



## Assertive Speech Acts on Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to describe the forms of assertive speech acts employed in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast when discussing the COVID-19 pandemic case. This study uses the theory of Charles Kreidler to help analyze assertive speech acts. This type of research is included in qualitative research because the data analyzed is in the form of words. The data in this study are in the forms of assertive speech acts. The source of the data in this study came from the transcription of Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast episode entitled *Ngakak Covid Delta ah Basi! dr. Tirta is Back 'Lol! Covid Delta, ah Stale! dr. Tirta is Back'* which was uploaded on June 27, 2021. The method of providing data used in this study uses note-taking techniques. The results of this study found 246 forms of assertive speech acts. Of the 246 data, it is divided into 127 data focusing on information; 81 data focus on the truth-value of utterances; 11 data focus on the speaker's commitment or involvement with what is reported; 21 data focus on how to communicate; 3 data focus on the nature of the message; and 5 data focuses on the aspects. Assertive speech acts that focus on informing are found more frequently because in the podcast conversation, many utterances are focused on informing the latest news about the COVID-19 virus and also explanations regarding the new Delta variant of the COVID-19 virus.

**Keywords:** *Podcast; Assertive; COVID-19*

### **Introduction**

Speech acts are always present in everyday conversation. The speech act itself is a process resulting from a speech statement that will result in an action. Just as when we report, order, promise, praise, or decide something, without realizing it, that speech is included in the utterance that produces the speech act. Assertive speech acts are usually used to convey information from what is believed and what is known, because the utterance contains facts. Assertive speech acts contain facts that must be accompanied by evidence of their truth. In a conversation discussing a problem, there will usually be many assertive utterances to inform the progress of the problem or to clarify false news that has been circulating. One example of an interesting issue to be discussed is the case of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2020 the world is being shocked by an outbreak of a deadly virus, namely COVID-19. This virus originated in the city of Wuhan in China which then spread to other countries including Indonesia. In Indonesia, the first case of COVID-19 was detected in early March 2020 by a 31-year-old woman and her 64-year-old mother. They were infected after having direct contact with Japanese people who visited

to celebrate a party. Starting from these cases, cases in Indonesia are increasing every day, even in one day it has reached more than a thousand cases, and to date, COVID-19 cases in Indonesia have reached tens of thousands of cases. Thousands of patients have tested positive for COVID-19 and medical personnel have died. Even so, the number of patients who have been declared cured of COVID-19 is also a large number, including the first patients with cases of COVID-19. In efforts to deal with the increasingly widespread of the virus, the government finally abolished all activities outside house and activities that trigger large crowds. Students are also required to study at home through online learning and some workers are required to work from home (WFH). There are many media that provide information on the development of COVID-19 in Indonesia to conditions that exist abroad, starting from news on television, newspapers, online news, to social media. As a result of being prohibited from doing activities outside the house, many people try to create content such as teaching videos, sharing tips and tricks on daily problems, as well as discussions about events that are currently viral or simply providing the latest news. Artists and YouTubers also take advantage of WFH by adding video content to their YouTube channel and some are making audio/video podcasts.

Lately, podcasts have been in great demand by the public, both audio podcasts that you can listen to anywhere while doing other activities or video podcasts where you want to see sources interviewed by podcasters. Podcasts usually contain monologue narratives or can also be dialogues of two or more people. One of the YouTubers who also makes podcasts is Deddy Corbuzier. Before becoming a YouTuber, Deddy Corbuzier was first known as a mentalist, then he stopped and switched to being a presenter on Hitam Putih talk show and then being a YouTuber until now. Deddy Corbuzier's podcast is one of the many podcasts that people often watch and even trended on Twitter. Deddy Corbuzier's podcast called Close the Door can be listened to on Spotify, while the behind the scene process can be seen on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube channel. The content of the podcast discusses the current conditions in Indonesia, inspirational stories, and other sides of the sources that are not widely known by the public. Deddy Corbuzier also provides information about COVID-19 on his podcast, he invites sources who are familiar with the case from the government, doctors, and influencers. Sometimes Deddy also invites artists and comedians to discuss COVID-19 from their perspective.

The researcher chose to study Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, because it is interesting to analyze from pragmatics perspective. Researchers can see the context of existing speech and can also see speech expressions in the dialogue. Pragmatics theory itself is a linguistics branch that is used to study a speech related to the context or speech situation. Thus, the researcher is interested in studying Deddy Corbuzier's video podcast with pragmatics review that specifically discusses topics related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The dialogue on this topic will be analyzed in terms of assertive speech acts.

Research on assertive speech acts has been carried out by several previous researchers including Rini Indah Sulistyowati (2020); Shaflaini Salma, Yulia Sri Hartati, and Refa Lina Tiawati (2021); and Firna Putri Ananda and Yulianah Prihatin (2022). Some of these studies discuss the study of assertive speech acts at the meeting of DPRD commission VIII members, Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC), and also Mata Najwa. However, this study did not use Kreidler's assertive theory, they used theory from Searle and Leech.

