

**CROSS-CULTURAL PRAGMATICS DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN
TALK SHOWS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN AMERICAN AND
INDIAN TALK SHOWS**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2022**

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THESIS

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I state that the thesis entitled **"CROSS-CULTURAL PRAGMATICS DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN TALK SHOWS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN AMERICAN AND INDIAN TALK SHOWS"** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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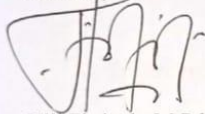
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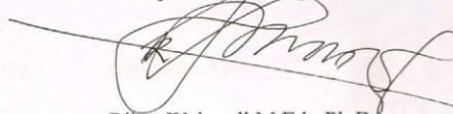
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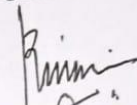
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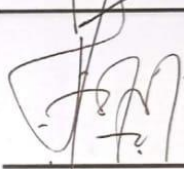
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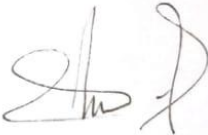
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MOTTO

**“Differences simply act as a yarn of curiosity unraveling until we get to the
other side” — Ciore Taylor**

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to the beloved people in my life, especially my parents
My beloved dad, Mr. Dian Sugeng, who always gives encouragement and prayers
My beloved mom, Mrs. Siti Indaryati who, never stopped praying for me,
and also my lovely sisters, who always accompany me and give me encouragement.

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This thesis will never be complete and exist without the support and help of many people. First of all, I would like to thank my family, especially my father and mother, who have supported me in terms of material and encouraged me to complete this thesis. Moreover, I realize that I need encouragement and help from other parties to complete this thesis. On this occasion, I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, who has given me time to guide me on this thesis, Mrs. Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed, because without her I would not have been able to finish my thesis properly. I would also like to express my gratitude to the lecturers from the humanities faculty, especially Dr.M. Faisol, M.Pd as the dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D as the head of the English Literature Study Program Faculty of Humanities, and Ms. Asni Furaida, M.A as my academic supervisor, who has also helped me a lot.

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always given me support and motivation while I was finishing my thesis. I thank them very much who have given me a lot of encouragement, support, and assistance when I was working on this thesis. Finally, I realize that this thesis is not perfect, but I hope this thesis is useful for the readers and can be a reference for further research.

Malang, 15 September 2022

The Researcher,

Anjarwatie Noer Fadhillah

ABSTRACT

Fadhillah, Anjarwatie Noer. (2022) *“Cross-Cultural Pragmatics Directive Speech Act in Talk Shows: A Comparison between American and Indian Talk Shows”*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Advisor: Ulil Fitriyah M.Pd, M. Ed.

Key words: Cross-cultural pragmatics, Speech acts, Directive speech acts

In the era of globalization, communication between countries is becoming easier. Communication between countries and cultures tends to have different strategies often causes cultural shock. The purpose of this study is to examine the types of directive speech acts used in American and Indian talk shows, to see the differences in the directive speech acts strategies carried out by the two talk shows. This study uses the type of directive speech acts theory proposed by Searle (1969) and the theory of cultural types proposed by Lewis (1990). The results of the study found 16 types of directive speech acts on American talk shows (6 commands, 5 questions, 3 prohibitions, and 2 requests) and 14 types on Indian talk show (1 commands, 12 questions, 1 request). The results of the study also stated that the speech act strategies used by the two talk shows were different (America tends to be multi-active culture, while India is reactive culture type).

ABSTRAK

Fadhillah, Anjarwatie Noer. (2022) *“Pragmatik Lintas Budaya Tindak Tutur Direktif dalam Talkshow: Perbandingan Antara Talk Show Amerika dan India”*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed.

Kata kunci: Pragmatik lintas budaya, Tindak tutur, Tindak tutur direktif

Di era globalisasi, komunikasi antar negara semakin mudah terjadi. Komunikasi antar negara dan budaya yang cenderung memiliki strategi yang berbeda seringkali menyebabkan gegar budaya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat jenis directive speech acts yang digunakan pada acara talk show Amerika dan India, serta melihat perbedaan strategi directive speech acts yang dilakukan oleh kedua talkshow tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Searle (1969) tentang jenis directive speech acts, dan teori dari Lewis (1990) tentang tipe budaya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 16 jenis directive speech acts pada talk show Amerika (6 kalimat perintah, 5 kalimat pertanyaan, 3 kalimat larangan, dan 2 kalimat permintaan) dan 14 jenis pada talk show India (1 kalimat perintah, 12 kalimat pertanyaan, 1 kalimat permintaan). Hasil penelitian juga menyatakan bahwa strategi tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh kedua acara talkshow tersebut berbeda (Amerika cenderung aktif, sedangkan India non aktif).

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مقارنة: الحوارية البرامج في الثقافات متعدد التوجيهي الكلام قانون" (2022). نووير عنجرواتي ، الفضيحة العلوم كلية ، الإنجليزي الأدب قسم .جامعية أطروحة . "والهندية الأمريكية الحوارية البرامج ، M.Pd ، فيتريا أوليل المستشار ، مالانج جامعة الإسلامية الدولية إبراهيم مالك مولانا ، الإنسانية M. Ed.

التوجيهي الكلام أفعال ، الكلام أفعال ، الثقافات عبر البراغمية: الأساسية الكلمات

في عصر العولمة ، أصبح التواصل بين البلدان أسهل. غالبًا ما يتسبب التواصل بين الدول والثقافات في حدوث صدمة ثقافية. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو فحص أنواع أفعال الكلام التوجيهي المستخدمة في البرامج الحوارية الأمريكية والهندية (تأتي البرامج الحوارية من بلدان مختلفة ، لكن كلاهما يستخدم اللغة الإنجليزية) لمعرفة الاختلافات في استراتيجيات أفعال الكلام التوجيهي التي تنفذها برنامجين حواريين. تستخدم هذه الدراسة نظرية سيرل (1969) حول أنواع أفعال الكلام التوجيهي ، ونظرية لويس (1990) حول الأنواع الثقافية. وجدت نتائج الدراسة 16 نوعًا من أفعال الكلام التوجيهي في البرامج الحوارية الأمريكية (6 أوامر أسئلة ، 3 محظورات ، وطلبات 2) و 14 نوعًا في برنامج حوارى هندي (أمر واحد ، 12 سؤال ، طلب ، واحد). كما أوضحت نتائج الدراسة أن استراتيجيات فعل الكلام المستخدمة في البرنامجين حواريين كانت مختلفة (تميل أمريكا إلى أن تكون ثقافة متعددة الأنشطة ، بينما الهند هي نوع الثقافة التفاعلية).

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the research, research questions, significant of the study, scope and limitation, and definitions of the key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Cross-cultural communication is communication that occurs in people with different cultures, different habits, and different races. According to Derdre (2019), cross-cultural communication studies how people from different backgrounds communicate across cultures. Cross-cultural communication has an understanding of trust and different communication strategies. As Stadler (2021) said, what and how someone says is strongly influenced by the cultural background of the speaker and the interlocutor.

Nowadays, in the era of globalization, cross-cultural communication is growing in various fields (organizations, companies, and society), which often creates misunderstanding. Many cases of culture shock are caused by misunderstandings between cultures, such as in American cultural communication that uses the phrase "come, if you want it" which in American culture does not want to force the presence of an invitation, but

this creates a misunderstanding in England because they are considered less appreciative. Thus, understanding cross-cultural communication is important enough to be able to understand between cultures, and not create culture shock and misunderstanding.

When discussing cross-cultural communication, one must also understand the study of speech acts because speech acts play a major role in communication (Bayat, 2013). A speech act is a speech that is considered an action with intention, purpose, and effect. A speech act has a different socio-pragmatic function. The difference depends on the suitability of each society's social conventions (Bargiela-Chiappini, 2003). According to Fifin (2015), speech acts occur not only in everyday life, but also in films, talk shows, and dramas. Seeing that it is easier to communicate between people from various cultures, which of course occurs with speech acts with different strategies, then studying speech acts in cross-cultural communication is interesting to avoid misunderstandings in communication.

