CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Language is the best tool for human communication that has the essential part in making communication. Language can be as a media of communication. With language people can arrange the word and make a meaning to understand what people are saying. Language has the important role in communication, so there is specific study to discuss language. The science of languages is studied in linguistics.

Linguistics is a study about language, how the function and how the languages use to put together and make a meaning when people using language to communication with people. Linguistics show the nature of language and where the language come from. Linguistics discuss about the structure of language, the grammar and also forms of language. The branches of linguistics are Pragmatics, Semantics, Morphology, Phonology, Syntax and Sociolinguistics.

Pragmatics is one of the branch of linguistics where people often use. In pragmatics, show what people mean by their utterance that what the words or phrase in those utterance might mean by themselves. Pragmatics have been studied many types such as deixis, presupposition, entailment, politeness, speech act, ect.

Speech act is a branch of pragmatics that focuses on the action performed while people are talking in communication. Speech act means a study about saying and doing. It means that speech act is not only saying but also uses it to do things or

perform act. Speech act divided into three kinds such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

The illocutionary act is the function of intended meaning in utterance. In simple words, illocutionary acts are the real actions which are performed by the utterance. By studying illocutionary act, people know more knowledge in understanding speaker utterance in certain situation.

Various forms of illocutionary acts can be found in any utterances in videos on social media. such as videos on Facebook, TikTok, Instagram, and YouTube. In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing illocutionary acts in Podcast namely *Podcast Ruang Sandi* in his Youtube Channel. *Podcast Ruang Sandi* is considered suitable for the object of illocutionary acts are often used by people and most of the speakers do not realize that they perform the illocutionary acts in their utterance. The experience of the writer when watching the videos, movies or dramas there is misunderstand the meaning of the speaker's utterance. The writer wants to know what kind of illocutionary acts Sandiaga Uno used in the video.

According to Searle in Rahayu,FN et al. (2018:177), "illocutionary act is divided into five categories. They are representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive."

From the explanations above, the writer will conduct a study entitled **"AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN *PODCAST RUANG SANDI* VIDEOS BY SANDIAGA UNO"**

1.2 The Problems of Study

Based on the background of the study above, The problem is formulated as follows :

1. What types of illocutionary acts are found in *Podcast Ruang Sandi* videos by Sandiaga Uno?

2. What is the dominant types of illocutionary acts are found in Podcast Ruang Sandi videos by Sandiaga Uno?

1.3 The Objectives of Study

The objective of this study is to answer the problem.

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts in *Podcast Ruang Sandi* Videos by Sandiaga Uno.

2. To find out the most dominant types of illocutionary acts in Podcast Ruang Sandi videos by Sandiaga Uno.

1.4 The Scope of Study

The writer will limit this study on the types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory, Illocutionary acts divided into five categories. They are assertives, directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressives. The data will be taken from the youtube channel of Sandiaga Uno, that is *Podcast Ruang Sandi* videos. The writer chooses 4 newest videos from his Youtube channel that included in types of illocutionary acts. The videos uploaded from April-May 2021.

1.5 The Significances of Study

The significances that expected from the results of this study are as follows :

1. Theoretically

a. The result of the study will be a contribution for the study of Pragmatics subject especially in Illocutionary Acts discussion.

b. This study provides data concerning related to Illocutionary Acts.

c. This study can give information to linguistic research related to the Illocutionary Acts.

2. Practically

a. The writer, to understand more about illocutionary act behind the natural conversation.

b. English Department Students, To improve their knowledge and be able to analyze a video podcast using illocutionary act.

c. Lecturers, as a material for teaching the illocutionary acts.

d. The Next Researchers, this study can be used as for the student who want to conduct the similar study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical Framework

Theories are the most important thing of any scientific study. Theories were also used in this study to make the concept more clear and accurate. To avoid the misinterpretation, the research is based on the theory concepts. The concept will lead to a better analysis of the variable because they assist a researcher in limiting the scope of the problem. Theory also will be used to provide a theoretical foundation for analysis.

Linguistics

Linguistics is a study about language, how the function and how the languages use to put together and make a meaning when people using language to communication with people. Linguistics show the nature of language and where the language come from. Linguistics discuss about the structure of language, the grammar and also forms of language. According to Chaer (2012 : 3) Linguistics is often referred to as general linguistics, which means that linguistics does not only study a language, but it examines the intricacies of language in general, the language which is a tool for human social interaction. While Aitchison (2000:13) said Linguistics can be defined as "the systematic study of language" , a disciplined that describes language in all of it aspects and formulated as to how it functions.

From the definitions above, the writer can grasp that linguistics is a scientific study that analyze language from all aspects in order to develop and understand how it works, with the goal of using it as a tool for human social interaction.

