



## **A Speech Act Analysis Of An Interview Podcast Between Siti Fadilah And Deddy Corbuzier On Youtube**

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### ABSTRACT

This research aimed to investigate and analyze the speech acts utterances, especially in illocutionary types happened in an interview podcast between Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier on YouTube. The research conducted a descriptive qualitative method. The data in this research was in the speech act utterances used Siti Fadilah and Dedy Corbuzier which contains elements of illocutionary speech acts. Based on the analysis result, the authors analyzed 107 data of illocutionary speech acts. In this research, the authors found 5 types of illocutionary speech acts which used in an interview podcast between Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier on YouTube. Those are; assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The percentage of illocutionary speech act happened in an interview podcast between Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier on YouTube: assertive (70,09%), directive (3,73%), commissive (0,9%), expressive (0,93%), and declarative (24,30%).

Keywords:<sup>1</sup>

*Podcast, Speech Act, Illocutionary*

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### INTRODUCTION

Nowadays being able to communicate to other people is essential for people in the world. People use language to communicate each other. Language is used to convey the message to other people. Language is very important for human because it is the source of human life and power, we can do things with it. Language is also a vehicle to help the people in the world to know every culture each other. People generally develop attitudes towards language that reflect their views about those who speak the languages, and the contexts and functions with which are associated (Holmes, 1992:346). A person's behavior is reflected in the language he uses.

The podcast on Youtube channel is one of kinds of human daily activity that uses language in interviewing someone. Podcast covers a variety of things include stories, jokes, song, and explanations. Podcast would be an audio and also video. In an interview video, the podcaster and the guest artist produce many kinds of utterances and also perform verbal actions of different

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types. Video is a good field in finding speech acts because it represented various speech acts in different situation.

The first speech act theory was introduced by Oxford philosopher in United Kingdom National, John L. Austin in his well-known book of *How to Do Things With Words* (1955), and further developed by American philosopher John R. Searle in 1962. It considers the degree to which utterances are said to perform locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. ). In communication, the speakers do not only produce utterances but also they perform actions through the utterances. They are doing things with their utterances when they speak because the language is used to perform an action which is intended to have a function and effect on the listener. The actions performed by utterances are called speech acts. Yule (1996: 47) says that speech act theory is a way to better understand human communication.

In attempts to get good video on YouTube, people compete to make interesting video. They want their video get a lot of viewers, so the content is packed attractively. The content of the video needs integrated speech acts. Speech acts is an important part to construct out a good video. An interview podcast between Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier become a viral video because its video gets a lot of viewers and be a trending topic on YouTube. This research is conducted only in investigate and analyze the speech acts utterances happened in an interview podcast between Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier on Deddy Corbuzier YouTube channel.

### **Theoretical Framework**

#### Speech Act

Speech act is the branch of pragmatics that concerns in the meaning of act performed by speaker's utterance. This definition is occur to the Austin (Sari 2014), that speech act is an action performed in saying something. George Yule (1996:47) adds that the use of speech act is for specific labels, such as promise, compliant, request, invitation, or apology. Speech acts are those acts of making statement or question, giving commands or ordering, refusing, complimenting, apologizing, and etc. Yule (1996) considered that by performing speech acts, people do not merely say something using the language out of the blue. Instead, they have intention and force behind the utterances they utter and those utterances may affect the behavior of the hearer. Austin (1962:108) divided speech acts into three categories. Grundy (2008) explained that when people say something, they may involve the three dimensions, which are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

#### Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is basic utterances uttered by people shaped in the right grammar and understandable vocabulary. Yule (1996) also added in his book, it is clear that he tried to say that one of the requirements to meet in performing locutionary acts is that both the speaker and the hearer share the same language; otherwise, there will be misunderstanding or the meaning intended will not be understood by the hearer. Austin (1962: 108) adds that locutionary act refers to the certain sense and reference from the speaker to the meaning. Moreover, this type of act is consisted of the real or certain meaning that spoken or written by the information provider.

#### Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is an utterance that has a certain force such as informing, ordering, warning, or undertaking (Austin, 1962:108). In line definition also stated by (Yule, 1996:48), that illocutionary act is performed via communicative force of an utterance. In another word, illocutionary act can be defined as the hidden meaning of a word or statement. In previous discussion, the sentence on number (i) refers to the real meaning, but it can also have a hidden meaning in different context. Such as, the meaning as invitation for eating together, that is spoken by the speaker. Illocutionary acts classified into five categories consist of assertive, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives (Searle, 1979). Assertives acts refer to the belief of something uttered by the speaker, directives acts refer to speaker's want towards listener, commissives acts refer to commitment of

speaker in doing something, expressives acts refer to the psychological attitude of the speaker to the situation, and declaratives acts refer of the speech utterances the result in a match between the contents of propositions and reality.

#### Perlocutionary Act

According to Yule (1996:49) perlocutionary effect shows to the assumption that will recognize by the listener. The listener assumes that the speaker's utterance has intended meaning for the listener to act. It can be also mentioned as the effect of the act on the listener. Perlocutionary act is the effect of a speaker's utterances on the listener or the listener's reaction to the speaker's utterances. For example, when the listener hears that speaker wants to eat, the listener immediately prepares money of food for the speaker. In using perlocutionary acts, speakers expect to affect the hearers' behavior. Affecting behavior is not only mean getting the hearer to do physical movements; it also deals with changing the hearers' habit.

#### Speech acts classification

Searle (1999) classified five different types of illocutionary acts; assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Beside Searle, Yule (1996) also represented a table of the five speech acts classification based on the theory of Searle.

##### a. Assertive force

Speech acts with assertive force is used to state the speaker believes to be the case or not the case. Yule (1996) said that assertive force is used to represent the world as the speaker believes it is. Here are the examples of speech acts with assertive force.

The earth is flat

Roses smell good

##### b. Expressive force

Expressive force used to expresses psychological state such as likes and dislikes, joy, sorrow, pain, and many others.

I am really sorry.

Congratulation

##### c. Directive force

Performing speech acts with directive force means that the speaker wants someone doing something. The command and order are examples of speech acts with directive force.

Go away!

##### d. Commissive force

Commissive force in speech acts used to speaker's intention. In addition, Yule (1996) stated that speakers use commissive illocutionary speech act to express promises, threats, refusals, or pledges. It has something to do with showing speaker's intention in the future as shown in:

I promise to bring you flower

##### e. Declarative force

Declarative force has a point that principle that words change the world. It means that speech act used to change the speakers' world or situation. It is illustrated by the following sentences below. Police officer: You are under-arrest! When a police officer says utterance to a person doing a crime, the utterance changes the situation of the criminal. From the status of a free man, the person doing the crime is put in prison. However, if the utterance is created by a teacher to a student, the utterance does not make any difference or change whatsoever the student because the ones who have the rights to say the utterance are only police officers.

## METHODS

This study analyzed the types of illocutionary speech acts performed by Siti Fadilah Supari and Deddy Corbuzier on Deddy Corbuzier YouTube Channel. The object of this study is the utterances or speech performed by Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier in the speech acts utterances happened in an exclusive podcast between Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier on Deddy Corbuzier YouTube channel. The data source of this study was collected by downloading the video of Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier interview from YouTube. Then, the authors watched the video. In collecting the data, the authors transcribed the data in written form. The authors typed the data. Then the data printed and edited. The fix data analyzed based on the types of illocutionary speech acts

## DISCUSSION

Here is the data found in an interview podcast between Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier. The data analyzed speech act introduced by Searle regarding illocutionary acts with criteria, as follow:

- a. Assertive: the form of speech that binds speakers at the truth of a proposition expressed, for example, states, proposes, brags, complains, expresses opinions, reports, notifies, suggests, boasts, complains, demands, reports.
- b. Directive: the form of speech that intended actions taken by speakers, for example, orders, orders, requests, demands, advises.
- c. Commissive: the form of speech that serves to express future action, for example, promises, offers, vows.
- d. Expressive: the form of speech that express the psychological attitude of the speaker to the situation, for example, to say thank you, congratulate, apologize, criticize, praise, express condolences, and so on.
- e. Declarations: the form of speech utterances the result in a match between the contents of propositions and reality, for example, resigning, baptizing, firing, naming, punishing, isolating, raising (employees), and so on.