Firna Putri Ananda and Yulianah Prihatin (2022) has conducted research discussing assertive speech acts in the Mata Najwa dialogue. His research examines assertive speech acts using theory from Searle which divides them into several types, namely mentioning, showing, stating, and reporting. The research approach uses a qualitative approach. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik free speech dan recording. Miles and Huberman's model data analysis is done by reducing data, presenting data, and concluding. In the results of his research, assertive speech acts in the form of mentioning found 9 data, the form of showing found 21 data, the form of declaring found 64 data, and the form of reporting 3 data.

Shaflaini Salma, Yulia Sri Hartati, and Refa Lina Tiawati (2021) has conducted research that discusses assertive speech acts on Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) and the topic chosen is about COVID-19. The theory used is Searle's theory, which categorizes assertive speech acts into stating, proposing, boasting, complaining, expressing opinions, and reporting. This type of research is included in descriptive qualitative research. Data collection was carried out using documentation techniques which were followed by free-involved viewing methods and note-taking techniques. Data were analyzed using Miles and Huberman's stages with three steps, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion or verification. In data analysis, the researcher also used the equivalent method, the agih method with the replacement technique, and the mark-reading method to determine the classification of assertive speech acts. The validity of the data applied using the triangulation technique. The results of his research on four episodes of Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) namely: (1) ILC-Corona: Simalakama Bangsa Kita (24/3/2020), (2) ILC-Corona: Dilema Rakyat, Dilema Kita (31/3/2020), (3) ILC Corona: Badai Semakin Kencang (7/4/2020), dan (4) ILC-PSBB: Bisakah Putus Rantai Corona? ILC tvOne (14/4/2020), produce findings of as many as 284 assertive speech acts. Of the 284 data included, 47 assertive data stated, 70 assertive data suggested, 9 assertive data boasted, 42 assertive data complained, 73 assertive data expressed opinions, and 43 assertive data reported.

Rini Indah Sulistyowati (2020) has conducted research discussing assertive and commissive speech acts in the meeting of commission VIII DPRD members Ali Taher against the Minister of Religion Fachrul Razi which was obtained via YouTube. His research uses a pragmatic theoretical approach. Data collection techniques used listening, tapping, and recording techniques which were then analyzed using the matching method. The theory used refers to Leech's opinion which classifies assertive speech acts into the forms of declaring, proposing, complaining, and scolding. As for commissive speech acts, there are forms of promising, threatening, and refusing pledges. The results of his research showed that assertive forms employed are in the form of stating, proposing, complaining, and scolding. The commissive found is in the form of threatening.

Studies on Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast have been researched by several researchers, they are Adriesty Salma Lailika & Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo (2020); Muhammad Misbahul Huda (2020); Ronald Umbas & I Gusti Agung Sri Rwa Jayanti (2021); Listyarini & Sarifah Firda Arindita Nafarin (2020); and Neni Widyawati & Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo (2020). From these researchers, it appears that Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast has been studied in terms of representative speech acts, semiotics, diction, deixis, and illocutionary speech acts.

Research on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast has been carried out by Muhammad Misbahul Huda (2020) who studies podcasts using Roland Barthes' semiotic theory. The research is entitled *Persepsi Tato pada Channel Youtube Podcast Deddy Corbuzier Bersama Hendric Shinigami Tayangan Januari 2020*. In his research, Huda reviews a podcast on tattoo perception that focuses on denotation, connotation, and myths. This study produces denotation, connotation, and myth meanings by referring to Roland Barthes' semiotic theory. The denotative meaning generated in the conversation about tattoos between Deddy Corbuzier and Hendric Shinigami indicate that a tattoo is a picture or painting on a person's body, while the connotative meaning contained is that a tattoo is synonymous with hooligans, drug users, and other negative sides of human being. The myth is that tattoos have nothing to do with a negative image.

Ronald Umbas & I Gusti Agung Sri Rwa Jayanti (2021) has reviewed Deddy Corbuzier's podcast with a focus on diction and message logic. The research entitled *Diction and Message Logic in the Podcast of Deddy Corbuzier in Episode "Malih, Pesan Pedas Tuk Ade Londok*. This study uses the theory from Gorys Keraf to examine diction and using the theory from Barbara O'Keefe to examine the message logic. The focus of the study of diction in this research is to identify common words, abstract words, words to express proper names, and words that have suggestive power. The most dominant message logic in this study is rhetorical logic.