By looking at the more accessible communication from various cultural backgrounds, which occurs in multiple fields, it is interesting to conduct comparative research on speech acts (directive speech acts) between cultures. The comparison between cultures here is to see the directive speech acts carried out by two cultures, with the same language. This research is arresting to do because by doing this research, it can be seen what types of directive speech acts are and how the two cultures carry out

directive speech acts because each culture has different ways and strategies to express their speech. Thus, this research can reduce misunderstanding and culture shock to speech from different cultural backgrounds.

Previous studies have looked into multiple types of speech acts, and comparisons between cultures, such as Fitria (2019) and Hidayah (2019), who analyzed the directive speech act in the film. The studies focused on finding the types of directive speech acts used in the film. These studies also look at how directive speech acts are used in the film. This study found that the types of directive speech acts include command, request, suggestion, and the most frequently encountered is command in Fitria (2019). Meanwhile, the findings from Hidayah (2019) involve advising, commanding, ordering, questioning, and requesting. Both currently are different because the theory used is different.

The other previous researchers scrutinized the use of speech act in different point of view (Fifin et al, 2015; Nokthavivanh, 2015; Della & Sembiring, 2018; Devi, 2020). They analyzed speech acts by focusing on studying the movie. Their research found the types of directive speech acts, among others, command, request, permission, prohibition, and question, and the most commonly found is the command type Della (2018). Meanwhile, Homa and Farzad (2016), Boroujeni (2016), Sharif et al (2021), Dina and Mervat (2021) analyzed speech acts with certain types by comparing two countries and used the discourse completion task (DCT is a method that uses a questionnaire to get answers from respondents) method

to obtain data. Homa & Farzad's (2016) yielded answers to the refusal strategies employed by Iranian English learners and Anglo-Australian students that led to misunderstandings, while Dina and Mervant (2021) found that students preferred to use directive actions followed by expressions of disapproval and blame in their complaints.

From several previous studies described above, there is still no research, namely the directives speech act research that occurs in two talk shows, namely the directives speech act research that occurs in two talk shows, where the two talk shows come from different countries but speak the same language (English). The current research focuses on the differences in directive speech acts by people from different cultural backgrounds. It compares two talk shows, where one talk show is a native speaker, and the second is a non-native speaker. The next gap is, in some previous studies (Homa et al, 2016; Boroujeni, 2016; Sharif et al, 2021; Dina et al, 2021) , that also compared countries using the DCT method to obtain data, while in subsequent study, data collection was obtained from direct speech spoken on both talk shows (American and Indian talk shows).

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research method with the theory from Searle (1969) to find out the types of directive speech acts that occurs in American and Indian talk shows and the second theory, the researcher use from The Lewis Model (cultural categories) in 1990 by Lewis (1990) to find out the differences directive speech acts strategies used in the talk shows.

This research is fascinating to do because this research is about speech acts and cross-cultural communication, which is still very rare. By conducting this research, the researcher and readers know the differences in cross-cultural communication. In addition, the researcher and readers can understand every cultural difference, and not cause culture shock. Object selection on the talk shows is because talk shows are conversations, where the speech is obtained purely. Thus, why compare America to India when English is a second language there instead of the mother tongue.

B. Research Questions

This sub-chapter describes the research questions used for this research, including:

1. What are the types of directive speech acts are used in American and Indian talk shows?
2. How are the differences between American and Indian talk shows in using directive speech acts?

C. Significant of The Study

Practically, this research is useful for readers (students, researchers, and others) to add insight to the knowledge about directive speech acts used in cross-cultural communication, make them understand every cultural difference and not cause culture shock. In addition, this research also adds insight into how utterances are spoken from different countries' cultures

D. Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on cross-cultural pragmatics, where the study focuses on finding the types of directive speech acts that occur in talk shows (American and Indian talk shows) and comparing the differences between the two cultures. This study uses two theories to analyze the data. The first is the theory from Searle (1969) to analyze the types of directive speech acts used. Then the second theory is Richard D. Lewis's model of cultural types (1990) to analyze the differences in the directives strategy used.

In this study, first, the researcher limits the research on the types of directive speech acts by Searle's (1969) theory, there are command, request, question, permission, and prohibition, because in question and answer activities or talk shows this type of directive speech acts occurs more often. Then in this research, the researcher used two talk shows. In which the American talk show contained a host, guest star, program assistant, and audience, while in an Indian talk show, there were guest stars and presenters. Here the researcher limits the research data, in America, the researcher only analyzes the utterances of the presenters and guest stars, and so on, Indian talk shows.

Here, the limitation of this research is only presenters and guess stars, then this study does not examine the body language strategies used by India when speaking using directive speech acts.

E. Definition of Key Terms

This part describes the definition of key terms or terms used in this study, including the following cross-cultural pragmatics, cross-cultural communication, directive speech acts, Indian talk show, American talk show.

a. Cross-cultural pragmatics: is the study of negotiating meaning in different cultures. Cross-cultural pragmatics compares different cultures, based on the investigation of certain aspects of language use, such as speech acts, behavior patterns, and language behavior.

b. Cross-culture communication: is a process of interaction (receiving and sending) carried out by people of different cultures. Cross-cultural communication often occurs in society, but communication between communities sometimes has differences in race, culture, and cultural backgrounds.

c. Directive Speech Acts: are acts that are used to make the interlocutor do something

d. Indian Talk Show: The talk show program conducted by the state of India is a talk show entitled The Bold Bunch Season 2. In the talk show the language used by the host and guest stars is English.

e. American Talk Show: The talk show program conducted by the state of America is a talk show entitled Will Smith's Full Interview with Ellen. In the talk show the language used by the host and guest stars is English.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the review of the related literature of this study. They are speech acts, directives speech act, cross-cultural pragmatics, cross-cultural communication, The Lewis Model of Cross-cultural categories, talk shows.

A. Speech Acts

Speech acts are part of pragmatics, where there is a specific purpose when a speaker says something. Speech act is a speech that is considered an action with intention, purpose, and effect. Speech act is a play on words that has meaning when people say something and act, so it is a speech act that has a function in communication. JL Austin introduced the words speech acts and theory of speech acts, and he is a professor at Harvard University in 1959. The following is an understanding of speech acts according to experts. Speech acts are sentences used not only to say something, but also to do something, and cannot be said to be true or false (Austin, 1962).

According to Chair and Leonie (2010), speech acts are something that is continuous which is determined by the speaker's language skills in dealing with certain situations. According to Rosyidi (2019), speech acts are language communication, in speech acts there is meaning, and speech acts can determine a meaning in the spoken words. In expressing the meaning

depends on several factors, and speakers must consider several things (position, situation, and structure of language). According to Chaer (2012), Language is a human property that is never separated from all activities throughout human existence in culture and society, and he said that when using language, humans are performing speech acts. Chaer (2012) also says that a speech act is the utterance of a sentence to express an intention from the speaker to the listener.