Pragmatics

People cannot really comprehend the meaning of a language until they are aware of its use in communication. It is important for people to understand language because it always expresses concepts, emotions, feelings, and the speaker's purpose at all times. One branch of linguistics that explores how language used is called pragmatics.

According to Yule (1996: 3) "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or a reader)". This definition shows that meaning is important to be known or to be understood by everyone in doing communication. The communication will be successful if the hearer (or the reader) understands what the speaker (or writer) said.

Levinson (1983 : 5) defines that pragmatics is the study of language use, that is the study of relation between language and context which is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before.

Mey (2001 : 5) states that pragmatics is interested in the process of producing language and its producers, not only in the end-product, language. Pragmatics is not only focus on the sentence which uttered by the speaker or written by the /writer. It also pay attention to how, when, where, who are the participants, and why an utterance stated.

Based on the explanations above, the writer can understand that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning which also considers the process of producing utterance.

Speech Act

Speech act is the activity done by uttering meaning. Every utterance is performing actions or means of the speaker. Yule (1996 : 47) states "in attempting to expres themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures and words, they perform action via those utterances".

Austin (1962 : 94) states that "speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act". Austin divides three kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

From that statements, the writer can grasp that an utterance not only consist of grammatical structure and words, but also has actions or meaning.

Types of Speech Act

According to Austin (1982) in his speech act theory, there are three actions related to speech acts.

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is called by the act of saying something. A locutionary at is the form of uttered or the basic act of utterance. Austin (1969: 108) states that locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent meaning in the traditional sense. Leech defines (1996 : 199) states that locutionary act is performing the act of saying

something. A locutionary act is an act how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. In other word, locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using his/her organ of speech to produce utterance.

Examples :

1. There is <u>a food in the stove.</u>

2. <u>Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Hasan Wirayuda said that relations between the Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia were increasingly tenuous lately.</u>

3. <u>Kendari is the capital city of Southeast Sulawesi</u> located in the southearn coast of the island of Sulawesi which has tn districts and two cities.

4. <u>Cindy learn to write the letters.</u>

5. <u>Buffalo is an animal that has mammals.</u>

The five sentences above are spoken by the speaker solely to inform something without any tendency to do something.

2. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is called by the act of affecting something. Perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addressee. A perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. It means, perlocutionary act is the hearer's reaction toward the speaker's utterance.

Example :

1. **It is rain outside** (The analysis is in terms of locutionary. Locutionary act is the meaning of utterance it self. It means that it is raining outside.

Illocutionary act is the speaker wish the hearer use umbrella if the hearer wants to go outside or the speaker wish the hearer not to go outside and stay still in the room. Perlocutionary is the effect from the utterance. The hearer use umbrella when he or she go to outside, or the hearer keep stay still in the room).

2. **It's been three weeks since this room has not been cleaned** (The analysis in terms of illocutionary, telling to clean, while in terms of perlocutionary, the child will take a broom and clean it)

Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is called by the act of doing something. It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something. Illocutionary act is related to speaker's intention. In other words, every speaker has the intention through their utterance. For utterance, **"I promise to meet you at 9am"**, the utterance is not only a statement, but also binds the speaker to what she/he has just said. Therefore, the illocutionary act of an utterance above is the act of promising.

Every utterance created by people in their communication consists of three related acts that are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Each act has different functions embedded in utterances. Since illocutionary act conveyed the force in delivering the intended meaning of people's utterances, then the writer takes the illocutionary acts as her study objectives.

Types of Illocutionary Act

This study uses the speech act theory from Searle. According to Searle in Rahay,FN et al. (2018:177) there are five types of illocutionary act suuch as :

2.1.1.1 Assertives

The point or purpose of the members of the assertives class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. All of the members of the assertive class are assessable on the dimension of assessment which includes true and false. In other word, Assertives are those kinds of illocutionary act that state or express what the speaker believes to be case or not. It shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. The example of this type is stating, suggesting, complaining, claiming, informing, and describing. They express speaker's belief. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker represents the world as she/he believe it is, thus making the world to belief.

Examples :

1. **It was <u>a warm sunny day.</u>**

   *(The speaker describes his/her opinion that the day is warm and sunny as his/her belief although maybe it is a hot sunny day. In this example, the speaker uses the illocutionary acts of assertives, **describing**)*

2. **My brother has always been the best student in the class.**

   *(The speaker is responsible for the utterances, he utters is ideed a fact and can be proven on the field that his brother is a smart student who always gets first place in his clas. In this example, the speaker uses the illocutionary acts of assertives, **informing**)*

2.1.1.2 Directives

The illocutionary point of these consists in the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, and hence, more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable

which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. In other word, Directives are illocutionary act that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They express about what they want directly to the hearer. It is commonly appear with some performative verbs such as : requesting, demanding, questioning, asking, proposing, advising, suggesting, interrogating, urging, encouraging, inviting, begging, ordering, etc. It's express the speaker's desire or wish for the addressee to do something. In using directives, the speaker intends to elicit some future course of action on the part of the addressee, thus making the world match the world via the addressee.

