

## Macrolinguistics: A Pragmatics Study of Speech Act in ‘Just Cute Conversation with Stranger On Ometv

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### Abstract

*The essential point is to analyze how casual intelligent unfurl and to distinguish particular designs affected by social and social settings. Whereas past inquire about has frequently cantered on points such as online security or computerized morals, this think about highlights the practical perspectives of casual communication. Through talk investigation of collected discussion tests, the investigate uncovers that discourse acts in these amusing trades tend to be looser and more unconstrained compared to formal intuitive. Key designs incorporate humour, wit, and passionate expression, which altogether improve social mindfulness and interpersonal associations. The discoveries give important experiences into the workings of pragmatics in online social intelligent, especially within the setting of carefree trades on Ometv. This inquiries about contributes to a more profound understanding of how advanced innovation shapes human behaviour in different social circumstances.*

**Key words:** Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Ometv, Humour, Online Interaction

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## INTRODUCTION

In this research, the object that will be discussed by the author is the study of linguistics. On the other hand, the study of linguistics is open to the influence and approach of other sciences. In linguistics, there is a branch of science that studies contrastive analysis. Basically, linguistic studies are divided into two main fields, namely microlinguistics and macrolinguistics (Kridalaksana, 1984). Microlinguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the internal structure of language, such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics, without relating it first to external factors such as social, cultural, or psychological. (Chaer, 2012, p. 5). Microlinguistics is divided into two, namely general microlinguistics and microlinguistics for specific languages. Contrastive Linguistics is a branch of linguistics whose work method compares the structure of two or more languages that are not cognate with the intention of finding contrasts. The results of this linguistic work are important for the implementation of second language (foreign language) teaching and translation. This research examines contrastive linguistics which also examines pragmatics because pragmatics examines the structures of language in it.

This article presents an analysis of speech act theory focusing on illocutionary act in Just Cute Conversation with Stranger on Ometv. Just Cute Conversation with Stranger on Ometv is a conversation between a man from Singapore and a woman from Indonesia using Ometv application. This conversation is conducted using English. This conversation was conducted for approximately 15 minutes. This conversation between two people with different backgrounds creates different responses between the two. The use of the Ometv application by many people around the world is a sign of technological progress. The Ometv application invites its users to make friends and get to know people from all parts of the world practically without spending a very expensive fee to go to the original place. Ometv application provides a live video streaming player service directly through the Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) protocol where the capture data or camera capture is compressed and the data in the form of RAW or pure format sent directly to the user can later be directly viewed by the user through the application (Ryan Ari Setiawan, et al., 2018: 187). Speech acts can be classified into five categories as (SEARLE, 1979) states that the classification is representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

One of Broto's (2020) studies examines speech acts that focus on illocutionary in one of the main character dialogs in "The Vow". The findings revealed a predominance of assertive acts, accounting for 58.97% of the total utterances analyzed, showcasing how characters primarily used language to convey beliefs and statements about their circumstances (Broto, 2020). The other research on this article "Searle's

Speech Act Theory: An Integrative Appraisal," the author Acheoah investigates the strengths and weaknesses of John Searle's speech act theory, which builds upon J.L. Austin's foundational concepts. In this research focus on illocutionary acts, which convey the speaker's utterances. In this study Searle categorizes that there are five types of speech acts, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Despite these insights, there remains a gap in studies specifically analyzing casual conversations between individuals from different cultural backgrounds using digital platforms like Ometv. While previous research has primarily focused on scripted dialogues or formal settings, this analysis aims to explore how cultural differences influence the use and interpretation of illocutionary acts in spontaneous conversations. By examining a real-life interaction between a Singaporean speaker and an Indonesian woman on Ometv, this study seeks to contribute to the understanding of how diverse backgrounds shape communicative intentions and responses in digital discourse.