Tarigan (2009) says that speech acts spoken by humans can be in the form of speech, this opinion is almost the same as Yule (2006) that speech acts are actions carried out through Speech. Meanwhile, according to Herman (2015) when someone uses language (speaks), they perform an action. The action is through general speech and is referred to as a speech act. He also said that speech acts are very important to us. Meanwhile, according to Aitchison (2003) speech act is defined as a group of utterances that react in a manner similar to actions. He also claims that when a person speaks a series of words, the speaker frequently attempts to accomplish some impact with those words, an effect that may or may not be successful. According to Mey (1994) speech acts are actions that occur that bring about changes in existing circumstances. Then according to Bayat (2013) that outside of the language component of communication, speech acts occur to communicate. People must both learn and know how to utilize the language they have learned.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010), speech acts are individual symptoms that are direct and come from the speaker's language ability when facing certain situations. The meaning of speech acts from Searle (2016) is that speech acts that have a function to perform actions are called illocutionary speech acts. According to Parker (1986), speech acts are speech which each speech act is a fact. Stadler (2012) says that a speech act is a verbal message that goes through a spoken action, and has a specific function. In speech acts, speech acts are very important, and when the speaker performs a speech act, and the interlocutor can understand the context of the speech act, the speech act is declared successful (Nadar, 2009). In speech acts the speech that is spoken does not always have the true meaning, so the speech acts are divided into several types, namely locutionary (true meaning), illocutionary (what the speaker wants), and perlocutionary (answer from the interlocutor).

In the field of speech acts, there are several theories. Speech acts theory is a pragmatic subfield of how words are used and present information and perform actions. In the last three decades, the theory of speech acts has become a fairly influential and important branch of contemporary language theory (on meaning and communication). According to Austin (1962), speech acts are divided into locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Locutionary is the speech itself, illocutionary is what the speaker wants through speech, while

perlocutionary is the reaction of the speech partner (answer from his opponent).

a. *Locutionary* is the basis of meaningful speech, this action is related to the speech partner, and when the speech partner fails to understand what is meant, the speaker is said to have failed to perform the locutionary action.

Example: "**Hi how are you?**"

"The baby is crying"

b. *Illocutionary* is an action that is achieved through Speech with a communicative intent, and this act is done to ask and others.

Example: "**please give me money**"

"There's a snake under you"

c. *Perlocutinary* is a speech action that produces a meaningful and intentional speech effect or response from the speech partner.

Example: "**It's raining**"

"It's snowing"

The theory from Austin (1962) was improved by Searle (1969). Searle (1969) improved the theory of speech acts into two types of speech acts, namely direct and indirect speech acts, and Searle (1969) categorizes illocutionary acts into five classes, namely assertive, directives, commissive, expressives, and declaratives.

a. *Assertives* are statements describing a situation that may or may not be true.

Example: "**No one makes better food than me**"

“The sky is very cloudy”

b. Directives are utterances that make the listener do something. It is commonly used to give commands that make the listener do something, such as command, request, permission, prohibition, and question.

Example: **“Could you open the door?”**

“Could you lend me some shoes?”

c. Commissive is an utterance that binds the speaker to take action in the future, such as promises, oaths, and threats.

Example: **“I will give you a cake tomorrow”**

“I will be back next month”

d. Expressive is an utterance that states what the speaker feels, such as thanking, congratulating, or welcoming, and so on.

Example: **“I am sorry that I lied to you”.**

“Welcome home!”

e. Declarative is an utterance used to state something and make someone feel guilty.

Example: **“You are fired!”**

“It’s really hot outside”

B. Directive Speech Acts

In this section, a more complete and detailed explanation of the meaning of Directive Speech Acts will be explained. The directive was coined by Searle (1975). Directive speech acts are used to make the

interlocutor do something. According to Austin (1962), directives are used to make listeners do or not do something, such as ordering, warning, urging, directing, and advising. Then, Cutting (2002) argues that directive speech acts include actions intended for the listener to do something, such as ordering, asking, inviting, advising, and suggesting. Pamungkas (2018) said that in directives speech acts have several functions, including forcing, asking, charging, inviting, urging, advising, begging, suggesting, commanding, giving cues, and challenging. According to Schimdt and Richards (1980), quoted in Flor (2005), directives include requests, orders, and suggestions.

Fara (2018) argues that directive speech acts are usually used in films, because films are human creations in which there are human expressions (thoughts, meanings, and feelings). Jucker (2008) argues that directive speech acts are speech acts that can make the interlocutor or listener do something for the speaker. The opinion of Jucker (2008) is almost the same as the opinion of Searle (in Etikasari, 2012). Searle states that directive speech acts are speech acts that produce effects in the form of actions by speakers, in which the result of these actions the speech partners will perform the desired action requested by the speaker. Meanwhile, Agus and Ngusmas (2011) say that directive speech acts are speech acts that have the potential to threaten the speech actor, meaning that the speaker's self-image will be threatened if his orders are not heeded, and for the speech partner, his self-image will be threatened, threatened because the command

from the speaker is burdensome, forcing, and even harassing the speech partner. According to Searle (in Huri, 2014: 3), directives are often direct. When doing directive sentences can be through the use of sentences in imperative and indirect mode with sentences in non-imperative manner. Directive speech acts are influenced by the cultural context, which in the context of culture has an essential role in the strategy of directive speech acts (Tapio, 2018, P. 61).

Most of the directive speech acts use interrogative sentences and question marks, but many do not use question marks but rather use requests such as the example "I need your signature on my paper". Jucker (2008) also explains that there are several types of directive speech acts, including asking, challenging, online, demanding, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, ordering, instructing, permitting, inviting, requesting, recommending, requiring, urging warning, suggesting, writer add question, apprise, and rejecting. Overall, it can be concluded that directive speech acts are speech acts that are deliberately uttered by speakers so that their interlocutors do something, and according to the theory of Searle 1969, directives speech acts (quoted from Della, 2017) are divided into five types, namely command, request, permission, prohibition, and question.

According to Vandervaken (1990), there are 56 types of directive speech acts, namely, intercede, imprecate, invoke, consent, authorize, allow, permit, recommend, alarm, alert, caution, advise, warn, propose, suggest,

charge, commission, proscribe, interdict, prohibit, forbid, exorcise, adjure, enjoin, prescribe, dictate, command, order, claim, require, demand, instruct, tell, insist, pray, conjure, entreat, implore, beseech, supplicate, beg, convoke, convene, invite, petition, appeal, solicit, discourage, encourage, urge, interrogate, inquire, question, ask, request, and direct. Overall, directive speech acts can occur not only in movies, but also in daily conversations, or on talk shows.

C. Cross-cultural Pragmatics

Cross-cultural pragmatics is the study of negotiating meaning in different cultures. Cross-cultural pragmatics is a subset of sociopragmatics created after pragmalinguistics and sociopragmatics by Leech (1983) and Thomas (1983), and is useful as a new avenue for pragmatic research. Cross-cultural is the study of how indigenous people speak and act in their mother tongue, and the context of their culture. This study also compares indigenous behavior in one culture with that of another. Cross-cultural pragmatics investigates different speech patterns and norms and focuses on contextually meaning the appropriateness of language use in different cultural contexts (Stadler, 2012). According to McConachy (2021), cross-cultural pragmatics is a study that aims to compare language behavior between different cross-cultures who speak the same language, in which social context influences linguistic choices.

The field of cross-cultural pragmatics is uniquely positioned to contribute to the broader debate about pragmatic phenomena such as politeness, which looks at language use patterns from different social relationships and cultural values (McConachy, 2021). According to Boxer (2002), Cross-cultural pragmatics takes the view of an individual from two societies interacting with their own rules, and this causes clashes and ultimately leads to misunderstandings. Huang (2017) argues that cross-cultural pragmatics focuses on speech acts in different cultures. Huang (2017) also argues that cross-cultural pragmatics considers language and culture, analyzing the differences and similarities between the two. So, in conclusion, cross-cultural pragmatics is a useful study investigating cultural differences, behaviors, and traits between different cultures and usually the same language.

D. Cross-cultural communication

Cross-cultural communication is communication between individuals or groups from different backgrounds, which can also be differences in age, ethnicity, race, gender, and work style. As cited in Quang (2006), Cross-cultural communication is a conversation between people from different countries and cultural backgrounds. In cross-cultural communication with different cultural backgrounds, sometimes use different styles of choice between language users. According to Uspal (2020), cross-cultural communication is a process of exchanging messages

from one person to another where these people come from different cultural backgrounds.