Examples :

1. **Clean the whiteboard**, Melda!

   *(The speaker wants the hearer (Melda) to do something (to clean the whiteboard). The speaker uses the word "clean" indicating the illocutionary acts of directive, **commanding**)*

2. **Don't** touch the screen.

   *(The utterance contain the prohibition which can make the hearer to not touch the screen. The speaker uses the word "don't" indicating the illocutionary acts of directives, **forbidding**)*

   2.1.1.3 Commissives

Commisives are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. The speaker uses word to commit the future action such as promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing,

and volunteering. It expresses what speaker intends. In using commisives, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the word (via the speaker)

Examples :

1. **I am able** to try my best.

   *(This brings consequences for the speaker to fulfill what he has said. So, the speaker uses the illocutionary act of commissive, **vowing**)*

2. **I'll** be back.

   *(the speaker **promising** that he/she will come back.so from the word "will" have meaning and contain a promise that the speaker will back to that place).*

2.1.1.4 Expressives

Expressives are those kinds of illocutionary act that express a physhological attitude and state what the speaker feels like joy, sorrow, and like/dislikes, such as thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling. They can be caused by something the speaker or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience.

Examples :

1. You are so **awesome.**

   *(The speaker uses an illocutionary act of expressives **praising** because from the word "beautiful" the speaker want to express his feeling to the addressee).*

2. It's all **because of you.**

   *(The utterance is an expressive **blaming** act that can be interpreted that what someone do, is not like what the speake want. So the speaker blame he/she).*

2.1.1.5 Declaratives

Declaratives are those kinds of illocutionary acts that can change world by the utterance which is produced. The word change which is intended here refers to any situation and changing of the status of a person, or the ownership of something such as resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing.

Examples :

1. I now **pronounce** you husband and wife.

   *(The speaker change the condition in reality to ending adressees's single status to get married. The speaker uses the illocutionary act of declaratives **declaring**)*

2. I **resigned** as chairman.

   *(The speaker uttered that he finish with his job. The speaker use the words "resigned" shows that the speaker uses the illocutionary act of declratives **resigning**)*

Previous Study

There are some studies supporting this study that have related to illocutionary act theory : The first study was done by Dila Ramayanti, et al (2018) "The Analysis of Types Illocutionary Acts In "Tangled" Movie ". In this study, the writer want to know the dominant types of illocutionary acts which are presented by the character in Tangled Movie. In analyzing the data they used qualitative and quantitative research. Qualitative research is applied to analyze the data in the form of the text and quantitative research is used to count dominant types of illocutionary acts. Then the writer finds that there are four types of illocutionary acts found in that movie :

directives, representatives, expressives, and commissives. And the dominant types of illocutionary acts in used in that movie is directives which 44% of percentage.

The second study was conducted by Sukinah, et al (2021) in "Teachers Illocutionary Acts in Online Learning Interactions". This research aims to describe the forms of illocutionary acts and representations of an Indonesian teacher's power strategies in online learning interactions through Watsapp and Google Classroom. A descriptive qualitative was used to garner written conversation between the teachers and the students. The data was gathered from written conversational speeches conveyed by the teacher and students through Watsapp and Google Classroom during online learning. The data was analyzed using Mile's and Huberman's model, including data collection, data reduction (data presentation), drawing temporary conclusion and verification, and conclusion and recommendation. The study reveals several types of illocutionary acts, such as assertive, directive, expressive, and commisive, while no types of illocutionary acts are found. The teachers representation of the power strategy in online learning interactions includes speech control, threatening, and being angry with insinuation.

The third study was conducted by Nur Aulia, et al (2021) in "Illocutionary Acts on Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan". This study attempted to investigate the illocutionary acts used by Najwa Shihab in the episode of Mata Najwa Menanti Terawan on 28th September 2020. This research employed a qualitative descriptive method, and to obtain the data, this study used non participant observation. This data were analyzed through Searle's (1976) theory. The result showed four kinds of illocutionary acts performed by Najwa Shihab, and most the illocutionary acts used

by Najwa Shihab in Mata Najwa Mennati Terawan is assertive. The data show 63% assertive , 14,8% directive, 3,7% commisive, and 18,5% expressive of illocutionary acts.

