

PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DECLARATIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN DEDDY CORBUZIER'S PODCASTS

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the pragmatic analysis of declarative illocutionary acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, exploring their use to convey meaning, establish authority, and build trust. Focusing on context and audience reaction, it aims to fill research gaps and enhance understanding of language in digital media, contributing valuable insights to pragmatics and communication studies. This descriptive-qualitative study analyzed declarative illocutionary acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast using J.L. Austin's and John Searle's Speech Act Theory. Data from selected 2023-2024 episodes and audience reactions were examined, focusing on locution, illocution, and perlocution. Purposive sampling, transcription, and categorization were employed to understand the acts' functions, with key findings synthesized and presented. This qualitative study analyzed 29 declarative illocutionary acts from Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, highlighting how statements from Deddy Corbuzier, his guests, and audience reactions convey beliefs and influence perceptions. Using purposive sampling and transcription, the research identified and categorized these acts, revealing their functions and contextual meanings, contributing valuable insights to the understanding of language use in digital media. This research analyzed 29 declarative illocutionary acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, revealing their impact on public opinion and social realities. It fills a gap in pragmatics by highlighting how these acts shape dialogue in digital media. The study's findings contribute to political discourse analysis, media studies, and sociolinguistics, offering a foundation for future research in diverse media contexts.

Keywords: Pragmatic Analysis, Declarative Illocutionary Acts, Deddy Corbuzier's Podcasts

INTRODUCTION

In the dynamic context of digital communication, podcasts have occurred as a dynamic medium for discourse, providing a platform for various and attractive conversations. Podcasts are a current and popular medium of discourse, providing a rich source for exploring how language is employed to achieve various communicative purposes. This research investigates the pragmatic analysis of illocutionary acts, mainly emphasizing declarative illocutionary acts within the context of Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. Among the famous figures in this nation is Deddy Corbuzier, whose podcasts have impressed audiences with their intellectually stimulating content. Illocutionary speech acts are actions and utterances that are performed with a defined goal, function, or purpose¹. Deddy Corbuzier's podcast was chosen as declarative

¹ M Maharani and R D W Parnaningroem, "Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Dalam Dongeng Br^o Der Grimm: Schneewei^fchen Und Rosenrot," *Identitaet* (2021): 1-8,

illocutionary acts were rare since it is only employed in a specific context and by a single person². At the core of these podcasts lies a rich substance of illocutionary acts, a concept based on speech act theory, which examines the intended communicative force or function behind an utterance. It is also defined as the purpose for which the speaker utters something³. In addition, an illocutionary act is an utterance, which occurs when someone says, writes, or signs a sentence in a specific context with a specific aim⁴. The study of illocutionary acts focuses on how speakers use language to achieve various communicative purposes, such as persuasion, entertainment, or thought. This research is especially significant when applied to Deddy Corbuzier's podcasts as it reveals the complexities of language use in digital media. This research employs the Speech Act Theory developed by J.L. Austin and further elaborated by John Searle, focusing on the three components of illocutionary acts: locutionary (the literal meaning of the words), illocutionary (the intended meaning), and perlocutionary (the effect on the listener). The study focuses on declarative illocutionary acts, which Deddy Corbuzier frequently uses to convey meaning, establish authority, and build trust with his audience.

This research comprised five research issues. The first is the complexity of pragmatic analysis. Analyzing illocutionary acts involves understanding not just the literal meaning of words (locutionary acts) but also the intended meaning (illocutionary acts) and the effect on the listener (perlocutionary acts). This complexity can make the analysis challenging. The second is the variability of contexts. Deddy Corbuzier's podcast covers a wide range of topics and involves different guests, which introduces variability in the contexts of the conversations. It can be challenging to ensure that declarative illocutionary acts are fully represented across multiple contexts. The third is the interpretation of the speaker's purposes. In addition, the illocutionary act can also create communicative conversations⁵. When we understand the intent of the utterance uttered by the speaker, misunderstandings in communication will not occur. The fourth is audience reaction and involvement. Understanding how the audience reacts and is involved with the declarative acts involves analyzing not just the podcast content but also the responses it causes. This adds another layer of complexity to the research. The last is balancing theoretical frameworks. The research relies on Speech Act Theory developed by J.L. Austin and John Searle. Balancing this theoretical framework with the practical analysis of podcast content requires a good understanding of both the theory and its application.

In conclusion, the research on declarative illocutionary acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast was motivated by a desire to explore the complexities of language use in digital communication, fill research gaps, and contribute to pragmatics and communication studies. However, it faces obstacles due to the complexity of practical analysis, the diversity of circumstances, the interpretation of speaker purpose, audience reaction, and the need to balance

<https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/identitaet/article/view/38867%0Ahttps://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/identitaet/article/view/38867/34178>.