Adriesty Salma Lailika dan Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo (2020) has conducted research on the Deddy Corbuzier podcast channel with pragmatics studies. His study of representative speech acts is entitled *Analisis Tindak Tutur Representatif dalam Podcast Deddy Corbuzier dengan Nadiem Makarim-Kuliah Tidak Penting?* Rustono's theory is used as a reference in analyzing representative speech acts which produce 9 data, namely stating, demanding, admitting, reporting, showing, mentioning, giving, testimony, and speculating.

Listyarini & Sarifah Firda Arindita Nafarin (2020) has conducted research entitled *Analisis Deiksis dalam Percakapan pada Channel Youtube Podcast Deddy Corbuzier Bersama Menteri Kesehatan Tayangan Maret 2020*. This study has analyzed topics related to the issue of COVID-19 with pragmatics studies, but the aspects observed are only in the form of deixis. The results of his research show that there are five types of deixis namely; 41 persona deixis data, 12 time deixis data, 12 discourse deixis data, 8 social deixis data, and 6 place deixis data. Persona deixis is the most widely used because both Deddy Corbuzier and the Minister of Health often use the word "he" when referring to or telling about other people.

Neni Widyawati & Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo (2020) has reviewed Deddy Corbuzier's video podcast with pragmatics theory. Their research is entitled *Tindak Tutur Ilokusi dalam Video Podcast Deddy Corbuzier dan Najwa Shihab pada Media Sosial Youtube*. This study uses Searle's theory of illocutionary speech acts. The results of his research show that there are five illocutionary speech acts produced in the conversation, including: 8 assertive utterances, 1 directive utterance, 2 commissive utterances, 4 expressive utterances, and 1 declarative utterance. Even though their research has examined Deddy Corbuzier's video podcast with a pragmatics study, it would be more interesting if the topic discussed was about COVID-19. Referring to these researches, the researcher feel that topics related to COVID-19 are interesting if studied in terms of assertive speech acts.

## Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which examines word meaning in relation to situations. According to the opinion of Wijana (1996: 1), pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally, namely how the unit of language is used in communication. In line with this, Kreidler (1998: 18) views pragmatics as a branch of linguistics that has a relationship with meaning, the main focus in pragmatics is a person's ability to know the meaning of certain speech situations in order to be able to accept what is meant by the speaker. Huang (2017: 2) stated that pragmatics is a systematic study of meaning that depends on the use of language.

The main topic in pragmatic investigation includes implicature, presupposition, speech act, deixis, reference, and context as well as the division of studies between pragmatic and semantic interactions. In addition, the principles of cooperation and politeness are also part of pragmatics, because they have a relationship between an utterance and the existing context. With regard to the notion of pragmatics from the various opinions of the experts above, in general it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of the meaning contained in context-bound utterances. The context in interacting greatly influences the utterances spoken by speakers.

## Speech Acts

The theory of speech acts itself originates from Austin (1955: 94-101) which divides them into three types, namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. "The act of saying something in this full normal sense I call, i.e. the performance of a 'locutionary act'. There are three categories in locutionary act, i.e. the phonetic act, the phatic act, and the rhetic act. The second sense as the performance of an 'illocutionary act', i.e. performance of an act in saying something (means doing something) as opposed to performance of an act of saying something. And 'perlocutionary act' means the act of affecting someone". Locutionary act is a speech act in which the

meaning of speech is in accordance with what the speaker said. The speech partner can clearly understand the intent of the speaker because the meaning of the utterance is in accordance with what is said, locutionary speech acts include phonetic acts, fatigue acts, and retic acts. Unlike the illocutionary act, it is a speech act used to say something and also has another intention affecting the speech partner to do something. The speaker does not only inform something, but also has the intention that the said partner takes a certain action. Meanwhile, perlocutionary speech is a speech that has an effect or influence on the speech partner. The perlocutionary speech act makes the speech partner affected by the speaker's speech.

For example, there is the utterance "That place is far away", the sentence is included in a locutionary speech act, if the speaker utters the sentence to simply inform a fact that the place to go to is far away. However, the sentence can also be included in an illocutionary speech act, if the speaker intends to say "Don't go to that place!". The sentence can also include perlocutionary speech acts, if the speech partner is influenced by the speaker and decides "I will not go to that place".

The other theory of speech acts is from Kreidler (1998: 183-194) who divides speech acts into seven types, namely assertive, performative, verdictive, expressive, directive, commissive, and phatic. Assertive speech acts function so that the speaker conveys information from what he knows or believes in accordance with the facts. These speech acts are related to cognitive knowledge, what data is there, and also related to what is happening or what has happened. So assertive speech acts are to inform the true or false of a news according to existing knowledge and facts. Assertive speech acts include accusing, announcing, approving, reporting, reminding, predicting, protesting. A performative speech act is a speech act that describes a situation. This speech act will be correct if it is said by someone who has the right to make it acceptable and in a condition that is acceptable as it should be. Performative speech acts include betting, announcing, baptizing, naming, raising, deciding. Verdictive speech acts are speech acts that make speakers evaluate the actions of other people or speech partners. Actions is included in verdictive speech acts, namely accusing, charging, forgiving, thanking. Expressive speech acts are speech acts that arise as a result of actions that have been carried out by the speech partner, these speech acts are retrospective. Expressive speech acts include admitting, denying, apologizing. Directive speech acts can make the speech partner to perform an action. These speech acts are divided into 3 types, namely commanding, asking, and suggesting. A commissive speech act is a speech act that makes the speaker perform an action. These speech acts include promising, threatening, swearing. Phatic speech acts are speech acts that are used to maintain good relations between speakers and speech partners. These speech acts include greetings, farewell speeches, and politeness remarks.