## METHODS OF RESEARCH

This study employed a descriptive qualitative method as it emphasizes describing the phenomenon of language use in context by identifying data without manipulation. The focus is on analyzing illocutionary acts in the "Just Cute Conversation With Stranger On Ometv," which features a conversation between a person from Singapore and a woman from Indonesia using English. The interaction lasts approximately 15 minutes, showcasing diverse responses influenced by their different backgrounds. According to Moleong (2010:6), descriptive qualitative research aims to understand phenomena related to research subjects' behaviors, perceptions, motivations, and actions holistically, presenting findings in the form of words and sentences. The data for this study consisted of utterances from the video, with 137 data analyzed that included questions and answers exchanged between the participants. Supporting this approach, Denzin and Yvona (1994:1) assert that qualitative research is a field of inquiry that spans disciplines and focuses on understanding human experiences. Furthermore, Morse (1994) emphasizes that this method encompasses language analysis and interpretation of human interactions. Lithcman (2010:12) also highlights that the purpose of qualitative research is to describe and understand human phenomena and discourse. The method of data collection utilized in this study was text observation, where the researcher observed the conversation without interference to ensure natural data collection. For data analysis, content analysis was applied, allowing for a systematic examination of the utterances to identify patterns and themes. In line with qualitative research principles, Punch (1998:29) notes that qualitative research typically begins with broader questions that become more focused as the study progresses. This aligns with the iterative nature of qualitative analysis, where initial observations guide subsequent inquiries. Overall, this study aims to contribute to the understanding of how illocutionary acts function in casual conversations across cultural contexts, filling a gap in existing literature that often focuses on more formal or scripted dialogues. By applying established theories and methodologies from experts in qualitative research, this analysis seeks to provide deeper insights into communicative dynamics in digital interactions.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Results

#### 1.2 Types of Speech Acts Used by Just Being a Cute Conversation with Stranger on Ometv

The result of the analysis showed that there were utterances in the video. Data, which were categorized into five types. After analyzing the data based on Searle's theory (1969), this study discusses topics related to this research. Based on the phenomenon of speech acts that often occur when communicating, people do not understand what the speaker is talking about, causing misunderstanding in communication. So, this article interesting to examining the speech act, but focuses on the types of illocutions found in the speech in the ometv with the title "Just a cute conversation with strangers on ometv". There are various types of illocutionary, such as assertive, directives, expressive, commissive and declaratives. The data consist of the utterances that are spoken by the characters of Rosie and Ben.

The result of the analysis showed that there were 35 data, performed in the video of Just a cute conversation with strangers on ometv. The data are classified into types of illocutionary acts according to Searle's (1979) categories of illocutionary acts, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, & declarative. The data of this study are in the form of utterances spoken by the video characters or actors consisting of Rossie and Ben. The data of illocutionary act that founder in video of Just a cute conversation

with strangers in ometv, distributed as table below.

**Table 1. Types of Searle's speech act in video of Just cute conversation with strangers on ometv.**

No	Illocutionary Act	Frequently	Percentage
1.	Assertives	54	52%
2	Directives	33	26%
3	Commisives	8	6%
4	Expressives	22	16%

Based on the data above, all types of speech acts are found in the video. There are 137 illocutionary acts found in the funny conversation videos with foreigners on ometv. The most commonly found is assertive with 54 or 40%, and the least is commissive with 8 or 6%. Directive and expressive 33 or 26%, 22 or 16%. All of these findings are discussed below.

## 2. Discussion

### 1. Assertive Types

According to Searle (1979:12) Assertive is defined as the speaker's belief in something that is discussed, the dimensions of belief include right and wrong. Kreidler (1998:183) adds that assertive speech acts are speech acts that occur when speakers and listeners use language to say what they know and believe in accordance with existing facts. This speech act includes reporting, reminding, accusing, protesting, agreeing, announcing, and predicting. So, assertive are statements that convey beliefs, information, or descriptions about the world. They are expressions of the speaker's knowledge or perception. In the video, there are many phrases or sentences that are indicated as assertive. There are four types of assertive acts in found in just a cute conversation with strangers in ometv video belief, assumption, informational, and affirmation.