² Yella Dezas Perdani, "Investigation of Illocutionary Acts Uttered by the Characters Tn the Brave Movie," *Humaniora* 14, no. 1 (2023): 49–57.

³ Ketut Artawa, "Study of Illocutionary Acts in Balinese Humor" 5, no. 1 (2023): 291–300.

⁴ Afiifah Al Rosyidah, "Employing Female (Famous Madurese Folktales) to Reveal Illocutionary Acts," *Deiksis* 15, no. 1 (2023): 119–131.

⁵ Nisi Nispi Rahayu and Aseptiana Parmawati, "The Analysis of Language Style and the Illocutionary Act Found in Teen Lit Novel 'the Perfect Husband' Written By Indah Riyana," *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)* 3, no. 3 (2020): 408.

theoretical frameworks. Despite these problems, the study provides useful insights into how declarative statements are employed in modern digital speech to create authority, convince, and involve listeners.

Previous research results, where the focus was on the illocutionary acts area, revealed various outcomes. A study that focused on everyday market transactions showed that the predominant use of directive illocutionary speech acts and the imperative sentence mode highlighted the nature of interactions between buyers and sellers at the *Nasi Uduk Batavia* shop. This dominance reflected the transactional and goal-oriented nature of these exchanges, emphasizing the functional aspects of language in a commercial setting. Understanding these dynamics can provide insights into communication patterns⁶. In addition, an analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince Harry's Interview exposed that assertive illocutionary acts were the most frequently performed. The study highlighted that his communication style in this context was predominantly informative and explanatory⁷. Research results with similar context was a study that examined the use of illocutionary acts by Joko Widodo during the first Indonesian presidential election debate in 2019. Joko Widodo predominantly used assertive illocutionary speech acts. This highlighted that Joko Widodo's speech in the debate mainly focused on asserting and sharing information, reflecting a communicative strategy aimed at informing and persuading the audience⁸. In line with the previous findings, a study on illocutionary speech acts of President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. speeches in his 2022 and 2023 State of the Nation Addresses (SONAs) revealed that he predominantly used assertive illocutionary speech acts. This indicated that President Marcos Jr.'s primary communicative intention in these addresses was to assert and present information, facts, plans, statements, and opinions. The study suggested that President Marcos Jr. was an assertive speaker⁹. To strengthen the above findings, the following research results with the same context were Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches. It showed that assertive illocutionary acts were the most frequently used. This indicated that Trump's speeches were primarily focused on presenting information and statements that he believed to be true¹⁰. As an addition, a study on Ganjar Pranowo's speech in the talk show "One Hour Closer" exposed various forms and functions of illocutionary speech acts. The analysis identified assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech acts. This diverse range of speech acts and their functions highlighted the multifaceted communicative strategies employed by Ganjar Pranowo in the

⁶ Revina Prasetyani, "Tindak Tutar Ilokusi Pembeli Di Warung Nasi Uduk Batavia," *PIKTORIAL : Journal of Humanities* 3, no. 2 (2022): 27.

⁷ Nadia Rahmi, Sofyan A Gani, and Diana Fauzia Sari, "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince Harry's Interview," *Research in English and Education (READ)* 8, no. 3 (2023): 132–141, <https://jim.usk.ac.id/READ/article/viewFile/27601/12824>.

⁸ Ahmad Zuhri Rosyidi, Mahyuni Mahyuni, and Muhaimi Muhaimi, "Illocutionary Speech Acts Use by Jokowi in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019," *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 6, no. 2 (2019): 735.

⁹ Mick Agagon et al., "Illocutionary Speech Acts Used by President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. during the 2022 and 2023 State of the Nation Address," *SSRN Electronic Journal*, no. 1 (2024): 8–18.

¹⁰ Desinta Larasati, Arjulayana - Arjulayana, and Cut Novita Srikandi, "An Analysis of the Illocutionary Acts on Donald Trump's Presidential Candidacy Speech," *Globish: An English-Indonesian Journal for English, Education, and Culture* 9, no. 1 (2020): 7.