### **Assertive Speech Acts**

Assertive speech acts mean that the speaker conveys information from what he knows or believes in accordance with the facts. These speech acts are related to cognitive knowledge, what data is there, and also related to what is happening or what has happened.

In the assertive function speakers and writers use language to tell what they know or believe; assertive language is concerned with facts. The purpose is to inform. ... This is language concerned with knowledge, with cognition. It deals with data, what exists or existed, what is happening or has happened— or not. So assertive utterances are either true or false, and generally they can be verified or falsified—not necessarily at the time of the utterance or by those who hear them, but in a general sense they are subject to empirical investigation (Kreidler, 1998: 183-184).

Kreidler (1998: 184) in his book entitled *Introducing English Semantics* divides assertive speech acts into two, namely direct and indirect assertives. Direct assertive speech acts usually begin with the word I or we and are followed by the assertive form. Meanwhile, indirect assertive speech acts contain assertive verbs followed by full clauses, such as guessing, announcing, agreeing, reporting, reminding, predicting, and protesting.

**Indirect assertive examples:**

- 1b This new tourist location will experience a surge in tourists until the end of the year.
- 2b The planet Venus is indeed the hottest planet in the solar system.

**Direct assertive example:**

- 1a I predict this new tourist location will experience a surge in tourists by the end of the year.
- 2a We agree that the planet Venus is indeed the hottest planet in the solar system.

Furthermore, Kreidler (1998: 184-185) classifies assertive speech acts according to the focus of their speech:

1. Focus on information: announce, declare, disclose, explain, express, indicate, mention, proclaim, relate, and report.
2. Focus on truth – the value of speech: affirm, allege, assert, certify, concede, guarantee, swear, attest, bet, claim, contend, and maintain.
3. Focusing on the speaker's commitment or involvement with those reported: confide, deny, profess, and protest.
4. Focusing on how to communicate: emphasizing, hinting, implying, intimate, and stressing.
5. Focusing on the nature of the message: dictate, narrate, and preach.
6. Focusing on aspects: predict and recall.

**Podcast**

Podcast comes from the words Ipod and Broadcasting, originally Podcast was owned by Apple then over time there are many platforms that can be used to access podcasts, say, Spotify, noise etc. Geoghegan and Klass (2007: 5) argue simply put, a podcast is audio or video content available on the internet that can be automatically delivered to your computer or portable media player ... podcasting is automatic, it's easy to control by the consumer, it's portable, and it's always available. In Indonesia, podcasts have become known and are in great demand in recent years. Podcasts in KBBI can also be referred to as podcasts, which means broadcasts (news, music, and so on) made in digital format (both audio and video) which are downloaded via the internet.

Initially, the podcast was just an audio that could only be listened to while still doing other activities. But lately there are also a lot of podcasts in the form of videos, usually YouTubers who also double as podcasters upload the behind-the-scenes recordings of the audio podcasts to their YouTube channel, and people can visit their YouTube channel to see the video podcasts they upload. Podcasts contain various information ranging from health, entertainment, education, and much more. This platform can be in the form of a monologue or dialogue, if the monologue usually contains stories of experiences or tells about something such as horror, comedy, or romantic stories.

Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast is by far the most in demand and often seen by people because apart from presenting a variety of interesting and up-to-date information, he also invites competent speakers in their fields and also often invites artists who are currently viral or are in conversation/ warm at the moment. Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast "Close the Door" is one of the podcasts that often discusses the issue of the COVID-19 pandemic from when it first appeared in Indonesia until now, and also discusses the conspiracies surrounding COVID-19.

## Method

This research belongs to the type of qualitative research because the data produced is in the form of descriptive analysis. The data of this study uses speech produced between Deddy Corbuzier and Tirta Mandira Hudhi which contains assertive speech acts in Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast conversations. The data comes from Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast entitled *Ngakak Covid Delta Ah... Basi!! dr. Tirta is Back* which was uploaded on June 27, 2021. The technique used for data collection in this study is note-taking techniques. The listening technique was used when watching Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast, then the video was orthographically transcribed using note-taking techniques which were then classified between data and non-data. The analytical method in this study uses the equivalent method with speech determinants.