According to Hum and Tomalin (2013), cross-cultural communication is a multifaceted subject that contains elements from several sciences, including anthropology, philosophy, language, and psychology. Hum and Tomalin (2013) also say that cross-cultural communication occurs between communicators and communicants from different cultures. According to Samovar (2010), cross-cultural communication occurs between people with different cultural symbols and perceptions. Then the opinion of Samovar (2010) is almost the same as the opinion of Stringer and Cassiday (2009) cross-cultural communication is communication that exists between humans who have different cultural backgrounds (nationality, age, to organization).

Ting Toomey and Kurogi argue that there are ten in cross-cultural communication: happiness, surprise, fear, anger, sadness, disgust, reproach, interest, attraction, and determination. Ting Toomey and Kurogi also argue that in human life, they will indeed not be separated from cross-cultural conversations. However, this is also not easy because there are bound to be conflicts and misunderstandings in cross-cultural communication, so they must be meticulous when conducting cross-cultural interactions. According to Kikuko (2017) cross-cultural communication is a mode of creating and sharing meaning between people from different backgrounds, and they use

different strategies. Kikumo (2017) also argues that cross-cultural communication involves comparing an interaction process with different cultures. So, in conclusion, cross-culture communication is a process of interaction that occurs from one individual to another with diverse backgrounds.

E. American Cultural Type

America is a country that has a direct characteristic of language style at its core. According to Grant (2022), the relative directness of American speech comes from the relationship between "low-context and high-context culture". According to Grant (2022) clarity and directness when speaking create a conversation that is quite clear and detailed. Evason (2022) also says Americans are direct communicators, honest speaking, explicit to the point. But according to Lewis (1990), America is a type of culture that tends to be Multi active active culture, he said that Southern Europe, Mediterranean countries, and South America are states Multi-active culture.

According to Lewis (1990) Multi-active culture has the following characteristics, talks most of the time, many things at once, plans grand outline only, emotional, often interrupts, impatient, and others. Lewis also said that America is included in a linear active culture, with the following characteristics, talk half the time, polite but direct, rarely interrupts, dan lainnya. As Lewis (1990) said that linear-active usually occurs in English,

North America, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Northern Europe, and Scandinavia and Germanic countries.

F. Indian Cultural Type

India is famous for its polite and gentle language style. As said by Scroope (2018) the communication style of Indians tends to be polite, calm, and speak indirectly. This is done to respect new people and avoid conflicts with each other. It was connected with what was said by Lewis (1990) that India is included in a multi-active culture that talks most of the time, does several things at once, plans a grand outline, and is emotional. Lewis (1990) also said that India is also in the middle of two categories of culture, namely multi-active and reactive culture. Called one of the multi-active or reactive cultures depending on who the Indian is talking to.

According to Lewis (1990) multi-active culture also occurs in Arab, India, and Pakistani. Indians also often use their body language to express disapproval, as said by Scroope (2018) that Indians rarely refuse directly because it is considered rude, they tend to use their body language to refuse something. Scroope (2018) said that Indians when answering a question automatically answered "yes" although sometimes the answer required a "no" answer.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the research method. The research method consists of research design, research instrument, data, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. This method is used for this research in the form of script data text used. Qualitative research aims to answer questions about understanding the meaning and experience of living in the social world (Fossey, 2002). According to Creswell (1994), the qualitative method is an investigation process to understand a problem that occurs in humans and socially by building a complex, holistic, and detailed picture of the informant and carrying out in a natural setting. The qualitative method for social research is a systematic action in data collection that aims to find answers and explanations related to social problems. (Mogalakwe, 2006).

This study aims to explain the directive speech acts strategy between American and Indian talk shows. The researcher collected the data by taking notes from the script. After collecting the data, the researcher chooses the utterances included in the directive speech acts and enters them into each

analysis table to determine the type of directive strategy. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method to analyze and describe the data.

B. Research Instrument

Research Instruments are measurement tools used to collect data from research participants on a particular topic. The research instrument is the paper or document on which data is gathered. In this research, the researcher is the instrument. The researcher is the first instrument to write and answer the research questions. Another instrument is the scripts from the talk shows conversations. The script is obtained from watching and writing (taking scripts) conversations in the talk shows, and the script is used for analyzing the type of directive speech acts that occurred in the talk shows.

C. Data and Data Source

The researcher uses two videos as data source because they are considered to have met the research requirements. The data sources are two videos taken from YouTube. The first is an American talk show entitled "Will Smith's Full Interview with the Ellen program" which was broadcast on YouTube 2 years ago (May 25, 2019), then the second data is a talk show from India entitled "The Bold Bunch Season 2" which also aired two years ago (Oct 24, 2019). The object was chosen as the object of study because, in the talk shows, many interactions contained directive speech acts.

The data are in the form of conversation scripts with objects (talk shows) with different cultural backgrounds but in the same language (English). The conversation scripts are taken from American and Indian talk shows on YouTube. The sources of this research are presenters and guest stars on talk shows with different cultural backgrounds, but using the same language (English) on American and Indian talk shows, and the data were taken from YouTube. With two videos from different cultural backgrounds, readers can already see the different types and uses of the directive speech act.

D. Data Collection

This study draws data from YouTube on American and Indian talk shows. For getting the data, it is done in several ways. The first step is to download two video talk shows from YouTube. After downloading the video, the researcher watched the video until it was finished. Afterwards, the researcher transcribed the conversations on the talk shows. After transcribing, the transcript was checked with the video. Then identified the data that containing directive speech acts using the theory of Searle (1969) about type of directive speech acts.

E. Data Analysis

There are several steps done by the researcher to analyze the data. First, the researcher categorized the type of directive speech acts used by

American and Indian in the talk shows into two tables, one table contains type of directive speech acts of American talk show, and the other table contains type of directive speech acts of Indian talk show using Searle (1969) theory. After classifying the type of directive speech acts used by American and Indian talk shows, the researcher investigated the differences of using directive speech acts by American and Indian talk shows. Then, the researcher analyzed the differences of directive speech acts by American and Indian talk shows by using the cultural types modal of Lewis (1990). Finally, the finding is concluded.

American Table

No	Type of directives speech acts	No	Utterances

Indian Table

No	Type of directives speech acts	No	Utterances

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the finding and discussion based on the formulated research questions. This chapter includes the data of directive speech acts from the talk shows (America and India). According to Searle (1969), there are five kinds of directive speech acts: command, request, permission, prohibition, and question. Meanwhile, according to Lewis (1990), there are three categories of cultural types: linear-activate, multi-active, and reactive.

This finding section is divided into two sub-chapters. The first is about the type of directive speech acts with the theory from Searle (1969). Meanwhile, in the second sub-chapter is the difference between directive speech acts between India and America. This section begins by showing a table of findings.

A. Finding

This findings of this study include the types of directive speech acts found in American and Indian talk shows, to answer the first research question. Besides that, it will present the differences between American and Indian talk shows in using directive speech acts strategies, to answer the second research question

1. Type of directive speech acts in American talk show

In the Ellen talk show YouTube channel, the researcher has found 16 types of directive speech acts used by the presenter and guest stars. This subchapter shows the types of directive speech acts found. The types of directive speech acts often used in American talk shows are directive speech acts of the command type, which are six utterances, while the type of directive speech acts that does not appear is the permission type.

No	Type of Directive Speech Acts	Sum of Data
1.	Command	6
2.	Question	5
3.	Prohibition	3
4.	Request	2
5.	Permission	-
		Total 16

Table directive speech acts from American talk show

Based on these results, then below are the results of the analysis.

1. Command

On this spot, the researcher found 16 directive speech acts of command types, and below is an analysis one of the directive speech acts of command types.