context of a political talk show¹¹. Furthermore, another study revealed that the Democracy Notes program on TV One predominantly features assertive illocutionary speech acts. The analysis revealed the presence of four types of illocutionary acts except declarative illocutionary speech acts. This distribution highlighted the program's emphasis on providing information and expressing viewpoints, with assertive acts being the most common form of communication¹². Another study on the talk show was Yusuf Hamka's statements on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast. It contained all five types of illocutionary speech acts: assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. The findings demonstrated that all utterances can be classified into one of these five types of illocutionary acts, highlighting the comprehensive presence of illocutionary speech acts in Yusuf Hamka's speech. This research underscored the applicability of illocutionary act classification to various spoken statements¹³. The following was an interrelated study of linguistic and sociolinguistic study that combined code-mixing and illocutionary speech acts. The object was Deny Sumargo podcast, in the episode "Chaotic Israel, Politics, and Football". It concluded that code-mixing and illocutionary speech acts were interrelated with the discovery of forty-five data linking code-mixing with illocutionary speech acts. The research employed a sociopragmatic approach, using data collection and matching methods to explore how code mixing influences and interacts with various illocutionary acts in the conversation between the host and the guest star¹⁴. The final research was the use of illocutionary discourse acts in podcasts from the Jk-W and Nd-M YouTube channels. It aimed to provide insights into their types, applications, and educational benefits. The study identified several types of illocutionary acts: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. It also categorized the discourse elements as serious, engaging, entertaining, and problematic. The findings highlighted the potential of podcast content as a valuable material for teaching pragmatics in higher education, offering a practical resource for understanding and analyzing illocutionary acts in contemporary media¹⁵.

While previous studies have examined assertive and directive illocutionary acts in various settings and contexts, there was a lack of specific focus, and has not received as much attention on declarative illocutionary acts, particularly in the context of podcasts. Deddy

¹¹ Iskandarsyah Siregar, Salsabila, "Acts of Illocutionary Speech by Ganjar Pranowo in the 'One Hour Closer' Talkshow," *International Journal of Arts and Humanities Studies* 1, no. 1 (2021): 95–100.

¹² S Sherli and H Hermaliza, "Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Dalam Tayangan Catatan Demokrasi Di Tv One," *Sajak: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian ...* 2 (2023): 189–197, <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/sajak/article/view/11371%0Ahttps://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/sajak/article/download/11371/5013>.

¹³ Muhammad Muslim Nasution, Rengki Afria, and Julisah Izar, "The Kinds of Illocutionary Act by Yusuf Hamka in Youtube Channel Deddy Corbuzier Podcast," *Titian: Jurnal Ilmu Humaniora* 6, no. 2 (2022): 375–380.

¹⁴ Ardinah Ardinah and Prihadi Prihadi, "The Connection between Code Mixing and Internal Illocutionary Speech Acts Podcast Denny Sumargo Episode 'Kisruh Israel, Politik, Dan Sepak Bola,'" *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 10, no. 6 (2023): 146.

¹⁵ Novita Sari, Herman Budiyo, and Andiopenta Purba, "Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Dalam Podcast Jk-W Dan Nd-M Dalam Kanal Youtube Serta Manfaatnya Sebagai Bahan Ajar Pragmatik Di Perguruan Tinggi Abstrak Ilocution Speaking Actions in Podcast Jk-W and Nd-M in Youtube Channel and Their Benefits as Pragmatic Teaching," *Silampari Bisa* 5 (2022): 60–73, <https://doi.org/10.31540/silamparibisa.v5i1.1694>.

Corbuzier's podcasts present an opportunity to explore how declarative acts were used to convey meaning, establish authority, and build trust with the audience. This research also aimed to close that gap and provide a distinct linguistic perspective on podcast comprehension.

This study aimed to contribute to the broader understanding of language use in digital communication platforms by analyzing how Deddy Corbuzier employs declarative illocutionary acts in his podcasts. The primary objective is to identify and analyze the forms and functions of declarative illocutionary acts as they appear in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast where the function is to transmit a specific purpose subtly, as it is not conveyed directly¹⁶. This research will examine how Deddy and his guests use declarative statements to convey meaning, establish authority, and build trust with their audience. Another objective is to investigate how the context of the podcast, such as the topics discussed, the relationship between the host and guests, and the expectations of the audience, influences the use and interpretation of declarative illocutionary acts. Understanding the role of context is crucial for comprehending how speech acts are tailored to achieve specific communicative goals. Another objective is to analyze how the audience reacts to and is involved with the declarative acts used in the podcast. By examining listener responses, whether through comments, social media interactions, or other forms of feedback, the study aims to reveal the impact of Deddy Corbuzier's declarative statements on his audience. This includes looking at how his statements stimulate discussion, agreement, or disagreement. By focusing on a popular and influential podcast, this research seeks to contribute to the understanding of language use in contemporary digital media. The findings will provide insights into the effectiveness of different speech acts in digital communication, offering a nuanced understanding of how speakers navigate diverse topics and interactions in an online setting. This research also aims to fill a gap in the existing literature by specifically focusing on declarative illocutionary acts within a podcast format. Finally, the study's findings on the use of declarative illocutionary acts can inform the development of more effective communication strategies. By understanding how declarative acts are used to establish authority, persuade, and influence audiences, communicators can refine their techniques to achieve their desired outcomes more effectively. In conclusion, by analyzing the declarative illocutionary acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, this research will loosen the complexities of language use in contemporary digital discourse. The study will reveal patterns, nuances, and implications that contribute to the developing setting of pragmatic analysis and communication studies, ultimately enriching our understanding of how language functions in digital media. Through this investigation, the researcher aims to describe the sophisticated ways in which declarative acts are employed to involve and influence audiences in the digital age.