## Results and Discussion

The results of the research from Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast transcription entitled *Ngakak Covid Delta ah Basi! dr. Tirta is Back*, found assertive speech act data as much as 246 data. Of the 246 data, it is divided into 127 data focusing on informing; 81 data focus on truth-value utterances; 11 data focus on the speaker's commitment or involvement with the reported; 21 data focus on how to communicate; 3 data focus on the nature of the message; and 5 data focus on aspects. Assertive speech acts that focus on informing are found more frequently because in the podcast conversation many utterances were focused on informing the latest news about the COVID-19 virus as well as explanations regarding the new Delta variant of the COVID-19 virus.

### Focus on Information

Assertive speech acts that focus on information contain assertive speech acts that include announcing, declaring, disclosing, explaining, expressing, indicating, mentioning, proclaim, relate, and report. In Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast, 127 data were found in the form of assertive speech acts that focus on information by division; 70 data forms of assertive speech acts expressing, 29 data forms of assertive speech acts explaining, 11 data forms of assertive speech acts mentioning, 10 data forms of assertive speech acts relate, and 7 data forms assertive speech acts says.

**Context:** Deddy Corbuzier asked the reason for the increasing number of people affected by COVID-19 up to seven thousand people. Then doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi explained the cause of the transmission, namely, because of the emergence of delta (a new variant of COVID-19) which is a more contagious virus, besides that mobility cannot be prevented, one of which is the ban on going home which is only moved on another day, and also health facilities in some areas that are not as complete as Jakarta, patients with mild symptoms must carry out independent isolation at home where they should be treated in a hospital.

### Form of speech:

Deddy : *"Jadi gara-gara pulang kampung?"*

Tirta : *"Semua faktor. Gua nyebut engga pulang kampung doang karena ketularannya itu kayak orang belanja di sebuah pasar, ramai gitu terus habis itu harusnya dia ringan dirawat di rumah sakit, rumah sakit penuh dia pulang harusnya kan dirawat, dia pulang diisoman, otomatis kan rumahnya kena, lha orang ini terkontak ke tetangga kena... kena... gitu, gitu ceritanya pak makanya di Jakarta wisma atletnya penuh itu isinya ringan doang eh sedang doang yang ringan ya di rumah semua."*

Deddy : *"Yang ringan juga bisa ngenain orang"*

Deddy : “So because of returning home?”

Tirta : “All factors. I said that I didn't just go home because the infection was like someone shopping at a market, it was so crowded that it ended, he should be hospitalized lightly, the hospital was full, he went home, he should be treated, he came home, wasoman, his house was automatically hit, that's this person contacted the neighbor, got hit... hit... like that, that's the story, sir, that's why in Jakarta, the athlete's guesthouse is full, the contents are light, uh, it's only light, right at home.”

Deddy : **“Light Ones Can Also Plague People”**

The data is an indirect assertive speech act in the form of disclose which focuses on informing. The speech discussed the causes of the increasing transmission of COVID-19. Doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi explained that the cause of the increased transmission rate was due to various factors including the emergence of the Delta variant which was more contagious than the previous variant, the ban on going home which was only moved on another day, mobility which could not be prevented, and also health facilities in some areas that were not as complete as in Jakarta such as hospitals that full of COVID-19 patients with severe symptoms and also patients with other diseases resulting in patients with mild symptoms of COVID-19 being required to self-isolate at home. In the speech of Deddy Corbuzier who said *“Light ones can also plague people”* revealed information that COVID-19 patients with mild symptoms can also infect others, if COVID-19 patients with mild symptoms are not treated properly.

### Focusing on the Truth-Value of Speech

Assertive speech acts that focus on the truth-value of utterances contain a form of assertive speech acts namely affirm, allege, assert, certify, concede, guarantee, swear, attest, bet, claim, contend, and maintain. In Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast, there are 78 data types of assertive speech acts that focus on the truth-value of speech by dividing; 40 data of affirm, 19 data of contend, 5 data of maintain, 5 data of allege, 5 data of assert, 3 data of attest, and 1 assertive claim.