**Table 2. Types of assertive act**

No	Type	Time	Sample of Utterance
1	Assertive act of belief	07:45 07:50	Ben I'm sorry that I cheated. Ben <b>I think part of it was your fault.</b>
2	Assertive act of assumption	07.18	You used to get out of beds, you used to want to do things and now you don't You must be a youtuber
3	Assertive act of information	02.43 02.26	Rossie I live in Bali Rossie I am a Teacher
4	Assertive acts of affirmation	03.14 03.24	Rosie Do you like rain? Ben <b>I don't like it because it rains so Much</b>

The first type of assertive act is belief. This speech act occurs when speakers express something they believe to be true based on their personal views, although not always accompanied by concrete evidence. There, the speaker asserts their belief or interpretation of the situation. They believe that the actions of

others contributed to the outcome, even though it may not be an objectively verifiable fact. The utterances from Ben in the table 2 indicates he beliefs of the respondent answer.

The second types of assertive act are assumptions occur when the speaker assumes something is true based on an assumption, without verifying the information. This is an assumption about the other person's past behavior based on verified facts or information. There is an explicit comparison between used to and now. The speaker assumes that the other person has changed in some way.

The third types of assertive act are information. Assertive act of information occurs when the speaker gives factual information or conveys details about a situation, person, or event. This is one of the easiest forms of assertiveness. It is a factual statement about where Rosie lives. The speaker gives information about where they live. This is another Assertive act of information, where the speaker gives factual details about her work. and the utterance. This statement of factual information is regarding the speaker's country of origin.

The fourth types of assertive act are affirmation. Assertive act affirmation involves the speaker confirming, agreeing, or affirming the truth of a statement or belief. Ben asserts their dislike for rain, giving reasons for their preference. This is a statement that resonates with their personal feelings.

## 2. Directive

Directive refers to something that needs to be done by the hearer according to the speaker's request (Searle, 1979:13). Verbs that indicate this class are; commanding, asking, asking, pleading, praying, ordering, pleading, praying, treating, and also allowing, advising, and inviting. In this study, several types of directive illocutionary acts were found, namely commanding, requesting, asking, ordering, pleading, treating, permitting, advising, and inviting.

**Table 3. Types of directive act**

No	Type	Time	Sample of Utterance
1	Directive act of request	03:47 09:11	Rossie Can you act? Ben Teach me some words in French
2	Directive act of suggestion	01:50 03:54	Rossie Let's talk for like five minutes and guess my accents. Rossie How about we? We are dating and I found out you were cheating me
3	Directive act of command	05:07	Ben Action!!
4	Directive acts of invitation	08:40 10:32	Ben Would you say you're honest person? Ben What's your type?

The first types of directive act is request. This sentence is a direct request that asks the listener to do an action. This is a common example of a request where Rossie asks Ben to do something. This sentence shows a request for information or action, where Ben asks Rossie to give him a word or teach him French teach me.

The second types of directive act are suggestion. This sentence is a suggestion about what Rossie and Ben can do in the next conversation. This sentence is a suggestion for what to do next. This sentence is a suggestion sentence that Ben will do for his acting. Rossie gives Ben advice about what Ben should do. These suggestions encourage fun interactions and role-play, thereby increasing engagement through shared activities.

The third types of directive act of command. This phrase is a direct command. The command in question is a command to make someone else act immediately. This is a simple and clear command in the context of acting.

The fourth types of directive act are invitation. This sentence serves as an invitation. That is, where Rossie can reflect and respond to Ben's question about Rossie's honesty. This sentence can be seen as an invitation, because this question shows that someone can share preferences or personal information.

### 3. Commissive

According to Searle (1979:14), commissive illocutionary acts refer to utterances of commitment uttered by speakers for future actions. The speaker who has the utterance is committed to doing something that has been said. In this study, these sentences include promises, offers, and other statements where the speaker expresses an intention to do something in the future.

**Table 4. Types of commissive act**

No	Type	Time	Sample of utterance
1	Commissive act of promises	08:01	I'm gonna leave now.
2	Commissive act of offers	05:50 04:27	You go ahead. I'll just follow you

The first type of commissive act is promises. Ben explicitly commits to performing an action - leaving. It is a promise to perform the action of leaving in the future. By stating it, Ben is signaling his intention to end the conversation or interaction. This promise serves to end the interaction, signaling closure. It is a way to indicate that further engagement is not desired, with the speaker implying the action rather than directly stating it.

