

## Analysis of Representative Speaking Actions in the Video “Racist For Us Both” on Gita Savitri Devi Youtube Channel (Sociolinguistic Study)

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### Abstract

*Nowadays, communication in the form of representative speech acts can not only be done face-to-face, but can also take advantage of technological developments such as the use of social media. One of the most popular social media in society is Youtube. Researchers conducted research and studies based on representative speech acts from Gita Savitri Devi's video on Youtube, both in the form of speech acts and analysis of speech acts. The research method used in this research is to use a qualitative descriptive method, and the listening method is to observe thoroughly and carefully the video and then record the data. There are two subjects or speakers in the video, namely Gita and Paul. The data analyzed regarding representative speech acts contained in the video which shows the form of representative speech acts in the form of stating, reporting, showing, mentioning, demanding, acknowledging, giving testimony, and speculating. In addition, analyzing the elements of SPEAKING (Setting and scene, Participant, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms. Genre) based on the theory of Dell Hymes.*

### Keywords

sociolinguistics; representative speech acts; dell hymes



## I. Introduction

Language is a system of sound signs or sound symbols that are agreed upon by members of community groups and are used specifically to connect, work together, communicate, and identify themselves (Kushartanti, 2005: 3). Based on this understanding, language as a communication tool plays an important role in people's lives. The form of communication in society in life is verbal or the form of speech can be studied in the field of Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society which is usually influenced by situational factors, such as who is speaking, how the language is formed, on what issues, to whom, where, and when.

Humans as social beings with broad communication skills need to learn the meaning in the utterances used so that they don't just say something. Every meaning in speech cannot be separated from the context of the conversation that surrounds it so that the context of the speech can be interpreted as various aspects of the emergence of speech that can be related to sociolinguistics. Context is the background where the speaker and the speech partner have an understanding in the communication process, in this way the speech partner can easily capture and understand the information that the speaker wants to convey in his conversation.

Austin suggests speech acts (Sulistyo, 2013: 6), which are divided into three namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. However, what will be the main discussion is one of the illocutionary speech acts, namely

representative speech acts (assertive). According to Rustono (1999: 39), a representative speech act is a speech act that represents its narrative to the truth of what it says or a speech act that is conveyed as it is. Basically, this kind of speech act expresses the speaker's belief that he can represent the world or all situations he believes in by expressing a representative speech act, so that his words can match what the speaker believes.

Currently communicating in the form of representative speech acts can not only be done face-to-face, but can also take advantage of technological developments such as the use of social media. One of the social media that is very popular in the community is *Youtube* which is an audio-visual communication medium that is broadcast in the form of sound and moving images so that viewers can easily catch or receive messages.

One *Youtuber* who is known to be active in speaking out or expressing opinions about various issues that occur is a *Youtuber* who lives in Germany, namely Gita Savitri Devi, known as an *influencer*, *Youtuber*, *content creator*, and *blogger* who was born in Palembang, 27 this July 1992. Even though she lives far from Indonesia, Gita (her nickname) since 2016 has been active in voicing her opinions or opinions, and conveying interesting information about various social issues that occur at home and abroad. In the study of speech acts, Gita as a speaker with more than 1 million subscribers, makes the scope of Gita's speech partners very wide.

The video made by Gita is very interesting to study in the study of representative speech acts. This is the background for researchers to conduct research and studies based on representative speech acts from Gita videos on *Youtube*. Based on this background, the author conducted a research entitled "Actions of Representative Speech in the Video 'Racism Makes Us Two' on the Gita Savitri Devi Youtube Channel". This study aims to determine the form and analyze the representative speech acts.

## II. Review of Literature

### 2.1 Understanding Representative Speech Acts

Searle (Rohmadi, 2004: 29) says that in all language communication, there are speech acts. He believes that communication is not just a symbol, word or sentence, but more accurately referred to as the product of a symbol, word or sentence or the result of a speech act. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 50), speech acts are individual symptoms that are psychological in nature and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. Speech acts are seen more in the meaning or meaning of the actions in their speech. Searle (Rohmadi, 2004: 29) asserts that speech acts are the product or result of a sentence under certain conditions which can be in the form of statements, questions, orders or others.