This study consisted of several key assumptions: declarative illocutionary acts were crucial in digital communication, particularly in podcasts; Deddy Corbuzier applied these acts intentionally to convey meaning, establish authority, and build trust; the context of the podcast, including topics, relationships, and audience expectations, significantly influenced the use and interpretation of these acts; audience reactions, such as comments and social media interactions, provided valuable insights into the effectiveness of declarative statements in stimulating discussion and eliciting agreement or disagreement; understanding declarative acts informed more effective communication strategies; podcasts offered a unique setting for pragmatic analysis, revealing identifiable patterns and nuances in language use; and the study's findings enhanced the fields of pragmatic analysis and communication studies by offering new insights into language function in digital media. While previous studies have examined various types of illocutionary acts, this study's focus on declarative acts in a popular podcast offers a fresh perspective and valuable data for future research in pragmatics and communication studies.

¹⁶ Artawa, "Study of Illocutionary Acts in Balinese Humor."

METHOD

This study used a descriptive-qualitative method. Qualitative descriptive studies aim to provide a comprehensive, everyday summary of particular experiences that individuals or groups have experienced. This is achieved through the descriptive qualitative approach¹⁷. The object of this research is the pragmatic analysis of declarative illocutionary speech acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. The data source of this research comes from Deddy Corbuzier's podcast episodes, including interactions and statements made by Deddy Corbuzier and his guests, as well as audience reactions such as social media comments and interactions. The analysis of this research uses the Theory of Speech Acts developed by J.L. Austin and further clarified by John Searle, focusing on three components of illocutionary speech acts: locution (the literal meaning of words), illocution (the intended meaning), and perlocution (the effect on the listener).

The data for this research was obtained from selected episodes of Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. The analysis involved examining utterances made by both the main guest and the host to answer research questions and generate descriptive data. The researcher employed a purposive sampling technique to ensure a diverse representation of content and communicative contexts from episodes uploaded around 2023-2024. The process included watching the selected videos, transcribing the conversations verbatim, and verifying the accuracy of these transcripts. Declarative illocutionary acts were then identified and categorized based on Searle's (1969) classification system. The analysis focused on understanding the specific functionalities of these acts within the podcast context, and the key findings were synthesized and presented.

RESULTS

This research employed a qualitative research design to conduct a pragmatic analysis of declarative illocutionary acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. By focusing on the specific context and communicative strategies of the host and guest stars, the research aimed to reveal these acts, explaining their context and meaning. This research seeks to enrich previous research by specifically addressing declarative illocutionary acts, which have not been the primary focus in prior analyses that generally examined various types of illocutionary acts. After analyzing the three samples of different podcast episodes, the researcher found 29 declarative illocutionary acts utterances. The first sample was a podcast between Deddy Corbuzier and Babe Haikal. Babe Haikal was known as a politician and a religious figure. The podcast was done after the presidential debate which gained lot of attention from the public.

Table 1. Declarative Illocutionary Acts in Deddy Corbuzier’s Podcast with Guest Star Babe Haikal

Data	Speakers	Minutes	Utterances
1	Babe Haikal	00:03:33	<i>Kinerja diukur itu menghina namanya!</i>
2		00:15:21	<i>Semua tahu, kementerian terbaik itu kemenhan!</i>

¹⁷ Vickie A. and Lambert Clinton E. Lambert, “Editorial: Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design.: EBSCOhost,” *Pacific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research*, no. 4 (2012): 255–256, <http://web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=1&sid=5f9e3290-c434-45a6-a69c-d9fa69ec3cce%40pdc-v-sessmgr02>.

3		00:19:20	<i>Saya membela pak Anies terus ketika dia dizolimi!</i>
4		00:19:20	<i>Gua itu membela orang yang disalahkan, yang dizalimi!</i>
5		00:25:00	<i>Anis itu teman saya! saya WA, saya ngobrol. Meskipun akhir-akhir ini rada sibuk.</i>
6		00:30:11	<i>Bersatunya pak Prabowo ke kabinet itu bukan penghianatan!</i>
7		00:42:00	<i>Saya mengajak Anies untuk menjadi wakilnya Prabowo.</i>
8		00:45:00	<i>Kamu bukan siapa-siapa kalau tidak didukung pak Jokowi!</i>
9		00:50:13	<i>11 Lembaga survei menyatakan elektabilitas pak Prabowo tertinggi!</i>
10	Deddy Corbuzier	00:52:00	<i>Kamu buzzer, kamu kan ikut ngomporin!</i>

