

## **SPEECH ACTS AND MEANING OF LANGUAGE ON DEDDY CORBUZIER'S PODCAST**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The title of this research is Speech Acts and Meaning of Language on Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast. This study discusses the form of speech acts, functions of speech acts, and the meaning of speech acts on the podcast. The theory used in this study is the theory of Austin (1962) to discuss the form of speech acts. Meanwhile, Searle's theory (1969) discusses the function and meaning of speech acts. In this study, the data source used was Deddy Corbuzier's podcast which was selected randomly, at the time of data collection using the listen and note method. The data that has been collected is then classified based on the form of the speech act, the function of the speech act, and the meaning of the speech act. From the results of the analysis found the form of speech acts locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Meanwhile, the function of speech act found is expressive speech act function, directive speech act function, commissive speech act function, declarative speech act function, and representative speech act function.

Keywords: podcast, form of speech act, function and meaning of speech act.

### ***TINDAK TUTUR DAN MAKNA BAHASA PADA PODCAST DEDDY CORBUZIER***

#### ***ABSTRAK***

*Judul penelitian ini adalah Tindak Pidato dan Makna Bahasa pada Podcast Deddy Corbuzier. Penelitian ini membahas mengenai bentuk tindak tutur, fungsi tindak tutur, dan makna tindak tutur dalam podcast. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori Austin (1962) yang membahas tentang bentuk tindak tutur. Sedangkan teori Searle (1969) membahas tentang fungsi dan makna tindak tutur. Dalam penelitian ini sumber data yang digunakan adalah podcast Deddy Corbuzier yang dipilih secara acak, pada saat pengumpulan data menggunakan metode simak dan catat. Data yang telah terkumpul kemudian diklasifikasikan berdasarkan bentuk tindak tutur, fungsi tindak tutur, dan makna tindak tutur. Dari hasil analisis ditemukan bentuk tindak tutur lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi. Sedangkan fungsi tindak tutur yang ditemukan adalah fungsi tindak tutur ekspresif, fungsi tindak tutur direktif, fungsi tindak tutur komisif, fungsi tindak tutur deklaratif, dan fungsi tindak tutur representatif.*

***Kata Kunci:*** *podcast, bentuk tindak tutur, fungsi dan makna tindak tutur.*

## INTRODUCTION

In Language has an important role in human life. In everyday life, humans always communicate and interact with one another. The role of language is needed in communication. Soeparno (1993:5) states that the general function of language is as a means of social communication. In accordance with this statement, the role of language is very important for humans in communicating. According to Colin Cherry (1966) Communication is the process by which the parties use information for a common purpose and the communication relationships generated by the next generation of stimuli and responses.

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In social life as social beings, everyone communicates to share information or messages. In communication, the delivery of messages from the giver to the recipient of information can be direct or indirect. According to Colin Cherry (1966) Communication is the process by which the parties use information for a common

purpose and the communication relationships generated by the next generation of stimuli and responses. Communication is a medium for delivering information, ideas, ideas, feelings, thoughts of a person conveyed through language. In the communication process, of course there are speech events and speech acts in speech situations (Chaer and Agustina 2010:47). Communication requires language to exchange information, because language is a communication tool used in communication and socializing with people or humans. Speech is or speech is a form of language. As a communication tool, language must be understood properly by speakers and speech partners so that misunderstandings do not occur in communication.

Speech acts function to convey the intent and meaning of the speaker to the interlocutor so that participants understand each other's meaning in the speech. Speech acts are included in the scope of pragmatics and are the study of linguistics which examines the meaning conveyed by the speaker to the interlocutor so that it is easily understood by the speech partner and listener. In communicating, of course, the speaker and the speech partner express something or an opinion, so what is stated in this speech of course has the purpose and meaning of what the speaker conveys to the speech partner, the speech produced by the speaker to the speech partner of course has a specific purpose and function, the speech can be expressed through

oral and written media so that speakers and speech partners understand and understand each other. In this day and age, many media are used to express speech, one of which is podcasts.