**Context:** Deddy Corbuzier and doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi are discussing the rules on places that are required to be closed at 8 or 9 pm, to avoid activities outside the home for too long and reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

### Form of speech:

Deddy : *“Engga masalah di sini dok ada aturan-aturan misalnya kayak tempat-tempat ditutup jam 8 malem atau jam 9 malem itu kan engga mengubah apapun gitu loh emang virusnya juga engga ngenal waktu apa? malem terus dia*

Tirta : *“Ya sebenarnya perubahan jam waktu tuh engga ngaruh ke apapun om ded”*

Deddy : “It doesn't matter here, doc, there are rules, for example, like places that close at 8 pm or 9 pm, that doesn't change anything, you know, the virus doesn't know what time it is? keep him up

Tirta : **“Yes, actually changing the clock doesn't affect anything, om Ded”**

The data is an indirect assertive speech act *affirm* which focuses on the truth-value of utterances. Deddy Corbuzier opened the topic of discussion related to closing places at 8 or 9 pm to avoid activities outside the home for too long and reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus. According to Deddy Corbuzier, such rules do not change anything because the spread of the Corona virus knows no time, the virus can still be transmitted either in the morning, afternoon, evening or night. From this response, doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi confirmed this opinion by saying *“Yes, actually changing the clock doesn't*



*affect anything, om Ded*”, from this story doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi confirmed that the change in hours in closing these places had no effect. Transmission will still occur if the appropriate health protocols are not followed.

### Focus on the Commitment or Engagement of the Speaker with What Reported

Assertive speech acts that focus on the speaker's commitment or involvement with what is reported in it contain a form of assertive speech acts namely confide, deny, profess, and protest. In Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast, a form of assertive speech act that focuses on the commitment or involvement of the speaker is found, with 15 data reported by division; 10 profess and 5 protest.

**Context:** doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi is explaining the classification of health workers in dealing with COVID-19. In this conversation, doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi explained that there are three health workers. The first type gives warnings by frightening them, the second type invites them to face COVID-19 together, the third type blames them because they are already under stress. When doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi said the third type was blaming, Deddy pointed to doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi and said that he belonged to the third type. At first doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi denied it, but finally he admitted that last year he had blamed someone else.

### Form of speech:

- Tirta : “*Ya emang, makanya sekarang kita di sini itu kenapa kok akhirnya tenaga kesehatan ada tiga tipe, yang pertama mereka siaran langsung yang narasinya ‘wah hati-hati!’ lebih ke orang bilang menakuti kalau orang awam, kalau aku bilang dia lebih kayak ya karena dia melihat takut, dia memang takut pada dirinya sendiri karena kalau gua kena ya siapa yang nolong. Tipe kedua adalah ya udahlah ayo bareng-bareng, yang ke tipe ketiga nyalahin karena mereka sudah dalam batas stres*”
- Deddy : “*Lu masuk (sambil menunjuk)*”
- Tirta : “*Tengah-tengah gua lah, karena gua udah pernah nyalahin orang tahun lalu*”
- Tirta : “Yes indeed, that's why now we are here why in the end there are three types of health workers, the first is that they broadcast live where the narration is 'oh, be careful! Seeing that he was scared, he was really afraid of himself because if I hit him, who would help him? The second type is okay, let's go together, the third type blames it because they are already at the stress limit”
- Deddy : “You are included (while pointing)”
- Tirta : “I'm in the middle, because **I blamed someone last year**”

The data is an indirect assertive speech act, a form of acknowledging that focuses on the speaker's commitment or involvement with what is reported. Doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi previously explained the types of health workers when dealing with COVID-19. First, giving a warning to be careful and to take better care of yourself. Second, invite them to work together in dealing with COVID-19. Third, blame because it is already in the stress limit. Hearing about the type of health worker who blamed because he was under stress, Deddy Corbuzier pointed to doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi, who in 2020 was to blame. Doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi's speech said “*I blamed someone last year*”, shows he admits that in 2020 he once blamed someone.

## Focus on Ways of Communicating

Assertive speech acts that focus on how to communicate contain assertive speech acts namely emphasize, hint, imply, intimate, dan stress. In Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast, a form of assertive speech act that focuses on how to communicate is found as many as 18 data by dividing; 17 data hint and 1 data imply.

**Context:** doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi is explaining the classification of health workers in dealing with COVID-19. In this conversation, doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi explained that there are three health workers. The first type gives warnings by frightening them, the second type invites them to face COVID-19 together, the third type blames them because they are already under stress. When doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi said the third type was blaming, Deddy pointed to doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi and said that he belonged to the third type.

### Form of Speech:

Tirta : *“Ya emang, makanya sekarang kita di sini itu kenapa kok akhirnya tenaga kesehatan ada tiga tipe, yang pertama mereka siaran langsung yang narasinya “wah hati-hati!” lebih ke orang bilang menakuti kalau orang awam, kalau aku bilang dia lebih kayak ya karena dia melihat takut, dia memang takut pada dirinya sendiri karena kalau gua kena ya siapa yang nolong. Tipe kedua adalah ya udahlah ayo bareng-bareng, yang ke tipe ketiga nyalahin karena mereka sudah dalam batas stres”*

Deddy *“Lu masuk” (tipe ketiga)(tertawa)*

Tirta *“Tengah-tengah gua lah, karena gua udah pernah nyalahin orang tahun lalu”*