### 2.2 Speech Events

Dell Hymes (Chaer and Agustina, 2010), a well-known sociolinguistic expert, stated that speech events must have eight components with the acronym *SPEAKING*, including the following.

- a) S (*Settings and scene*) is the place to talk and the atmosphere to talk.
- b) P (*Participants*) which includes speakers, interlocutors, and listeners.
- c) E (*Ends*) or goal is the final goal of the discussion.
- d) A (*Act sequence*) is an event when a speaker is using the opportunity to speak.
- e) K (*Key*) is the tone of voice and variety of language used in conveying the argument.

- f) I (*Instrumentalities*) is a tool used to convey arguments either orally, in writing, by telephone, and others.
- g) N (*Norms*) is the norm or rules in interacting.
- h) G (*Genre*) which refers to the type of delivery form, such as narration, poetry, proverbs, prayers, or so on.

### 2.3 Types and Functions of Representative Speech Acts Representative

Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that remember their narration to the truth of what they say (Rustono, 1999: 39). The forms of representative speech acts are stating, reporting, showing, mentioning, demanding, admitting, giving testimony, and speculating. An explanation of each of these forms, among others.

- a. Speech acts *the* speaker intends to convey information based on his understanding of the information to the interlocutor.
- b. Speech acts *Reporting* spoken by speakers are reportage, conveying information seems subjective according to personal assumptions.
- c. The speech act *shows* that what is said by the speaker is providing evidence to the speaker, usually in this condition the speaker does not gain the trust of the speaker so it is necessary to show evidence.
- d. The speech act *states* that the speaker mentions several main points so that one by one the components of the points mentioned tend to force the speaker at the same time to accept and understand information without a thorough explanation.
- e. a speech act *demanding* spoken by the speaker tends to be coercive and must be obeyed by the speaker or the interlocutor.
- f. The speech act *acknowledging* what is spoken by the speaker is a form of acknowledgment which is a personal view. It is not accurate because there are personal assumptions.
- g. The speech act *of giving testimony* that is spoken by the speaker is as a confirmation of information so that it closes the opportunity for the speaker to be critical.
- h. The speech act *speculating* spoken by the speaker is invalid so that it is potentially not in accordance with the facts.

## III. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method which seeks to describe the solutions to existing problems based on the data. The data obtained is based on a YouTube video from Gita Savitri Devi. Another method, the listening method, is to listen and observe thoroughly and carefully the video and then record the data or narrative that occurs in the video that is studied and analyzed. The researcher did not participate in the communication and narrative activities carried out by the research subjects, namely Gita Savitri Devi and Paulus.

## IV. Results and Discussion

### 4.1 Analysis of SPEAKING Speech Events Dell Hymes Theory in Video “Racism For Us Both”

**Table 2.** Analysis of Speech Events SPEAKING Dell Hymes

No.	Component	Explanation
1.	S ( <i>Settings and scene</i> )	A place to talk or have a dialogue in the video "Racism for Us Both" on <i>Youtube</i> , namely at Gita and Paulus' apartment in Germany, the atmosphere of the conversation is relaxed.
2.	P ( <i>Participants</i> )	Gita and Paulus as speakers or speakers in the video “Racism for Us Both” on <i>Youtube</i> , Gita's interlocutor is Paulus and vice versa. The audience is the people who watched the video on <i>Youtube</i> Gita Savitri Devi
3.	E ( <i>Ends</i> )	The purpose of the discussion or discussion of Gita and Paul as a subject is to provide learning about racism, prejudice, implicit bias, and racial differences. Racism does not only occur abroad, but Indonesia also has the same problem.
4.	A ( <i>Act sequence</i> )	Gita and her husband, Paulus, take advantage of <i>Youtube</i> and <i>subscribers</i> to use the opportunity to speak or express opinions on various social issues, one of which is the video “Racism for the Two of Us” which discusses the racism they have experienced or seen.
5.	K ( <i>Key</i> )	<i>Key</i> is the tone of voice and variety of language used. Gita and Paul when talking have a normal tone of voice like people talking in general, not too loud or slow. Meanwhile, because the discussion atmosphere is relaxed, the variety of language used by them is not standard (non-formal) or everyday language.
6.	I ( <i>Instrumentalities</i> )	Gita and Paul when presenting their arguments verbally using audio-visual or video uploaded to <i>Youtube</i> .
7.	N ( <i>Norms</i> )	The norms seen in the video “Racism for Both of Us”, speakers, namely Gita and Paulus, apply the norms of good interaction, respect each other, and provide opportunities for each other to express opinions.
8.	G ( <i>Genre</i> ) <i>The</i>	the type of expression in the video “Racism for the Two of Us” on Gita Savitri Devi's <i>Youtube</i> channel is delivered in a narrative way, namely explaining events and experiences in the form of stories.