The second types of commissive act is offers. Ben offers to have Rosie lead their acting scene. This can also be interpreted as a gesture of politeness or respect, offering control over the direction of the interaction. The offer here helps facilitate interaction by allowing others to act, creating a cooperative dynamic between them. It shows a willingness to participate and collaborate in the scene.

### 4. Expressive

Searle (1979:15) defines expressiveness as illocutionary acts that consist of psychological expressions that reflect the speaker's condition the speaker's condition in the utterance. Searle (1979:15) defines expressiveness as illocutionary acts that consist of psychological expressions that reflect the speaker's condition the speaker's condition in the utterance. In this study the researchers found 5 types of



expressive speech acts, which consist of responsibility, cheering-up, criticizing, forgiving and appreciating.

*Table 5. Types of expressive*

No	Type	Time	Sample of Utterance
1	Expressive act of responsibility	04:37 07:45 06:27	Ben Sorry I missed your call Ben Sorry that I cheated I Know that we're together, but I just don't think, I want to be with you anymore. Ben I'm sorry, I cheated
2	Expressive act of cheering-up	13:03 13:00	Rossie You're still freaking gorgeous. Rossie You look even more red than normal, but people don't mind
3	Expressive act of criticizing	12:38 10:21 07:18	You're not very good at it This is a terrible lie You used to do that. Now you don't.
4	Expressive act of forgiving	07:45	Ben I'm sorry that I cheated
5	Expressive act of appreciating	10:10	Rossie You're a good actor

The first type of expressive act is responsibility. Expressive responsibility involves the expectation that individuals will communicate their feelings and attitudes openly and honestly. This can include expressing gratitude, remorse, or support, which are essential for building and maintaining relationships. Responsibility is conveyed in different ways. The speaker apologizes for missing the call, then acknowledges their role in the breakup and affair, reflecting guilt. These types of speech acts serve as a way to admit guilt or assume responsibility, which signifies accountability. The purpose is to show self awareness and take ownership of one's actions. This speech act can be used when someone admits to having made a mistake, misjudged a situation, or engaged in an undesirable action. It is important to express sincere regret and not shift the blame onto others.

The second type of expressive of cheering-up. Expressive speech acts are used to uplift or comfort someone who may be feeling upset, insecure, or discouraged. It is usually a form of reassurance or positivity. Expressive Cheering Up refers to the act of conveying emotional support and encouragement through various forms of expression, aiming to boost someone's morale and alleviate their distress. This method involves using multiple channels of communication to ensure that the recipient feels understood, cared for, and motivated. The speaker tries to comfort the other person by giving compliments, mainly focusing on their physical appearance. This type of speech act is designed to make the interlocutor feel good about themselves, especially if they are feeling insecure or upset. In this case, the speaker is trying to lift the other person's spirits by affirming their attractiveness despite an awkward or insecure situation. the goal is to help the other person feel better and provide emotional support.

## CONCLUSION

This research takes speech act theory to describe the video "Just Being a Cute Conversation with Stranger" by using some data on speech act. The data obtained in the form of assertive as many as 54

frequencies with a total percentage of 52%, directive has 24 frequencies with a percentage of 26%, commissive has 8 frequencies with a percentage of 6%, and the last data is expressive with the acquisition of data 22 frequencies which are in a percentage of 16%. The data obtained are fragments of words or sentences from the dialog conducted by the speaker and host. The ability to understand a hidden message in someone's speech is very important. Some words or sentences can be misinterpreted into something unpleasant if we are not careful. In this study we can also understand the meaning or meaning contained in someone's speech, it is different if we get a message or chat through a chat application, the meaning we capture, the tone we read will also be different from, the sender feels. There are some expressions in English that do not exist in Indonesian, such as certain idiomatic expressions. Therefore, it is necessary to socialize speech acts delivered at school. The purpose of this article is to teach speech acts in the classroom that are used to raise students' awareness that foreign language teaching also causes misinterpretation.

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