Tirta : *“Yes indeed, that's why now we are here why in the end there are three types of health workers, the first is that they broadcast live where the narration is 'oh, be careful! Seeing that he was scared, he was really afraid of himself because if I hit him, who would help him? The second type is okay, let's go together, the third type blames it because they are already at the stress limit”*

Deddy : *“You are included (while pointing)”*

Tirta : *“I'm in the middle, because I blamed someone last year”*

The data is an indirect assertive speech act *hint* which focuses on how to communicate shown in the form of Deddy Corbuzier's response regarding the explanation from doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi. Doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi's explanation regarding the types of health workers is divided into three, the first is to give warnings by being afraid, the second to invite them to face COVID-19 together, and the third to blame because they are already within the stress limit. Deddy pointed to doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi after mentioning the third type, he insinuated that doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi had blamed and was also angry in 2020.

## Focus on the Nature of the Message

Assertive speech acts that focus on the nature of the message in it contain a form of assertive speech acts namely dictate, narrate, and preach. In Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast, a form of assertive speech act is found which focuses on the nature of the message as much 3 data preach.

**Context:** Deddy Corbuzier and doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi are discussing places that have the potential to transmit the COVID-19 virus. These places include hospitals, public services, Samsat, and KRL. If you are going to visit these places it is recommended to use a medical mask plus a cloth mask.

However, if you are not in an area prone to transmission, you don't need to use a double mask or you can use a regular mask.

### Form of speech:

Deddy : “*Kalau red zone?*”

Tirta : “*Nah kalau misalkan lu ke tempat yang udah jelas wah ini berpotensi ketularan. Pelayanan publik, samsat, KRL, atau ke tempat-tempat kesehatan lu harus pakai masker medis dobelin sama kain*”

Deddy : “*Yang N95 tuh gimana?*”

Tirta : “*Kalau N95 tuh tenaga medis*”

Deddy : “*Tapi kalau punya boleh dong*”

Tirta : “*Kalau punya gapapa, la kalau masker duckbill yang KF94 atau apa yang bentuknya 3D... itu bisa dipakai tapi kegiatannya memang 70% tapi kegiatan yang memang tidak di rumah sakit. Jadi disarankan kalau lu emang sering bolak-balik ke tempat yang sangat-sangat beresiko lu doble tapi kalau engga ya engga, kayak gua gitu. Jadi misalkan ke rumah sakit lu ya om dedy ya lu diprefer doble daripada lu nanti jadi OTG kena ataupun lu engga kena tapi nularin sesamanya tapi kalau lu Cuma misalkan ke warung depan ni lima orang ya lu pakai biasa aja*”

Deddy : “*If the red zone?*”

Tirta : “*So, for example, if you go to a place that is clear, well, this has the potential to be infected. Public services, Samsat, KRL, or to health places you have to wear double cloth medical masks*”

Deddy : “*What about the N95??*”

Tirta : “*The N95 is medical personnel*”

Deddy : “*But if you have, can you?*”

Tirta : “*If you have it, that's okay, if it's a duckbill mask that's KF94 or something that's in 3D shape... it can be used, but the activity is indeed 70%, but activities that aren't in the hospital. So it's recommended if you often go back and forth to places that are very, very risky for you to double, but if not, then no, like me. So, for example, if you go to the hospital, O uncle Dedy, you are preferred to be double than you, then you will get OTG or you won't get it, but you will infect each other, but if you only go to the shop in front of five people, then you just use normal.*”

The data is an indirect assertive speech act in the form of preach which focuses on the nature of the message. Shown in the form of advice from doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi who said “*So it's recommended if you often go back and forth to places that are very, very risky for you to double, but if not, then no, like me. So, for example, if you go to the hospital, O uncle Dedy, you are preferred to be double than you, then you will get OTG or you won't get it, but you will infect each other, but if you only go to the shop in front of five people, then you just use normal.*” From this statement, doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi advised to wear a double mask if you frequently visit places that are very risky, such as hospitals. However, if you go to a place that is not at risk, you can use an ordinary mask without a double mask.

## Focus on the Aspects

Assertive speech acts that focus on aspects in them contain assertive speech acts namely predict and recall. In Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube podcast, a form of assertive speech act that focuses on as many as 5 data aspects with division is found; 3 data recall and 2 data predict.

**Context:** Doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi explained about the book he bought, which was about influenza. In the past, there was a deadly flu epidemic in the world, and now, after 100 years, the influenza has not disappeared, but the antibodies have become stronger. Doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi estimates that the COVID-19 pandemic will be like an influenza pandemic.