Datum 1.1.1

0:01

Ellen: "Our first guest is one of the biggest movie stars in the world. Please welcome Will Smith."

The utterance to datum 1.1.1 is the directive speech acts command type. In the 0:01 minute video, at that time the talk show host (Ellen) who was opening the talk show, and wanted to invite guest stars to enter the room, and she expressed the "Please Welcome Will Smith" utterance. The utterance was pronounced indirectly by the speaker. In this case, the use of indirect speech, and the interlocutor understands the intent of the speaker's utterance. The utterance is said to be a directive speech acts because the utterance has a meaning that can make the interlocutors do something.

The utterance of "Please Welcome Will Smith" includes the directive speech acts commend type because the utterance means that the speaker (Ellen) wants to govern or invite her guests to enter the room. There, the speaker hopes that with the utterance, the interlocutor is obliged to follow the orders from the speaker. Then the interlocutor obeys the speaker's command, and enters the room. The utterance is included in the directive speech acts type command because the interlocutors must follow orders from the speaker.

Then this is the same with the data 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, and 1.1.5, which are also included in the directives of speech acts. In datum 1.1.2, where the host and guest star are talking, and suddenly the host releases

something that makes the guest star feel scared, the guest star says, "Hey, hey. Stop swinging. Stop swinging. Ellen, stop swinging. Ellen, stop clearing." These utterances can be identified as directive speech acts, as is the case with data 1.1.1. Still, it differs from 1.1.1 data because 1.1.2 data is spoken directly by and looking at the context above. The word stop swinging is directive because the guest star wants Ellen to do what he said. There, Ellen should stop doing things that scare him. These utterances are categorized as directive speech acts of command type because there is an element of ordering in the utterance, and the interlocutor must obey the speaker's utterance.

Furthermore, data 1.1.4, and 1.1.5, are both directives of speech acts, which can be seen in the appendix table at numbers 1.1.4, and 1.1.5, whose are utterances that have the intention of making the interlocutors do something as said by the speaker, the difference is in data 1.1.4, and 1.1.5 the host does not ask for guest stars, but viewers. However, for specific differences in this type, it can be seen that the pronunciation of commands spoken by the host and guest stars is different. The pronunciation by the guest star tends to interrupt the conversation more often, as can be seen in data 1.1.3 in the video minute 13:05. In the table appendix, are directive speech acts of command type because they have a position to command the interlocutors, and the interlocutor has a complete obligation to obey the utterance so that the utterance is categorized as an utterance of directive speech acts of the command type.

2. Question

On this spot, the researcher found three directive speech acts of question types, and below is one of the directive speech acts of question types.

Datum 1.2.1

2:13

Ellen: "So I need to ask you some questions, because you're a very energetic and adventurous person."

Smith: "Yes, yes"

Speech on data 2.1 at 2:13 minutes, where the talk show has just started, the host and guest stars are still joking and pleasantries. The host interrupts their chat and immediately says, "So I need to ask you some questions, because you're a very energetic and adventurous person." (Where the utterances spoken by the host are directive speech acts, whereas explained in an analysis on datum 1.1 about the meaning of directive speech acts, it can be seen to recall the directive speech acts.) The utterance is spoken directly by the speaker. The utterance is categorized as directive speech acts of question type, (the word "So I need to ask you some questions") because the utterance contains an element of question. There, the speaker expects the interlocutor to answer according to the utterance she uttered, and after making the utterance, the interlocutor swiftly chimes in and answers the speaker's utterance. So that the utterance is included in the question type of directive speech acts. The datum is the same as the datum in appendix 1.2.2 and datum 1.2.3, both of which are directive speech acts of question

type. And from the data of the same type, there is no difference in the pronunciation. The only difference is that sometimes the host makes the speech, and sometimes the guest star.

3. Prohibition

On this spot, the researcher found three directive speech acts of prohibition types, and below is one of the directive speech acts of prohibition types.

Datum 1.3.1

10:31

Ellen: "But I have this—"

Smith: "Oh, oh, oh! Hey! Hey, hey."

Ellen: "All right, that's fake."

Smith: "Don't play with that."

Don't play with that."

Datum 3.1 at 10:31 minutes where the host and guest stars chatted, then suddenly Ellen said the words "But I have this—", by taking something that was stored behind her chair, unexpectedly the guest star was surprised by saying "Oh , Oh oh! Hey! Hey, hey." From this statement, it can be seen that the guest star has understood the contents of something and feels threatened and afraid.

However, the host still took the box out, until the guest star said, "Don't play with that. Don't play with that." Speeches produced by guest stars are categorized as directive speech acts (see datum 1.1 analysis for the

meaning of directive speech acts). These utterances are also classified as directive speech acts of the prohibition type because in the utterances don't. There is a meaning that he wants the interlocutor to stop her actions, and the interlocutors finally contain their actions so that the utterances are called directives speech acts of the prohibition type.

This datum is the same as datum 1.3.2, 1.3.3, because in datum 1.3.2 in the statement "Ellen, don't I'm serious I'm serious No" and datum 1.3.3 "Don't do that don't do that, all right" are both directive speech acts of the prohibition type, speech that is categorized as prohibited speech is "don't". It can be classified as prohibition type because in that utterance the speaker forbids and wants the interlocutor not to do that.

4. Request

On this spot, the researcher found two directive speech acts of request types, and below is an analysis one of the directive speech acts of request types.

Datum 1.4.1

2:05

Ellen: "You're so much fun. And this couldn't be a better time for me because I don't feel well, and you just made—"

Smith: "Oh no, I got it. I got it. Just relax."

Ellen: "Yeah, I'll just sit here."

Datum 1.4.1, where the host was talking about the strengths or talents of the guest stars, the host said "You're so much fun. And this

couldn't be a better time for me because I don't feel well, and you just made—“then the guest star chimed in with the words “Oh no, I got it. I got it. Just relax.” Which utterances just relax that Smith spoke at that minute are categorized as directives speech acts (see analysis 1.1.1 for the meaning of directives speech acts).

These utterances are categorized as directive speech acts of the request type because the utterance "Just relax" means that the speaker asks the interlocutor to remain relaxed. Still, here the interlocutor has no obligation to obey the speaker's orders, which is called the type of request. However, the interlocutor acts as expected by the speaker, which is called a request-type directive utterance.

Likewise, in datum 1.4.2, where the utterance was spoken by Ellen "Explain this" the utterance is categorized as a request type of directive speech acts because in this utterance the speaker asks the interlocutor to explain, and the interlocutor does not have to comply with requests from the speaker, so it is categorized as directive speech acts request type.

2. Type of directive speech acts in Indian talk show

In an Indian talk show with the title The Bold Bunch Season 2, I found 14 data on the types of directive speech acts used by the presenters and guest stars of the talk show. This subchapter shows the types of directive speech acts found.

No	Type of Directive Speech Acts	Sum of Data
1.	Command	1
2.	Question	12
3.	Prohibition	-
4.	Request	1
5.	Permission	-
		Total = 14

Table directive speech acts from Indian talk show

Based on these results, then below are the results of the analysis.

1. Command

In this Indian talk show, only one directive speech acts is found.

Below is a datum and an analysis of directive speech acts command type.

Datum 2.1.1

09:28

Host: "I'm not sure."

Karena: "Listen, I'm not that bad. Please"

Datum 2.1.1 there is an utterance spoken by a guest star on an Indian talk show. The utterance is "Listen, I'm not that bad. Please". The utterances spoken by the guest stars when the hosts are marvelous to comment on them

with other artists are directive speech act utterances, and are categorized as command type of directive speech acts.

The utterance “Listen, I’m not that bad. Please”, in which the word “listen” is a directive speech act because it makes the interlocutor take action. The word listen is also categorized as a directive speech act of the command type. This type is categorized because by saying the utterance the speaker wants to command the interlocutor to listen to it, and the interlocutor must do this. The utterance is also spoken directly by the speaker, and hopes that the interlocutor will carry out his orders, and after saying the utterance the interlocutor then follows his orders and immediately agrees with the speaker's utterance.