Lately, a lot of content creators create content based on radio broadcasts or often called podcasts. In this millennial era, many people are interested in this content because there is an interesting discussion process and it seems more relaxed. Podcast is one of the content media that gets a lot of public attention because it seems more flexible. Podcasts are widely found on various digital platforms that are currently widely circulated. Not a few public figures from within and outside the country who take advantage of this technology. Listeners simply have to play the podcast anytime and anywhere. In podcasts, of course, many speech acts are produced orally by speakers and speech partners. According to Phillips (2017), podcasts are digital audio files that are created and then uploaded to online platforms to be shared with others, but in this millennial era podcasts can not only be listened to, but can also be watched in audiovisual form. Podcasts certainly have many elements needed in analyzing speech acts, starting from the types of speech acts, functions and meanings of speech acts. In this millennial era, podcasts are media that can be understood easily and are very

popular with millennials in getting information that is clear and easy to understand.

Several studies of speech acts have been studied previously. The following are some studies on speech acts, namely Insani and Sabardila's research (2016) entitled "Tindak Tutar Perlokusi Guru Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Kelas XI SMK Negeri 1 Sawit Boyolali". Ayu Apriastuti's research (2017) entitled "Bentuk, Fungsi Dan Jenis Tindak Tutar Dalam Komunikasi Siswa Di Kelas IX Unggulan SMP PGRI 3 Denpasar. Rohaedi's research (2017) entitled yang berjudul "Bentuk Dan Fungsi Tindak Tutar Ilokusi Tuturan Ganjar Pranowo Pada Kanal Youtube : Sang Pemimpin Masa Depan. Sagita's research (2019) "Tindak Tutar Ilokusi Ridwan Kamil Dalam *Talk Show Insight Talk Show at CNN Indonesia*", Sikana dan Fadillah research (2020) entitled "Tindak Tutar Ilokusi Pada Iklan *Fair and Lovely* di Televisi. Miftakhul dan Baehaqie (2021) entitled "Tindak Tutar Ilokusi Pada Program Acara *Talk Show Mata Najwa Episode Gus Mus dan Negeri Teka – Teki*. In the research references that have been submitted, of course, there are similarities and differences in terms of the formulation of the problem or the theory used. Therefore, this research was also carried out because there were several driving factors in conducting speech act research on Dedy Corbuzier's podcast, the topics on Dedy Corbuzier's podcast were very complex, of

course in podcasts there were many forms, the meaning of the speech delivered and its function were very varied. For the wider community, this research also serves to add insight into the character of a person's speech acts which differ according to their environment, age, and association.

## **METHODS**

This research is a descriptive study that describes speech acts on Deddy Corbuzier podcast and is carried out with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research is research that seeks to solve problems based on data or facts. Qualitative research methods are research that focuses on examining natural objects. This type of qualitative research is used to obtain in-depth and comprehensive information about the form of speech acts on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. In addition, the approach is expected to reveal the form, function, and speech acts contained in the Deddy Corbuzier podcast. The data source used in this research is Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. The data are taken randomly on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast video uploads, namely podcast uploads on October 14, 2019, November 14, 2020, March 11, 2021, and April 10, 2021. The problems discussed and studied in this study are to analyze the form, function, and speech acts on the Deddy Corbuzier podcast. The method used in this research is the documentation method, namely downloading the video

podcast of Deddy Corbuzier on youtube. Then the listen and note method used during the process of obtaining data and information in the form of documents, writings, numbers in the form of reports and information that can support research. The note-taking method works to record data related to the formulation of the problem in this study, then the listening method works for data, namely speech data containing oral which is displayed in the video which serves to find out the speech delivered. There are several steps taken regarding the method used in this study. First, the researcher looked for information about podcasts through the YouTube channel and Deddy Corbuzier's podcast as an option for research. Then choose Deddy Corbuzier podcast randomly After listening to the speech on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast in accordance with the problem formulation, after that every utterance containing the form of speech act, function of speech act, and speech act was recorded for analysis, then the data obtained was classified into two main problems according to the problem formulation. After analyzing the data obtained using supporting theories in data analysis, after everything is obtained then at the end of the study the results are made in the form of conclusions. The following are the steps used by researchers for the data analysis process: Write or record the data obtained on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, the data that has been