## Form of Speech:

- Deddy : *"Makanya gua ajarinnya dari muda biar apa? walaupun lo sehat kan ini covid ada terus 5 10 tahun, gua kemaren udah ... sekarang tipe komunikasinya engga kayak dulu ngegas kan. Kemaren gua beli buku.."*
- Tirta : *"Iya lo sekarang lebih ini lo cooling down, engga asik ah.."*
- Deddy : *"Sekarang. Ya kan yang ngegas udah diambil Jerinx"*
- Tirta : *"Ntar aja kita bahas Jerinx"*
- Deddy : *"Jadi yang berikutnya kan itu ada buku yang namanya flu influenza yang 100 tahun influenza, influenza tuh ada di muka bumi ini udah satu abad ya kan, engga hilang cuma kitanya yang antibodi lebih kuat. Covid tuh akan kayak gitu seabad, mungkin satu abad lagi kita sekarang ke warung akan beli mixagrip yang buat covid bisa jadi atau panadol atau paracetamol. Nah makanya gua edukasinya adalah covid itu kan ada lu mau panik baca judul engga ngaruh obat covid tuh belum sepenuhnya ada vaksin kita juga masih 4% paling engga kita ubah gaya hidup itu yang paling bisa kita lakuin pertama loh Tirta tuh 17bulan engga kena covid loh"*
- Deddy : *"That's why I taught him from a young age, so what? Even if you're healthy, Covid has been around for 5 10 years, I did yesterday... now the type of communication isn't as loud as it used to be. Yesterday I bought a book..."*
- Tirta : *"Yes, now it's better to cool down, it's not cool ah.."*
- Deddy : *"Now. Yes, Jerinx has already taken that."*
- Tirta : *"Later, we will discuss Jerinx"*
- Deddy : *"So the next one is a book called flu, influenza, which is 100 years of influenza. Influenza has been on this earth for a century, right? It's not gone, it's just that we have stronger antibodies. **Covid will be like that for a century, maybe in a century now we will go to the shop to buy mixagrip that can make covid or panadol or paracetamol.** So, that's why I was educated, there's Covid, right? You want to panic, read the title, it doesn't affect the Covid medicine, we don't have a vaccine completely, we still have 4%, at least we can change our lifestyle, that's the most we can do first, Tirta, 17 months without getting Covid, you know?"*

The data is an indirect assertive speech act in the form of predicting which focuses on aspects. It is shown in the story of doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi who said that *"Covid will be like that for a century, maybe in a century now we will go to the shop to buy mixagrip that makes Covid possible or panadol or*

*paracetamol*". The story is associated with a book he bought about the flu that has been 100 years old but still exists today. Doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi predicts that the COVID-19 pandemic will also be the same as the flu, which will continue for hundreds of years to come. And in fact, it is possible that purchasing COVID-19 drugs can later be found at the nearest shop.

## **Discussion**

This study classifies assertive speech acts based on their focus, namely focusing on information, truth-value of utterances, commitment or involvement of the speaker with what is reported, ways of communicating, the nature of the message, and aspects. Research belonging to Firna Putri Ananda and Yulianah Prihatin (2022) which refers to Searle's theory, produces assertive speech acts in the form of mentioning, showing, stating, and reporting. The forms of assertive speech acts found from research belonging to Firna Putri Ananda and Yulianah Prihatin (2022) are included in assertive speech acts that focus on information. In this study, assertive speech acts that focus on information also include the form of mentioning and stating. In addition, there are also forms of expressing, explaining, and associating. There are several forms of assertive speech acts from previous studies which were not found in this study, namely the forms of boasting, complaining, and scolding. This factor is because, Kreidler's theory which is used as a reference for this research does not classify this form into assertive speech acts. Although from previous research there are similarities in data sources and studies, there are differences in terms of the use of theory and the topics studied. So, this research produced findings that are different from previous studies. Such as research belonging to Adriesty Salma Lailika and Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo (2020), which has the same data source as Deddy Corbuzier's podcast and pragmatic studies, but the theory of representative speech acts is referred to using theory from Rustono. Despite the differences in the findings with previous research, assertive speech acts that focus on informing are indeed more common because in the podcast conversation many utterances focus on informing news about the latest developments of the COVID-19 virus and also explanations regarding the new COVID-19 virus variant, Delta.

## **Conclusion**

Deddy Corbuzier's youtube podcast entitled *Ngakak Covid Delta ah Basi! dr. Tirta is Back* discussed the development of the COVID-19 virus in Indonesia. The development of the virus mutated into a new variant, the Delta variant. The conversation between Deddy Corbuzier and doctor Tirta Mandira Hudhi discussing the Delta variant resulted in 246 utterances containing assertive speech acts. Of the 246 data, it is divided into 127 data that focus on information; 81 data focus on the truth-value of utterances; 11 data focus on the speaker's commitment or involvement with the reported; 21 data focus on how to communicate; 3 data focus on the nature of the message; and 5 data focus on aspects. Assertive speech acts that focus on information are found more frequently because in the podcast conversation many utterances are indeed focused on informing news about the latest developments of the COVID-19 virus and also explanations regarding the new COVID-19 virus variant Delta.

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