The first datum showed that Babe Haikal asserted that Prabowo Subianto was insulted by Anies Baswedan during a presidential debate where Baswedan rated Subianto's performance at Kemenhan as 11/100%, conveying Haikal's belief that this low assessment constituted an insult and thus exemplified a declarative illocutionary act. The second datum indicated that Babe Haikal declared that *Kemenhan* (Ministry of Defense) was the best ministry in Indonesia, based on data showing its good reputation compared to other ministries, which conveyed his belief and constituted a declarative illocutionary act. The third datum demonstrated that Babe Haikal declared that he would defend Anies Baswedan whenever Baswedan was slandered by his political opponents, stating himself as a patriot and expressing his commitment to defending Baswedan, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act. The fourth datum expressed that Babe Haikal, declaring himself a patriot, stated that he would protect everyone who was wrongly blamed or slandered, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act as expressed by his words "*Saya membela.*" In the fifth datum presented Babe Haikal declared that Anies Baswedan was his friend, as indicated by his words "*teman saya,*" and stated that he would contact Baswedan whenever he was wrong, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act. The sixth datum displayed that Babe Haikal declared that Prabowo Subianto was not a traitor, countering accusations from Prabowo's party after he joined Jokowi's cabinet, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act as expressed by his words "*bukan penghianat.*" The seventh datum exposed that Babe Haikal declared that Anies Baswedan was invited to be Prabowo Subianto's vice president but refused the offer to run for president instead, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act as expressed by the words "*menjadi wakil.*" The eighth datum revealed that Babe Haikal declared that Ganjar Pranowo had no power without Jokowi's support, in light of Jokowi withdrawing his backing and supporting Prabowo Subianto instead, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act as conveyed by the words "*bukan siapa-siapa.*" The ninth datum showed that Babe Haikal declared that media reports showed Prabowo Subianto had the highest electability based on data from 11 survey institutes, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act as expressed by the words "*elektabilitas pak Prabowo tertinggi.*"

The tenth datum expressed that Deddy Corbuzier declared that Babe Haikal was a buzzer, realizing this after observing Haikal's control over media and his influence, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act as conveyed by the words "*Kamu buzzer.*"

Table 2. The Percentage of Declarative Illocutionary Acts in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast with Guest Star Babe Haikal

No	Speakers	Declarative Illocutionary Acts	Percentage	
1	Host	Deddy Corbuzier	1	10%
2	Guest	Babe Haikal	9	90%

Table 3. The Percentage of Declarative Illocutionary Acts in Deddy Corbuzier’s Podcast with Guest Star General Dudung

N o	Speakers	Minutes	Utterances
1	Deddy Corbuzier	00:02:00	<i>Pak Dudung Jendral luar biasa! sangat disayang oleh anak buahnya.</i>
2	General Dudung	00:05:02	<i>Untuk mengabdikan kepada bangsa dan negara kalau tidak masuk partai politik rasanya susah. Jenderal Dudung akan bergabung ke partai politik.</i>
3		00:07:00	<i>Tindakan dari staf angkatan darat sudah sesuai prosedur hukum. Hukuman terhadap aparat hukum lebih berat daripada masyarakat sipil.</i>
4		00:09:00	<i>Saya sampaikan pada seluruh pimpinan, jangan sampai menyakiti mereka (prajurit). Ya, makanya banyak kebijakan-kebijakan saya waktu jadi pimpinan berpihak pada prajurit.</i>
5		00:15:11	<i>Pak Prabowo sudah bagus, dalam debat pilpres tentang pertahanan.</i>
6		00:17:11	<i>Saya membela menhan, karena saya berada disana.</i>
7		00:20:11	<i>Rapat kementerian dengan anggota 1 DPR harus tertutup! Soalnya menyangkut rahasia negara. Misal mau beli alutista.</i>
8		00:30:12	<i>Waktu itu, saya memasukkan Deddy ke struktur staff di TNI angkatan darat.</i>
9	Deddy Corbuzier	00:45:00	<i>Bapak sudah berjasa besar untuk Indonesia!</i>

In datum one Deddy Corbuzier declared that Jenderal Dudung was an amazing general, as evidenced by his men crying over his retirement, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act conveyed by the word "*luar biasa*."