2. Question

On this spot, the researcher found twelve directive speech acts of question types, and below is an analysis of the directive speech acts of question types.

Datum 2.2.1

03:38

Host: “What was it about this role? Was it just an opportunity again to work with Amir? Why did you want to do this film?”

Kareena: Well, apart from it being, I think, such an iconic part. An iconic film, of course. It's like everyone knows that if Amy would call me for anything, big part, small part, anything, I just wanted to work with him. As I said, I think he's a cinematic mind, one of the greatest cinematic minds

that we have in our business. And I've also done, like, amazing roles with him.

In datum 2.2.1, where the host and guest star are talking about the guest star's career, the host utters an utterance that leads to a question. The utterance “What was it about this role? Was it just an opportunity again to work with Amir? Why did you want to do this film?” is categorized as directive speech act utterances (see datum 1.1.1 analysis to recall the meaning of directive speech act). These utterances are also classified as directive speech acts of question type. It is said to be a question type of directive speech acts because the word "what" at the beginning has identified a question. Then there is also the word "why" in which the sentence is categorized as a word for a question, and the sentence after being analyzed from the speaker's facial expression shows curiosity so that it is classified as a question. In this utterance, the speaker wants the interlocutor to answer (take action) on the speaker's utterance. In this utterance, the speaker wants the interlocutor to answer what he said. The interlocutor responds to the utterance by answering as desired by the speaker, so that the utterance is referred to as a question-type directive speech act.

Datum 2.2.1 is the same as datum 2.2.2, 2.2.3, and 2.2.12, categorized as directive speech acts of question type. In the data, both utterances identify a question, which the host speaks from all data on the question utterances. Question words spoken by the host identified as a type

of question are “what” “why”, “how” and “do”. However, from the same data (type), there is a difference between datum 2.2.1 and 2.2.3 in datum 2.2.1. The questions asked by the speaker are too wordy and do not focus on one question "What was it about this role?" & why did you want to do this film? While in datum 2.2.3 the questions are more explicit and focus on one question "what was that experience like?" Likewise, for datum 2.2.4 with 2.2.5, 2.2.6 with 2.2.7. Then 2.2.8 with 2.2.9, 2.2.10 with 2.2.11, and 2.2.12 (the speech can be seen in the appendix table), which is 2.2.4 focuses more on one question compared to datum 2.2.5, which is also the case for the datum previously mentioned.

3. Request

In Indian talk show, the researcher only found 1 utterance of request type directive speech acts, and below is an analysis of request type directive speech acts.

Datum 2.4.1

Host: "Tell me one thing, let's flip this"

These utterances are categorized as directives speech acts of the request type because in the utterance "tell me one thing" means that the speaker asks the interlocutor to tell himself one thing about his interlocutor, but here the interlocutor has no obligation to obey the orders of the speaker, so it is called the type of request. However, the interlocutor acts as expected by the speaker, which is called a request-type directive utterance.

3. The Differences between American and Indian Talk Shows in Using Directive Speech Acts

3.1

Type	America	India
Command	<i>Ellen: "Our first guest is one of the biggest movie stars in the world. Please welcome Will Smith."</i>	<i>Host: "I'm not sure." Kareena: "Listen, I'm not that bad. Please"</i>

Both of these utterances are directive speech acts of command type. These utterances certainly have differences in pronunciation. As can be seen in American utterances, the speaker utters indirect utterances that command the interlocutor. The sentence Please welcome Will Smith means that the speaker wants the interlocutor to enter the room immediately, and the sentence indirectly makes the interlocutor take action (enter the event room). Then from Indian utterances, speakers perform directive speech acts directly, identified through the word listen. The word listen spoken by the speaker means that the speaker expects the interlocutor to listen to the speaker's utterance and hopes that the interlocutor will do so.

At that minute, the speaker pronounces the utterance by interrupting the conversation with the host. This is because the speaker wants to protect herself, and tries to defend herself by saying the utterance. The main difference between American and Indian Speech is that American Speech is

implicit, Indian is explicit, and Indian speech is done by interrupting the host's conversation. As for the difference in speech between American and Indian talk shows, American speakers do not pronounce the utterances with body language, while Indian speakers also use body language (shaking hands and heads).

Then the difference in the American talk show datum 1.1.3, a directive speech acts of command type. This datum is different from the utterances spoken by Indian speakers. Even though the spoken utterances are both interrupting, there is a difference, in Indian utterances, speakers do interrupt politely and patiently, while in 1.1.3, speakers express utterances emotionally and impatiently.

3.2

Type	America	India
Question	Ellen: <i>"I need to ask you some questions, because you're a very energetic and adventurous person."</i>	Host: <i>"What was it about this role? Was it just an opportunity again to work with Amir? Why did you want to do this film?"</i>

The two utterances are directive speech acts of question type. There are several differences in pronunciation and how the speaker pronounces the utterance in these utterances. The first difference is that the utterances spoken by the American talk show host are spoken directly *"I need to ask*

you some questions", the utterances spoken are more organized (she asks questions one by one). In contrast, to the questions uttered on the Indian talk show, the host seemed disorganized and asked several questions at once. For example in one sentence, he asks several questions (see the example of speech in the India table above).

The next difference is that she is rushed when the American host says the utterance. The main reason, when viewed from the video at 2:13 minutes, the host seems to have deliberately said the utterance because she wants to pursue the duration, because the guest star or his interlocutor constantly interrupts the conversation and is too active. In pronouncing the utterance, the speaker also feels rushed, worried that the interlocutor will cut his utterance, because the interlocutor always talks most of the time and always interrupts.

Meanwhile, the utterances spoken by the host from India appear calm and relaxed because the interlocutor or guest star does not often interrupt during a conversation session and listens most of the time. These utterances are categorized as directive speech acts. They respond to the utterance differently, the American interlocutor responds to the utterance as if wanting to reply to the speaker's utterance directly. In contrast, the interlocutor from India is very relaxed and waits for time to respond to the speaker's utterance.

As another example in the appendix table (America 1.2.4 and India 2.2.2), it can be seen that there are differences in the pronunciation of directive speech acts spoken by speakers of American talk shows and speakers of Indian talk shows. In speech spoken by American speakers are clearer and focuses on one question. In comparison, Indian speakers want to get several answers in one question utterance, as well as the differences spoken by the interlocutor when responding to the utterance, as is the case with the analysis example above. , that the interlocutor of the American talk show tends to interrupt when answering questions (the question has not been finished yet has been interrupted by the interlocutor), while the interlocutor from India is more waiting for the time to speak.

3.3

Type	America	India
Request	Ellen: “Explain this while we watch it”	Host: “Tell me one thing, let’s flip this”

The data above is a directive speech acts of request type. (For more explicit speech see appendix 1 point 1.4.2). In these utterances, there are differences in pronunciation, as has been discussed in b1 and b2, the American speaker seems to be in a hurry when pronouncing each utterance because the interlocutor is constantly interrupting her utterances, and it can be seen when the speaker utters an utterance that wants to ask the interlocutor to explain. Her desire, it seems that the speaker has not finished

speaking, suddenly the interlocutor immediately starts the conversation. In contrast to the utterances uttered by American speakers, Indian speakers are relaxed, and interrupting rarely occurs. There is no difference between the request utterance above because the utterances are spoken clearly and ask the interlocutor to act according to the utterance.