### 4.2 Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in the Video "Racism for Us Both"

#### 1) Stated

The following is a representative speech act *stated* in the video on *Youtube* entitled "Racism For Both of Us", as follows.

Gita said in the opening of the video, "*In this video, Paul and I want to discuss our personal experiences living abroad as Asians and what we have felt so far.*" According to him, he and Paul who live in Germany have had experiences with racism. The function of the representative speech act states that because Gita wants to

express her thoughts and feelings about her experience of racism in Germany, the speech is subjective.

*"...I really hate it when someone wants to be racist but brings Chinese to Asian people, wanting to be racially racist is only wrong just because of appearances. Asia is big, not only China."* Spoken by Gita when expressing or stating his experience in Germany which has experienced racism. In the speech, it can be seen that racism occurs in Asian people in Germany who are always considered as Chinese and ridiculed in Chinese even though Asia is not only China.

## **2) Reporting**

The following is a representative speech act of *reporting* contained in the video on *YouTube* entitled "Racism for Both of Us", as follows.

*"Actually, Germans have a past or their history has been attached to racism."* Gita as a speaker in the quote tells or reports about the history of Germany which has always been attached to racism.

Paulus said, *"Yes, in the second world war, their racial-based genocide was already at the maximum limit, everyone already knew that. And the generations who are not far below him feel like they don't, they don't go along with it."* He was responding to the Gita's report on Germany's past history in the second world war of racial-based genocide. The quote functions as a representative speech act to *report* because it is the same as reporting or conveying information about the context of the discussion, namely racism in Germany.

## **3) Show**

The following is a representative speech act *show* that is contained in the video on *YouTube* entitled "Racism for Both of Us", as follows.

*"If I think about it, the percentage of young people who are open to them is higher than my own experience. If it's the parents, maybe they are tired of their own life. For example, my boss is so old, he's actually a bit racist, he just doesn't show it too much, for example, if there's a patient from outside of Africa or Arabia, he sighs a little bit."* Spoken by Paul, this utterance has the function of a representative speech act because Paul shows or tells about examples of racism he saw or experienced in Germany. It is well known that racism in Germany does not only happen to Asians, it actually happens to people who look like Africans or Arabs.

## **4) Mention**

The following is a representative speech act of *mentioning* contained in the video on *YouTube* entitled "Racism for Both of Us", as follows.

Gita said, *"...Because everyone from cultural and racial backgrounds have their own stereotypes. Even among Indonesians, we call the Vietnamese people barges."* He mentioned that racism also actually happened in Indonesia to Vietnamese people called *barges*. The speech by the Gita is included in the types and functions of the representative speech act of *mentioning*.

*"Those who grow up in Indonesia are also rich when black people have their own prejudice."* This utterance was uttered by Paulus when responding to a story from the Gita about racism that also occurred in Indonesia. Paulus said that the Indonesian people also have a *prejudice* against black people because in Indonesia there is also a black race, namely people from Papua.

*"Yes, to Chinese people or descendants, right. Even Arabs say that camel, even though it's a joke."* Spoken by Gita in response to Paul's previous speech regarding *prejudice* of Indonesians against black people. Gita's utterance functions as a

representative speech act *mentions* that there are some Indonesians who commit racism against Chinese or Arab descent, thinking that the act of racism is a joke.