obtained is then classified from the form of speech acts using Austin's theory (1962), after that determine the speech acts of speech acts using Searle's theory (1969). Then the last step is making conclusions after carrying out the analysis activities.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study began by collecting data, namely in the podcasts on Deddy Corbuzier's youtube channel taken randomly. The results of this collection become research data and then discussed by analyzing it in one meeting. The results of this study include the form of speech acts as well as the function and meaning of speech acts. For more details one by one as follows:

### 1. Forms of Speech Acts

Austin in his book entitled "How To Do Things With Words" speech acts can be divided into three parts, including:

#### a. Locutionary Speech Act

According to Austin (1962) stated that locutionary speech acts are simply saying something, conveying information, speaking, asking, and so on. Locutionary utterances obey the conditions of truth and require reason/feel and references to be understood. Reference depends on the knowledge of the speaker at the time of narration. Simply put, "saying something" is doing a locutionary

speech act.

#### b. Illocutionary Speech Acts

According to Austin (1962) illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that are not descriptive and are not subject to truth conditions. Austin states that an illocutionary act is a "performance of an act in saying something" which means the implementation of an action in saying something.

#### c. Perlocutionary Speech Act

Perlocutionary speech acts, according to Austin (1962) are what we produce or achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, obstructing, telling, surprising, or misleading. In other words, perlocutionary acts are actions or states of mind that are brought about by, or as a consequence of, saying something.

### Data (I)



*Deddy Corbuzier : Gua kan sering banget diroasting, bener kan.. gue gak pernah ada masalah di panggung ya, habis itu sih iya gua baru dipermasalahkan.. (08:01)*

This statement was conveyed by Deddy Corbuzier after discussing roasting, after that he said “*Gua kan sering banget diroasting, bener kan.. gue gak pernah ada masalah di panggung ya, habis itu sih iya gua baru dipermasalahkan..*” The speech delivered by Deddy Corbuzier when viewed from the locutionary point of view has the meaning of providing information about himself which is often roasted, but if viewed from the illocutionary point of view this speech has a hidden meaning, namely scaring or threatening the interlocutor who roasts him, then perlocutionary acts. The result of Deddy Corbuzier's story is that Kiki Saputri laughed because she understood what Deddy Corbuzier meant by saying that.

## 2. Function and Meaning of Speech Acts

Searle in his book entitled "Speech Act: An Essay on the Philosophy of Language" developed a categorization of the functions of illocutionary speech acts which also numbered five in order to make it easier for people to identify illocutionary acts. Searle's illocutionary acts are categorized as follows :

### a. Representative Speech Acts

Representative speech acts are speech acts in conveying something or a problem by a speaker using certain propositions, so that they represent the expression of the truth of something he conveys. This form of speech act is carried out by

someone when stating something or expressing an opinion, speculating, reporting.

### Data (II)



Kiki Saputri : *Ini.. ini for your information guys, ini udah keempat atau kelima kalinya diundang kesini, (01:39)*

This statement occurred when previously Deddy Corbuzier told Kiki Saputri that he had wanted to talk to Kiki Saputri for a long time but it was very difficult to find, and after that Kiki Saputri said "This is for your information guys, this is the fourth or fifth time being invited here" (while facing forward and laughing), this speech is included in the representative speech act because it has the meaning of providing information. Kiki's speech was intended to inform the podcast audience that she had been invited several times before.

### b. Directive Speech Acts

Directive speech act is an utterance that encourages the interlocutor to do something. Included in this type of speech are pleading, ordering, asking, urging, opposing, forcing, ordering, asking, and so on.