While in datum two General Dudung declared that he would join a political party upon his retirement from the army, constituting a declarative illocutionary act as conveyed by the words "*akan bergabung*." Then, in datum three General Dudung declared that the army staff made the right decision in handling the case of army personnel hitting supporters of a presidential candidate due to noise at the barracks, asserting that the actions were "*sudah sesuai prosedur hukum*," which constituted a declarative illocutionary act. Next, in datum four General Dudung declared to the army staff that they must not hurt soldiers, emphasizing professionalism and issuing a warning with the words "*jangan sampai menyakiti mereka*," which constituted a declarative illocutionary act. After that, in datum five General Dudung declared that Prabowo was a good speaker, countering societal judgments from the debate by stating "*sudah bagus*," which constituted a declarative illocutionary act. Meanwhile, in datum six Deddy Corbuzier declared his support for Prabowo Subianto as the Minister of Defense, stating "*Saya membela*" in response to Anies' rating of Prabowo's performance, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act affirming his stance with Prabowo. In the meantime, in datum seven General Dudung declared that the army staff meeting should be closed for security and state secrets, as indicated by his use of the words "*harus tertutup*," which constituted a declarative illocutionary act affirming the need for a closed meeting. Later, in datum eight Jenderal Dudung declared that Deddy Corbuzier was included in the army staff, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act as conveyed by the statement "*memasukkan Deddy ke struktur staff di TNI angkatan darat*."

Finally, in datum nine Deddy Corbuzier clearly stated that Jenderal Dudung made a significant contribution to Indonesia and was a great leader, emphasizing Dudung's exemplary

leadership. The phrase "*berjasa besar*" unambiguously conveyed this evaluation of Dudung's achievements and leadership qualities. This statement was considered a declarative illocutionary act as it explicitly asserted and affirmed the speaker's belief in General Dudung's outstanding contributions and leadership.

Table 4. The Percentage of Declarative Illocutionary Acts in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast with Guest Star General Dudung

No	Speakers	Declarative Illocutionary Acts	Percentage
1	Host Deddy Corbuzier	2	22,22%
2	Guest General Dudung	7	77,78%

Table 5. Declarative Illocutionary Acts in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast with Guest Stars Saipul Jamil and Gus Rofi

No	Speakers	Minutes	Utterances
1	Deddy Corbuzier	00:02:01	<i>Gus Rofi itu guru spiritualnya Saipul Jamil.</i>
2	Saipul Jamil	00:05:01	<i>Alhamdulillah, saya dinyatakan negatif (narkoba), oleh polisi.</i>
3		00:15:00	<i>Jangan bergerak, dia menunjukkan lencana. Ternyata malah hape saya dibawa kabur. Mulai saat itu saya tidak percaya lencana (polisi).</i>
4		00:16:00	<i>Sorry to say, pak polisi jika gedor-gedor pintu (mobil) saya gak akan buka. Karena tidak bisa menjamin itu Polisi benar atau tidak.</i>
5	Deddy Corbuzier	00:19:11	<i>Meskipun misalnya bang Ipul positif narkoba. Cara menangkapnya tetap salah, menurut saya.</i>
6		00:24:00	<i>Jadi, mereka itu polisi beneran, tapi mereka merusak nama Polisi.</i>
7	Saipul Jamil	00:28:01	<i>Polisi harus dibenahi!. Karena menurut saya, saya pernah bicara dengan pihak kepolisian ketika jumpa pers bawa senjata laras panjang.</i>
8		00:32:00	<i>Bang Ipul, saya minta maaf, saya salah. Yaudah kita saling maaf-maafan. Maksud saya ya gak usah di perpanjang.</i>
9		00:40:00	<i>Kami menyiapkan lawyer-lawyer yang secara finansial kurang mampu. Kami tidak ada komitmen uang!</i>
10	Saipul Jamil	00:32:00	<i>Saya mengecewakan om Deddy, saya minta maaf. Semoga teman-teman yang dikecewakan oleh saya memaafkan saya.</i>

Firstly, in datum one Deddy Corbuzier declared Gus Rofi as the spiritual teacher of Saipul Jamil, emphasizing the significance and relevance of this information within the podcast context, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act as conveyed by the words "*Gus Rofi itu guru spiritual.*"

Secondly, in datum two Saipul Jamil declared that he was found clean of drugs and not guilty by the police, which constituted declarative illocutionary acts as conveyed by the sentences "*Alhamdulillah saya negatif narkoba. Saya dinyatakan tidak bersalah*" likely positively impacting his reputation and trustworthiness. Thirdly, in datum three Saipul Jamil declared that he no longer trusted the police, a statement which, as a public figure, could significantly impact the police's reputation and change public perception, constituting a declarative illocutionary act as conveyed by the words "*Saya tidak percaya lagi pada polisi.*"