The reason the authors took Siti Fadilah and Dedy Corbuzier as the object of the research because Siti Fadilah is famous former health minister, who managed to thwart the pandemic decision by WHO. And her utterances was suitable for pandemic situation. One of her speech was about a corona virus conspiracy, that there was a certain force that deliberately creates the virus to make a profit from the sale of vaccines. While Dedy Corbuzier is a good influencer, who often interviews famous people. He always brings up the topic of conversation that is happening right now.

The authors found 5 kinds of speech act after reading speech transcript, especially types of illocutionary acts. The result of the research showed:

### Assertive

There were 75 assertive illocutionary produced by speaker. The example are as follow:

- a. Dedy Corbuzier: "Saya sekarang sedang bersama dengan ibu Siti Fadilah, mantan menteri kesehatan Republik Indonesia, yang pernah berjuang untuk melawan flu burung SARS." (*"I am currently with Mrs. Siti Fadilah, the former Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, who once fought against the SARS avian influenza."*)
- b. Dedy Corbuzier: "Ibu di penjara saat ini." (*"You are in prison right now."*)
- c. Siti Fadilah: "Enam miliar itu adalah kerugian negara yang dilakukan oleh eselon dua saya. Terus eselon dua saya sudah membayarliah dan diatidak dihukum. Saya dituduh membantu dia, saya dihukum. Dan itu gak ada bukti, enggak ada saksi." (*"The six billion is the state loss done by my second echelon. Then the second echelon I have paid and he is not punished. I was accused of helping him, I was punished. And there is no evidence, no witnesses."*)

- d. Siti Fadilah: "Pada saat pengadilan itu, ja...jaksa penuntut umumnya mengatakan, fakta pengadilan, kita abaikan, kemudian hakimnya mengatakan saya memutuskan tanpa bukti, saya tidak perlu bukti." (*"At the time of the trial, the prosecutor generally said, the facts of the court, we ignore, then the judge said I decided without evidence, I don't need evidence."*)
- e. Siti Fadilah; "Saya ngerasain sendiri yah, bahwa lembaga hukum kadang-kadang masih dipake untuk suatu kekuatan tertentu. Bisa untuk mengatur orang. Orang yang tidak.... Tidak mau diatur, kemudian dicari-cari kesalahannya, enggak, enggak, enggak ada salahnya dibikin perkara." (*"I feel for myself that legal institutions are sometimes still used for certain powers. Able to manage people. People who don't.... Don't want to be regulated, then look for the fault, no, no, there's nothing wrong with making a case."*)
- f. Siti Fadilah; "Ada sesuatu yang aneh gitu menurut saya ya. Saya ikutin si Bill Gates ini di...mmm...forum ekonomi internasional. Disana Bill Gates menjadi pembicara utama. Dia disitu menggebu-gebu, bahwa nanti, akan ada pan.. e... pandemik." (*"There's something strange about that, I think. I follow this Bill Gates in...mmm...international economic forums. There, Bill Gates became the main speaker. He was excited there, that later, there would be a pan.. e... pandemic."*)

The utterances above belong to the assertive illocutionary speech act. The utterances of a1, a2, a3, a4 provide information to the public. The utterance of a5 and a6 provide suggestion and opinion.