Data (III)



Kiki Saputri : *Udah.. udah ga usah banyak bacot.. ayo sini ee.. udah sini !* (20:11)

This utterance occurred after Deddy Corbuzier discussed that the artists Kiki Saputri had kissed would be included in the Indonesian handsome men, therefore the speech conveyed by Kiki Saputri to Deddy Corbuzier was *Udah.. udah ga usah banyak bacot.. ayo sini ee.. udah sini !* included in the category of directive speech acts and has the meaning of urging or forcing.

c. Commissive Speech Acts

Commissive speech acts are speechacts that function to encourage the speaker to do something, such as stating, swearing, promising, threatening, undertaking, and so on.

Data (IV)



Kiki Saputri : *Enggak om, sumpah!* (00:59)

This utterance occurred when Deddy Corbuzier discussed Kiki Saputri's delay in coming to his Podcast because it was not according to the agreement and was late, Deddy Corbuzier then asked if he hated himself, but Kiki Saputri then said "*Enggak om, sumpah !*", Kiki's speech is classified as a commissive speech act because it has the meaning of an oath / swear.

d. Expressive Speech Acts

Expressive speech acts are speech acts that express the psychological attitude of the speaker towards something, such as thanking, apologizing, criticizing, praising, disappointed, happy, and the like.

## Data (V)



Indro Warkop : *Bener-bener nafas enak bahagia, bahkan ada yang doctor nuklir, woeehh..* (03:09)

This statement occurred after Indro discussed about the children included in Dono's and Kasino's assessment who were considered their own children who had completed their education. Indro Said “*Bener-bener nafas enak bahagia, bahkan ada yang doctor nuklir, woeehh.*” Indro's speech is a speech act that is classified as an expressive function speech act and has a happy meaning.

e. Declarative Speech Act

A speech act is a speech act that confirms, strengthens or changes an action/condition through the statement it makes. Included in the declarative speech acts are to forgive/forgive, cancel, allow, decide, grant.

## Data (VI)



Bang Malih : *Makanya kita menghimbau kepada pelawak – pelawak sekarang remaja sekarang carilah lawakan yang kiranya tidak menghina orang, tidak mencaci orang !* (04:17)

This speech was conveyed by Bang Malih after discussing the correct joke, the correct funny one and no insults, then Bang Malih said “*Makanya kita menghimbau kepada pelawak–pelawak sekarang remaja sekarang carilah lawakan yang kiranya tidak menghina orang, tidak mencaci orang !*” The speech delivered by Bang Malih is a speech act with a declarative function that has an appeal meaning.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the analysis that has been carried out, there are important things that can be concluded. These are the various speech acts found in this study. There are forms of speech acts in this study that are interrelated with each other, namely seven forms of locutionary speech acts, seven forms of illocutionary speech



acts and seven forms of perlocutionary speech acts. There are five functions of speech acts obtained in this study, namely expressive functions, directive functions, commissive functions, representative functions, and declarative functions. In the expressive function, there are two utterances which have the meaning of disappointed, five utterances which have the meaning of happy/happy, five utterances which have the meaning of apology, five utterances which have the meaning of praise, eleven utterances which have the meaning of satire, seven utterances which have the meaning of expressing gratitude. love, and a utterance that has a critical meaning. In the directive function, there is one utterance that has an urgent meaning, three utterances that have the meaning of asking, ten utterances that have the meaning of ordering/ordering, and two utterances that have the meaning of offering. In the commissive function, there are two utterances that have the meaning of stating an oath, one utterance that has the meaning of threatening, and four utterances that have the meaning of demanding the speaker. In the representative function, there is one speech act which has the meaning of providing information and six utterances which have the meaning of expressing an opinion, and finally in the declarative function there is one utterance which has the meaning of forgiveness, one utterance which has the meaning of deciding, and one utterance which has the meaning of appeal.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are expressed to the entire Editorial Board of Suluh Pendidikan (Jurnal of Educational Sciences) who have provided the opportunity and provided input in the form of corrections so that this article is suitable for publication. Thank you also to colleagues at the Faculty of Language and Arts Education, IKIP Saraswati for their encouragement and support

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