Fourthly, in datum four Deddy Corbuzier declared that he would not welcome the police for being rude, a statement which, as a public figure, could significantly impact their reputation,

constituting a declarative illocutionary act as conveyed by the words "*saya gak akan buka.*" Fifthly, in datum five Deddy Corbuzier declared that the police were wrong for being rude to Saipul Jamil, a statement which, as a public figure, could significantly impact the police's reputation and public perception, constituting a declarative illocutionary act as conveyed by the words "*cara menangkannya tetap salah.*" Sixthly, in datum six Deddy Corbuzier declared that the individuals in question were real police officers, but they were damaging the reputation of the police force, a statement which, shared in a relevant setting like his podcast, constituted a declarative illocutionary act as conveyed by the sentence "*Jadi, mereka itu polisi beneran, tapi mereka merusak nama Polisi.*" Seventhly, in datum seven Deddy Corbuzier's declared that "*Polisi harus dibenahi*" aimed to change the listener's perception of the police force by dispelling any illusions of their constant goodness and justice, asserting that the police officers needed evaluation due to the damage they were causing to the police force's reputation, which constituted a declarative illocutionary act.

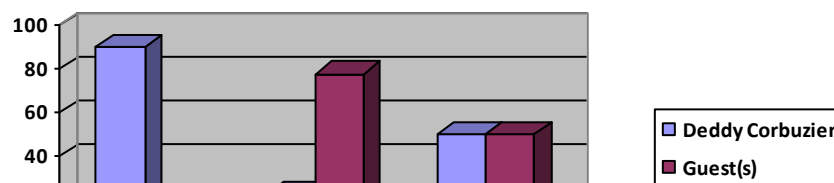
Eighthly, in datum eight Saipul Jamil declared, "*Bang Ipul, saya minta maaf, saya salah. Yaudah kita saling maaf-maafan. Maksud saya ya gak usah di perpanjang,*" aimed to change the listener's perception of the police force by expressing an apology and a desire to resolve the situation harmoniously, constituting a declarative illocutionary act as it made a statement of fact and sought to alter the state of affairs.

Ninthly, in datum nine Gus Rofi declared, "*Kami menyiapkan lawyer-lawyer yang secara finansial kurang mampu. Kami tidak ada komitmen uang!*" It pointed to changing the lives of financially disadvantaged people by providing them with access to legal assistance without seeking financial advantage. It constituted a declarative illocutionary act as it made a statement of fact and expressed a commitment to this cause.

Table 6. The Percentage of Declarative Illocutionary Acts in Deddy Corbuzier’s Podcast with Guest Stars Saipul Jamil and Gus Rofi

No	Speakers	Declarative Illocutionary Acts	Percentage
1	Host Deddy Corbuzier	5	50%
2	Guest 1 Saipul Jamil	4	40%
3	Guest 2 Gus Rofi	1	10%

Figure 1. The Tabulation Percentage of Declarative Illocutionary Acts in Deddy Corbuzier’s Podcast with Guest Stars



In the modern era, digital communication has become a dominant form of interaction, with podcasts becoming a popular platform for dynamic discussions on a variety of subjects. This research attempts to fill the gap in the literature by focusing on declarative acts and offering insights into how they are used to create authority, persuade, and engage audiences. It is directed by the need to comprehend language practice in digital media. This research explores the pragmatics of declarative illocutionary acts in digital communication, with a particular emphasis on the provocative podcasts of Deddy Corbuzier. The research attempts to comprehend these behaviors' function in establishing authority, persuading, and engaging audiences by analyzing how they express trust and authority.

Analyzing declarative illocutionary acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcasts reveals their significant role in shaping discourse, establishing authority, and influencing audience opinion in digital communication. This research enhances the understanding of pragmatic nuances, displays the impact of authoritative statements on public opinion, and underlines the importance of credibility for public figures. It also emphasizes the role of declarative acts in social and political discourse, the challenges of pragmatic analysis, and the implications for effective communication strategies. In addition, the study contributes to academic literature, emphasizes the need for critical media literacy, and reflects the evolution of digital communication. By Analyzing declarative illocutionary acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcasts, one can understand the broader implications of declarative illocutionary acts in contemporary digital media.

The results of this research revealed that declarative illocutionary acts were rarely used in podcasts due to several factors: The first is the nature of content on podcasts: flexibility and spontaneity. Declarative is less common because it changes the situation by being said, but assertive, directive, expressive, and commissive are frequently used in podcasts, which are distinguished by their debates, interviews, storytelling, and sharing of thoughts and experiences. This is later supported by the fact that podcast talks are naturally flexible and free-flowing, whereas declarative acts are formal and purposeful, requiring a specific intention and context. The points explained were strengthened by a study that analyzed illocutionary acts in Daebak Show Season 2 Episode 1. The podcast typically discusses information about celebrities' personal lives. Using Searle's and Leech's theories, the study identified and categorized illocutionary acts from the dialogue between the host and guest, revealing that assertive acts were the most prevalent at 41.6%, followed by directives at 27.7%, expressive at 25%, and commissive at 5.7%. The results indicated that assertive illocutionary acts were the most commonly used in the podcast with the genres already described above.¹⁸

