It's because you peeled the cucumbers. Now they're dry)

The conversation data above is taken from a video entitled *Liwetan Pengobat Rindu*. In the conversation, there is a directive speech act of prohibition when Tatik gives instructions to Sumiyati not to peel too much cucumber skin. Tatik uses the expression “*Eh, Sum, jangan banyak kali timunnya itu kau kupasin. Layu dia nanti*” (Hey, Sum, don't peel too many cucumbers. They'll wilt later) to emphasize her prohibition. In this speech act, Tatik communicates her desire for Sumiyati to limit the cucumber peeling action, with the reason that the cucumbers won't wilt. However, Sumiyati responds with a question and an expression of disagreement, stating that peeling cucumbers doesn't actually cause them to wilt but rather makes them dry.

Discussion

The study of directive speech acts in this research supports various studies with similar topics. The study of pragmatics can be used as an understanding of the language context that exists in interaction and communication. As a form of realization, directive speech acts are present as supporting elements of communication along with the context behind an utterance. The present research provides insight into how people interact on a daily basis, involving giving orders, requests, or suggestions, and understanding their impact on the relationship between speakers and speech partners. Research on directive speech acts contributes to the understanding of the structure of communication. The results of the present research become a support among the studies of directive speech acts conducted by Biatrik et al. (2020), Suryandani and Budasi (2022), Sari et al. (2022), and Dawood (2022).

The present research tries to identify and classify various types of directive speech acts based on the combined theory of directive speech acts proposed by Bach and Harnish (1979) and Searle (1969). Bach and Harnish divides directive speech acts into 6 forms, while Searle divides them into 5 forms. From these two divisions, directive speech acts are combined based on their forms in a complementary manner. In the present research, it can be concluded that there are eight types of directive speech acts that can be identified. This classification includes ordering, commanding, requesting, asking, recommending, prohibiting, permissives, and advising. The results of the present research support the previous research by Choiriyah et al. (2022) and Mukminin and Angelita (2023), which also integrated two theories of directive speech acts in analyzing the speech data. Thus, this finding can strengthen the understanding of the variation of directive speech acts in pragmatic studies.

The most dominant form of directive speech acts in this study is the form of asking. This result indicates that elements of statements that request information or responses dominate in the ‘Warintil Official’ video. The use of questions is chosen for various reasons, including the need to seek additional information, provide opportunities for speech partners to actively participate, create flexibility in responses, and maintain a level of politeness in the interaction. The dominance of the questioning form may also reflect speakers’ efforts to build closer

social interaction and dialogue between the parties involved. The results of the present research support the research conducted by Arvelia et al. (2022) and Mukminin and Angelita (2023) which concluded that the directive speech act of asking is the most dominant finding.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research, there are eight forms of directive speech acts in the videos on YouTube Channel 'Warintil Official'. The eight forms of directive speech acts found are: ordering, commanding, requesting, asking, recommending, prohibitives, permissives, and advising. The form of directive speech act of asking is the most dominant finding. This shows that elements of statements that request information or responses play a major role in the 'Warintil Official' video. The implication is that the question form was chosen in 'Warintil Official' for various purposes, including to seek additional information, provide opportunities for active participation, create flexibility in responses, and maintain a level of politeness in the interaction.

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