B. Discussion

In this discussion section, after researching and analyzing the two data it was found that there are several types of directive speech acts used in the two talk shows, and different strategies for using directive speech acts. Jucker (2008) said that directive speech acts are utterances that are spoken to make the listener take action. In the American talk show, the types of directive speech acts are found: command, question, request, and prohibition. Meanwhile, Indian talk show only question, command, and request. The type of directive speech acts that often appear in American talk show is the command type, usually the occurrence of command type utterances because they want their interlocutor to do what the speaker wants. While the Indian talk show is the question type, and it is because the speaker wants to dig deep into information about the interlocutor.

In the first finding about directive speech acts on the American talk show. This research found that the most common type of directive speech act is command type. Syah (2014) states that the command in the directive speech act is used to make the listener do something directly or indirectly.

This finding is in line with Fitria (2019), Hidayah (2019), and Della (2018). The three studies are both looking for types of directive speech acts, but even though they are both looking for types of directive speech acts, there are still differences in the results of their research.

In the current study, directive speech acts do not affect the characteristics of guest star and presenter in talk shows, and this is different from the findings of Fitria (2019), which says that directive speech acts are used to unfold the characteristics of the players in the film, so that the audience can find out what is happening next in the film through the spoken directive speech acts. Fitria (2019) also considers only three types of directive speech acts (command, request, and suggestion) . The difference with the previous research is because in the last study and the current study, the theory used is different.

This finding also shows that the command type is most often spoken, with the reason that the speaker wants the interlocutor to do what they want, and shows the power of power possessed by the speaker when saying the command type utterance, as well as the findings of Della's research (2018) that the command type is also the most frequent, and it is said that the reason the command type often appears is that it shows the strength of each character. However, the difference is that Della's (2018) findings are command, request, permission, prohibition, and question, whereas, in this study, there were no directive speech acts of permission type. The difference

with the previous research is because in the last study and the current study, the theory used is different.

Next, in Indian talk show, the question type is the most frequent directive speech acts. Question type found as many as 12 utterances. This is in line with Hidayah (2019), in his findings, directive speech acts of the question type were found the most. In previous research by Hidayah (2019) there were 76 question utterances. Questions type often appear on Indian talk shows because the presenter wants to extract as much information as possible from their guest stars. Hidayah (2019) also agrees that the question type often appears and is used to get precise information. However, these two studies differ in the types of directive speech acts found (advising, commanding, ordering, questioning, and requesting). This difference is also due to the different types of speech act theories used.

This study also examines the different strategies used by American talk show and Indian talk show using the theory of Lewis (1990) about cultural types. It can be concluded with this theory that American talk show is included in the type of multi-active culture. American talk show is included in the category of multi-active culture because of the strategy of using directive speech acts, guest star and presenter (more prominent to guest star) often talk most of the time, are emotional, repeatedly interrupted, and impatient. This is confirmed by Lewis (1990) that the spread of multi-active culture in Southern Europe, Mediterranean countries, South America,

etc. Evidenced also by that the guest star on the talk show came from South America.

This is also supported by research from Liu (2014) that in Turn-taking conversations in American English, speaker change happens within a conversation and may happen more than once, usually one person talks at a time, times when more than one speaker talks at once are common but brief, turn order is not pre-set, common to find transitions between turns occurring without a gap or an overlap.

Meanwhile, the Indian talk show is included in the reactive culture type. It is said to be in the reactive culture type because the guest star and presenter often react to their partner's action, listen most of the time, don't interrupt (but occasionally interrupt, but very rarely), are patient, and have subtle body language, and this is justified by Lewis (1990) who said that India belongs to two categories, namely multi-active and reactive culture. Lewis (1990) say that India is a Reactive and Multi-active culture depending on who they talk to. In that case, he stated that Indians are included in reactive culture because Indians prioritize politeness and respect for others. This finding is supported by the opinion of Scroope (2018) which says that Indians will remain silent rather than provide direct answers.

This research is the same as Cheng (2015), Albugami (2020), and Jandevi (2020), who both researched communication that occurred in different cultural backgrounds, but there were differences in goals and

results. Like the research by Cheng (2015), this research is different from that because the purpose of this research is to look at the intercultural conflicts that occur, while this study has the same goal, namely to look at the differences in the cultural types of each culture.

This study aimed to examine how the strategy to pronounce the utterances of two different cultures to avoid culture shock between these cultures. This research is in line with Albugami's research (2020), in which both want to find differences in the strategy from different cultures. Still, the difference in this study is that the strategy sought is not a directive speech acts strategy but a rejection strategy. The difference is due to differences in the focus of research, and also the theory used. Likewise, the research by Jandevi (2020) has similarities with this study, which aims to avoid a culture shock, but the difference between this study and Jandevi's (2020) research is the different theories, and research results.

Further similarities and differences from research by Homa (2016), and Dina (2021) conducted cross-cultural research. The first equation is that they are both looking for the strategies used when speaking. However, there are also some differences between the current study and several other studies (Albugami, 2020; Jandevi, 2020; Homa, 2016; Dina,2021) . Recent research finds that on an American talk show, when they have conversations or produce speech, there was no effect of social status when expressing directives speech acts strategies, as evidenced when they spoke to one

another, and they could use any strategy. They can still use any strategy even though their status is different between the guest star and the host. As Grant (2022) states that American culture is direct when communicating. However Homa (2016) stated that social status affects the different strategies in interaction, and he said that high and low contact greatly influenced his interaction strategy.

The findings of the current study found that in Indian talk shows, when speakers and interlocutors interacted with directive speech acts, it was found that they used body language more often, such as shaking their heads, playing hand gestures, and so on, as stated by Inasis (2022) that Indians have a habit of shaking their heads when speaking. And this finding is different from the research findings by Dina (2021). Both studies examine speech acts, but Dina (2021) examines speech acts of a complaint. The current finding with the findings of Dina (2021) is different because it is said that the object of the study prefers to use directive actions followed by expressions of blame in their complaints. So the differences found between the current and previous research are due to differences in the focus of research and the theory used.

Based on this research, this study presents readers with the types of directive speech acts, and cultural differences in the use of directive speech acts. It is hoped that further research will be able to complete the shortcomings of this research.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusions from the results and discussion in the previous chapter. Not only that, but this chapter also contains suggestions for further research.

A. Conclusion

From the results of this study, it can be concluded that the researcher only found four types of directive speech acts from Searle's theory (1969). In the speech acts the four types are command, question, prohibition, and request. In both the findings of American and Indian talk shows, no directive speech acts of the permission type were found. Then the following conclusion is that in American talk shows, the most common type is directive speech acts of command type, while in Indian talk shows are directive speech acts of question type.

From a cultural point of view using the theory of Lewis (1990), it is found that American talk shows are categorized as a type of multi-active culture because interrupting, emotional, and always wanting to talk on the show often occur. Meanwhile, Indian talk shows are classified as reactive culture types because the presenter and guest star seem more relaxed and rarely interrupt.

Thus, overall, it can be concluded that the interesting thing from this finding is that the researcher found that the way people from different cultural backgrounds communicate is not the same. They have their own ways, especially in using directive speech acts from the two countries. The exciting thing found is that in America, speech acts tend to be active in the strategy of directives. In contrast, India tends to be passive, but what can be learned after knowing the difference is that being too active when speaking and significantly interrupting is not good because it can make a message not conveyed perfectly, but being too passive is also not good because in communicating, of course, it requires good cooperation between the speaker and the interlocutor. Then, in America, they ask questions one by one, while in India, they can directly ask two to three or even four questions at once.

The next intriguing thing is the Indian talk show. From the talk show, it can be seen and proven through the speech that occurs in the video that the directive speech acts strategy tends to be passive, and belongs to the reactive cultural type. At the same time, in Lewis's theory (1990), India is included in the multi-active cultural type.