#### 5) **Demanding**

The following is a representative speech act of *demanding* contained in the video on *YouTube* entitled "Racism for Both of Us", as follows.

"*Not to educate, actually I just want to show their stupidity.*" Gita spoke in the video when asked by Paul why he responded to people who were racist to him. The Gita utterance is included in the type of representative speech act *demanding* because it aims to provide lessons or resistance to people who are racist to him.

"*Education, there must be education from each person.*" As told by Gita, she responded that there are still many people who don't care about racism and think that racism is a joke. In his speech, it has the function of a representative speech act *demanding* because Gita wants people to get education about differences in religion, race, and skin color so they don't act racism.

"*Well, Germany should be more open, there's no need to label people about race or anything.*" Spoken by Gita in response to the German society and government that still discriminate or label immigrants. Based on the transcript of the dialogue between Gita and Paulus, Germans have little respect for immigrants who are not fluent in German. This utterance functions as a representative speech act of *demanding*, meaning that Germans want to be more open and respectful of immigrants.

#### 6) **Acknowledging**

The following is a representative speech act of *admitting* contained in the video on *YouTube* entitled "Racism for Both of Us", as follows.

"*If you feel like a rich house, yes, because I always keep myself in touch with Germany at this time, if Indonesia is there, the family is there. It's just the moments that made me realize that I'm an immigrant, that is, having to extend my visa, it's like a slap in the face if we're outsiders like that.*" This utterance was uttered by Paulus who acknowledged that Germany was like a *second home* for him. He had either connected himself with Germany or was comfortable there but there was something he realized that he was still an immigrant and distinguished. Paul's utterance functions as a representative speech act *acknowledging* that he recognizes Germany as a second home and also as a newcomer there who must know the rules and administration of the country.

#### 7) **Testifying The**

The following is a representative speech act of *giving testimony* contained in the video on *YouTube* entitled "Racism for Both of Us", as follows.

Gita said, "*The problem is that often people who work at immigration or in German urban villages take care of bureaucratic matters. I think people who work like this need to be trained on how to communicate efficiently and effectively to people even though they don't speak their language. You have to be welcome and you have to respect it.*" He testifies to examples of racism that occurred in Germany. In particular, people who work in the bureaucracy are actually racist towards foreigners by showing an unfriendly attitude just because they think foreigners or immigrants cannot speak German, if you want to live in Germany you must be able to speak the language. This utterance functions as a representative speech act *to testify*.

#### 8) **Speculating**

The following is an analysis of the representative speech act of *speculating* contained in the video on *YouTube* entitled "Racism for Both of Us", as follows.



"But now they are even ignoring things that are actually race-based, don't think so..." This utterance is spoken by Gita which includes functioning as a representative speech act of speculating or estimating. Gita's utterance is included in speculation because it is not necessarily a fact, not all Germans underestimate racial-based violence.

"Those who experience it must really experience it. Saying 'Not all rich people are like that', it's as if the comments from the victim are zero." This utterance is spoken by Paul which functions as a representative speech act of speculating or predicting. The statement is about the response to people in Germany who always say 'not everyone is like that' regarding racism which according to Paul is actually a sign of apathy towards the victim and as if the victim's defense has become meaningless. These speculations are not necessarily facts because there are definitely people who care about victims of racism.

## V. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of representative speech acts in the video "Racism for the Two of Us" on *Youtube*, it can be concluded that in the video there are representative speech acts, namely stating, reporting, showing, mentioning, demanding, admitting, giving testimony, and speculating. The speakers in the video, namely Gita and Paulus, discussed the topic in a relaxed atmosphere and used informal everyday language. The analysis of representative speech acts found in the video consists of: a) *Stating* that there are 2 utterances; b) *Reporting* there are 2 utterances; c) *Indicates* that there is 1 utterance; d) *Mention* there are 3 utterances; e) *Demand* that there are 3 utterances; f) *Admit* there is 1 speech; g) *Testifying* that there is 1 speech; h) *Speculate* there are 2 utterances.

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