The second is the role, authority, and frequency of occurrence. Declarative acts often require a certain level of authority or institutional role, such as legal declarations, official announcements, or ceremonial statements made by individuals with the power to perform changes through their words. The selected podcasts in this study featured guest stars with such authority, including Saipul Jamil (a singer, actor, and presenter), General Dudung (the *Kepala Staf Angkatan Darat* representative), and Babe Haikal (a preacher, public speaker, and activist). Even in broader communication contexts, declarative acts are less frequent compared to other illocutionary acts, being used in specific situations where the speaker's utterance can change reality, such as a judge pronouncing a sentence or a minister officiating a ceremony.

The third is the context and purpose. The main purpose of many podcasts is to inform, entertain, and involve the audience through dialogue and exchange of ideas rather than to make official statements or declarations that change the institutional or social situation. A study that supports the previous statement was a study on "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts from To Fluency's YouTube channel. The podcast known for its English learning content, features discussions on various topics, including food and jobs. It found all types of illocutionary acts were present in the data, totaling 209 utterances. Among these, representative acts were the most dominant, while declarative and commissive acts were the least frequent¹⁹.

The fourth is audience expectation. Podcast listeners generally expect content that is conversational, attractive, and personal. Declarative illocutionary acts, being more formal and

¹⁸ Anak Agung et al., "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Daebak Show Season 2 Episode 1" (2024): 169–177.

¹⁹ Isanabiah Isanabiah and Fitrawati Fitrawati, "Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed in to Fluency's Youtube Channel," *English Language and Literature* 11, no. 3 (2022): 336.

authoritative, may not be in line with the casual and interactive nature of most podcast formats. The previous statements are in line with research that focused on podcasts with a casual and interactive nature with themes of beauty standards and topics of self-acceptance, cultural diversity, and empowerment such as *Kita Beragam, Kita Cantik*" by Azizah Hanum and Maudy Ayunda. The podcast revealed findings indicating that assertive and expressive speech acts are the most prevalent in the podcast, highlighting the intention behind the speakers' use of language in their discussion on diversity and beauty²⁰.

CONCLUSION

The research on declarative illocutionary acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast found 29 data of them within three different episodes. These acts were used by the host and guest stars to convey beliefs, commitments, and authoritative statements. The analysis revealed that declarative illocutionary acts were employed to state opinions, make commitments, and express authoritative judgments, often influencing public opinion and changing social realities. The findings emphasized the role of declarative acts in shaping dialogue and their potential impact within podcast conversations.

This research on declarative illocutionary acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast enhances the field of pragmatics significantly by meeting a gap in earlier studies that generally ignored declarative. By examining these declarative illocutionary acts within the particular context of a popular podcast, the research illustrates their impact on public argument and society's opinion while offering insightful information about their practical applicability and strategic use in public communications, proving their impact on society's attitudes and public opinion. This research enhances the understanding of media communication and displays how language is used in digital media to participate and persuade audiences. The research findings' scope and applicability are expanded by their multidisciplinary linkage, which covers political discourse analysis, media studies, and sociolinguistics. In addition, the knowledge obtained can help direct language and communication studies instructional practices, and the in-depth analysis of declarative illocutionary acts creates a base for future academic research in diverse media and contexts. In summary, this research offers a more insightful comprehension of the function and influence of declarative illocutionary acts in media discourse, making meaningful contributions to various academic fields. Overall, this research provides a deeper understanding of the role and impact of declarative illocutionary acts in media discourse, offering valuable contributions to multiple academic fields.

Future researchers are expected to expand and deepen studies on declarative illocutionary acts in media discourse, specifically podcasts. They should consider broadening the scope of analysis to diverse media platforms and different genres and contexts, multiplying sample scopes by analyzing more episodes and guest stars and applying long-term research into practice, analyzing different types of illocutionary acts through comparative studies and inter-illocutionary relations, using sophisticated analytical methods like quantitative analysis, examining audiences responses through surveys, interviews, and impact evaluation, and exploring interdisciplinary methodologies from varied perspectives. By taking these suggestions, future researchers can deepen the understanding of declarative illocutionary acts

²⁰ Muhammad Muslim Nasution, Dini Meidiyanti Putri, and Julisah Izar, "Analisis Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Percakapan Pada Podcast Azizah Hanum Dengan Tamu Undangan Maudy Ayunda: Kita Beragam, Kita Cantik," *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi* 23, no. 3 (2023): 2578.

in media discourse significantly, thus, it will enhance both theoretical knowledge and practical usages in communication and media studies.

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