B. Suggestion

For further research, this research can be a reference for analyzing speech acts that occur between cultures more deeply, and further research can use different objects, even better for direct analysis (interviews), which can be done via WA, Instagram, etc. For further research, it can be used to analyze more deeply about intercultural pronunciation expressions, where expressions can also show different meanings in each utterance.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

Table 1: American talk show

No	Type of directives speech acts	No	Utterances
1.	Command	1.	0:01 Ellen: “Our first guest is one of the biggest movie stars in the world. Please welcome Will Smith.”
		2.	11:04 Smith: “Hey, hey. Stop swinging. Stop swinging. Ellen, stop swinging. Ellen, stop clear.”
		3.	13:05 Smith: “Ellen, have some water. Have some. Oh, Ellen!”
		4.	21:52 Ellen: “All right, you get to pick a lamp. And then we’ll reveal your prize. You get to pick a lamp.”

			Woman: "All right, let's do two!"
		5.	21:19 Ellen: "All right, why don't we start with you? You stand up here. Come on down here."
2.	Question	1.	2:13 Smith: "Yeah, no." Ellen: "So I need to ask you some questions, because you're a very energetic and adventurous person." Smith: "Yes, yes."
		2.	Ellen: "Was that spiritual, too?" Smith: "Yeah, it's like-- it's like the other side of not dying"

		3.	<p>21:28</p> <p>Smith: “OK, there's our first question.”</p> <p>Ellen: “Yes.”</p> <p>Woman: “Hi.”</p> <p>Smith: “How you doing?”</p> <p>All right, so what's the name of this dance?</p> <p>What's the name of this dance?”</p>
		4.	<p>4:13</p> <p>Ellen: “But wait, so did Jada end up liking it?”</p> <p>Smith: “No, no no”</p>
		5.	<p>5:21</p> <p>Ellen: “But she did it for you?”</p> <p>Smith: “She did it for me 'cause she love me.”</p>
3.	Prohibition	1.	<p>10:31</p> <p>Ellen: “But I have this—“</p> <p>Smith: “Oh, oh, oh! Hey!</p> <p>Hey, hey.”</p> <p>Ellen: “All right, that's</p>

			fake.” Smith: “Don't play with that. Don't play with that.”
		2.	11:26 Ellen: “I was not going to show you a real one. But you should. You said fear is not a good.” Smith: “Ellen, don't. I'm serious. I'm serious. No. I'm serious.”
		3.	7:01 Ellen:”OK, so now, the heli—“ Smith: “Don't do that. Don't do that, all right?” Ellen: “OK.” Smith: “You should skydive, but don't do that one. Ellen: “OK”
4.	Request	1.	2:05 Ellen: “You're so much fun. And this couldn't be a better time for me because I don't feel

			<p>well, and you just made—“</p> <p>Smith: “Oh no, I got it. I got it. Just relax.”</p> <p>Ellen: “Yeah, I’ll just sit here.”</p>
		2.	<p>9:40</p> <p>Ellen: “We’re back with Will Smith. And we only have a few minutes for this, but I really want to talk about you, what you did in Budapest, because you almost got arrested.”</p> <p>Smith: “Yes.”</p> <p>Ellen: “Explain this while we watch it.”</p> <p>Smith: “OK, so what it was-- so Drake had the challenge. And everybody was doing the Kiki.</p>
5.	Permission		-

Table 2: Indian Talk Show

No	Type of directives speech acts	No	Utterances
1.	Command	1.	Kareena: “Listen, I’m not that bad. Please”
2.	Question	1.	<p>03:38 Host: “What was it about this role? Was it just an opportunity again to work with Amir? Why did you want to do this film?”</p> <p>Kareena: Well, apart from it being, I think, such an iconic part. An iconic film, of course. It's like everyone knows that if Amy would call me for anything big part, small part, anything, I just wanted to work with him. As I said, I think he's a cinematic mind, one of the greatest cinematic minds that we have in our business. And I've also done, like, amazing roles with him.</p>
		2.	Host: “Do you feel like an actor improves their craft by working with other good actors? Do you feel like Amir's been an influence? Do you feel like you've grown from having

		<p>worked with someone like Amer?”</p> <p>Kareena: I think he's had such a long career graph and look at the way he's evolved. He evolves with each film, each character. So obviously, I think that working in that kind of atmosphere, you get to learn so much. And I don't know, I think that just doing parts that make you want to jump.</p>
	3.	<p>Host: “You've also just come back from shooting Unrest with Irfan Khan. The last time we met, a few months ago, I remember you saying that you were looking forward to that and that you've been a fan. What was that experience like?”</p> <p>Kareena: “So obviously it's like always that when they offered me this part, when Homie offered it to me, I was like, actually, if you go to see it's a very small part home. So should I really be doing it? I don't know. I thought about it. But going back and I feel that I think it's just great. As you said,</p>

			you shouldn't miss an opportunity working with people whom you get to learn from.”
		4.	<p>Host: “What's the trick to being able to do that?”</p> <p>Kareena: “That's an amazing question. Also. And I'm happy that you've asked me this because, like I said, sometimes you just get caught up in that trap of being a star.”</p>
		5.	<p>Host: But having said that, I would imagine that even if it's based on instinct which is what I know you've said that your approaches even when it's based on instinct, there must be some preparation. Some approach. How many times you need to read a script before you get into the set? Do you rehearse the night before? How do you get into the head of these women?</p> <p>Kareena: Whatever the film is I just feel that an actor is as good as his lines. Right. If an actor is fully prepared with his dialogues when</p>

			<p>you're there, you can juice it, you can milk it. If you know, it's like cooking a Dal. It's like you know the right amount.</p>
		6.	<p>Kareena: "How many shows do you do?"</p>
		7.	<p>Host: "I would imagine that you're playing with Jenny character from the original film, the character that Robin Wright played. She's such an important figure in that film. She sort of comes and goes in his life. She meets him at various different junctures, but it is a love story. What was it about this role? Was it just an opportunity again to work with Amir? Why did you want to do this film?"</p> <p>Kareena: "Well, apart from it being, I think, such an iconic part. An iconic film, of course. It's like everyone knows that if Amy would call me for anything big part, small part, anything, I just wanted to work with him. As I said, I think he's a cinematic mind, one of the greatest cinematic minds that we have in</p>

			our business. And I've also done, like, amazing roles with him.”
		8.	<p>Host: “Do you feel like an actor improves their craft by working with other good actors? Do you feel like Amir's been an influence? Do you feel like you've grown from having worked with someone like Amer?”</p> <p>Kareena: “I think he's had such a long career graph and look at the way he's evolved. He evolves with each film, each character. So obviously, I think that working in that kind of atmosphere, you get to learn so much. And I don't know, I think that just doing parts that make you want to jump.”</p>
		9.	<p>Host: “Be but do you prepare a lot?”</p> <p>Kareena: “No, but I prepare my lines.”</p>
		10.	<p>Host: “Do you feel like you've changed a lot as an actor creator? Do</p>

		<p>you feel like when you look at some of your early work, do you feel like there is a big difference?”</p> <p>Kareena: “I think there's a lot more maturity and understanding of the craft, obviously, which hopefully has come in after two decades. I feel like earlier there was a lot more excitement. So all my performances were also a little excited because I was happy to just be an actor. And I'm very instinctive. So I think I've just understood the craft. I don't know about being a better actor, but I probably have understood the craft a lot.”</p>
		<p>11. Host: “What's been the hardest character to crack?”</p> <p>Kareena: “I mean, I think that there's been different ones.”</p>
		<p>12. Host: “What'S the character that feels closest to who you are in person? What is the character that reflects</p>

			<p>your personality the closest?”</p> <p>Kareena: “Well, it's not Pooh and it's not Geez, but they've stayed with me so much. So I'm just like, okay, fine, let people think that this is me. But honestly, I genuinely feel that all characters have a little bit of what the person is, but I can't pick a character and say that, okay, this is me. This is not me.”</p>
3.	Prohibition		-
4.	Request	1.	Host: “Tell me one thing, let’s flip this”
5.	Permission		-