#### Directives

There were 4 directives illocutionary produced by speaker. The example are as follow:

- a. Siti Fadilah; "Nah, kemudian WHO harus transparant." (*"Well, then WHO must be transparent"*)
- b. Siti Fadilah; "Kalau sakit, kita semua harus menolong. Dan kita harus sama-sama berfikir." (*"If we are sick, we all have to help. And we have to think together."*)
- c. Siti Fadilah; "Yang penting Indonesia harus mandiri, bisa bikin vaksin sendiri, bisa bikin rapid tes sendiri, bisa baca swab test sendiri, bisa bikin premier sendiri." (*"The important thing is that Indonesia must be independent, be able to make its own vaccine, be able to make its own rapid test, be able to read its own swab test, be able to make its own premiere."*)
- d. The utterances above belong to the directives illocutionary speech act. The utterances of b1, b2, b3 has the function as wishes.

#### Comissive

There was 1 comissive illocutionary produced by speaker. Here the act:

Siti Fadilah: "Yang jelas, saya akan tetap konsisten untuk meyuarakan kebenaran dan semuanya untuk rakyat, apapun saya ingin mensejahterakan rakyat Indonesia." (*"Actually, I will remain consistent in speaking out the truth and everything for the people, whatever I want to do for the welfare of the Indonesian people."*)

This utterance is classified into comissive illocutionary speech act because it consists the speaker's commit to be consistence in defending Indonesian people.

#### Expressive

There was 1 expressive illocutionary speech act produced by speaker. Here the act:

Siti Fadilah: "Saya terlalu berani keluar. Berani mengalahkan negara addidaya. Itu.... Itu suatu hal yang imposible sebetulnya. Sampe sekarang udah gak ada tuh yang nenggagalkan pandemik itu sampe sekarang. Ga ada. Ya baru sekali ini." (*"I'm too brave to go out. Dare to beat the superpowers. That.... It's an impossible thing actually. So far, no one has stopped the pandemic until now. There are not any. Yes, just this once."*)

The utterances showed us that speech act type is expressive illocutionary act. This expression showed the feeling of the speaker that she was too brave to defeat a superpower.

Declarative

There were 26 declarative illocutionary speech act used by speaker. The example are as follow:

- a. Dedi Corbuzier: "Ibu ini sebenarnya sebagai seorang pahlawan yang berhasil menghilangkan flu burung di Indonesia dan di dunia." ("You are actually a hero who succeeded in eliminating bird flu in Indonesia and in the world.")
- b. Dedi Corbuzier: "Dan ibu pernah jadi harimau." ("And you're ever be a tiger.")
- c. Siti Fadilah: "Dia kan pebisnis. Dia kan ahli, ahli computer. Mungkin dia ahli virus di computer, mungkin ya." ("He is a businessman. He is an expert, a computer expert. Maybe he is a computer virologist, maybe he is.")
- d. Siti Fadilah: "He'em, sekarang jadi kambing ga pa pa, he he he..." ("He'em, now it's okay to be a goat, he he he...")

The utterances indicated declarative illocutionary act. The utterances e1, e2, e4 provide information that the interlocutor was a hero, a tiger, and a goat. The utterance e3 declared someone occupation.

The authors used the following formula to count result of illocutionary act:

$$X = Y/N \times 100\%$$

X = the percentage of illocutionary act in the speech

Y = the number of illocutionary act that had been analyzed

N = the total of illocutionary act that had been found

Here, the authors presented illocutionary act in a table:

**Tabel 1. Result of Illocutionary Act**

No	Illocutionary act	Number of illocutionary act	Formula	Percentage
1	Assertive	75	75/107x100%	70,09%
2	Directive	4	4/107x100%	3,73%
3	Commissive	1	1/107x100%	0,93%
4	Expressive	1	1/107x100%	0,93%
5	Declaration	26	26/107x100%	24,30%
<b>Total</b>		107		100%

**CONCLUSION**

After analyzed the data, the authors found 5 types of illocutionary speech acts types happened in an interview podcast between Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier on YouTube. Five types of illocutionary speech act that found are: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

The percentage of speech happened in an interview podcast between Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier on YouTube: representative (70,09%), directive (3,73%), commissive (0,93%), expressive (0,93%), and declarative (24,30%).

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