The fourth study was conducted by Wardana, et al. (2019) "Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's Speech". This research attempts to figure out the speech act of President of the Republic of the Philiphines, Rodrigo Duterte, particularly in identifying types of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary act in SONA Forum. This research also focuses on utilizing Searle's theory on illocutionary act exemplifies 5 different types of illocutionary acts. This research use descriptive qualitative method by doing transcription of the speech and meticulously analize every word. The result of the research discussion showed that the researcher found types of illocutionary acts, they were 86 assertives, 57 directives, 18 expressives , 21 commisives, 0 declaration (the researcher did not find any declaration in speech of president Rodrigo Duterte). Then, the dominant sentence of illocutionary act in the speech is assertives sentence , imclude 71 stating, 9 suggesting, 0 boasting, 3 complaining, 3 claiming.

The fifth study was conducted by Latifah, et al (2017) in "Illocution in Speech Acts by Foreign Students in Indonesia as a Foreign Language Classes". This research explores illocution in speech acts by foreign students in Indonesian as a foreign language classes as Sebelas Maret University. This research aims to describe the forms of student illocution in Indonesia language classes. This study used qualitative approach with naturalistic design. Data were collected using observation, interviews, and document analysis. The data of illocution acts included assertive, declaration,

directives, commisives, and expressives in learning activities. The study revealed the students apllied assertive, directives, expressives, and commisives, as their main speech acts during learning Indonesian language in the classroom especially in the oral uses for communication.

The sixth study was conducted by Fadhilah, et al (2021) in "An Analysis of Speech Act on Bu Tejo's Utterances As the Main Characters in Tilik Movie" The aim of this research to analyze the speech act used by Bu Tejo as one of the main characters in Tilik movie. The primary sources of data were Bu Tejo's utterances in Tilik movie. This research also used its movie script as a secondary source. In this research, the researcher concerns to the illocutionary acts used by Bu Tejo as the main character in the Tilik. The researcher employed the descriptibe qualitative method to analyzed and describe the script. The script of the Tilik movie as the data of speech acts were taken and classified according to the John R. Searle's concept of types of illocutionary acts and supported by Austin's concept. This research results in 70 illocutionary acts found in Bu Tejo's utterances, consisting of 41 representatives, 18 directives, and 11 expressives.

The seventh study was conducted by Nurhayati Dalimunthe (2020) in "Speech Acts Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech About Covid-19". The aim of this study is to describe the types of speech acts and the most dominant types in speech from President Joko Widodo about covid 19. The types of this research is descriptive qualitative method. From the analysis of the data, the researcher found five typesof illocutionary acts based on Searle theory. There were 31 speech acts uttered by 2 speeches from President Joko Widodo about Covid 19 with the frequencies as follow:

Assertive 22,58% , Directives 48,39% , Commisives 9,68% , Declaratives 16,13% and Expressives 3,22% respectively. The most dominant types of illocutionary acts is directives. Finally , the findings showed almost all types of illocutionary acts contained commands and request from President Joko Widodo to handle the pandemic covid-19.

The eight study was conducted by Neneng wahyuni (2019) in "Teachers and Students Illocutionary Acts in Bahasa Indonesia Subject". This research describes the students and teaachers illocutionary act in learning Indonesian at State Senior High School number 1 of Payakumbuh. The object of the research was the students and teachers at SMAN 1 Payakumbuh for Bahasa Indonesia subject. The research applied qualitative descriptive method in collecting and analyzing the data. The research shows that the illocutionary acts of students of 11st grade and teachers for Bahasa Indonesia subject acquired 61 speech acts, which are (1) 18 assertive, (2) 2 explanatory assertive, (3) 2 reporting assertive speech, (4) 21 directive utterance commanded which is consisted of 17 teacher's utterances and 4 student's utterances. (5) 4 directive request begging, (6) 3 drective of advise, (7) 2 directive reminding, (8) 2 directive asked for something, (9) 6 accused expressive, (10) 4 expressive complained, and (11) 1 commisive promising. In conclusion, most of illocutionary acts used towards teachers and students at 11st grade for Bahasa Indonesia subject in SMAN 1 Payakumbuh was directive speech act. The rarely used speech act was commisive.

The nineth study was conducted by Yulia, et al (2020) in " The Expressive Speech Act on Ridwan Kamil's Comments in Instagram Posting About First Covid

19 Case in Indonesia. This study aims at seeing the netizen's responses to the news about the first patient who infected the coronavirus in Indonesia, Ridwan Kamil posted on Instagram through the theory of expressive speech act. In this research, the researchers used qualitative descriptive research. The instruments of this research are observation and document. Random sampling is used as a data collection technique. The researcher organizes the data by choosing the comments on Ridwan Kamil's instagram posting randomly, then the researcher tried to find out, selected and classified the expressive speech acts used by netizens. As a result, the researcher found that the responses given by netizens on Instagram contained an expression os wishing, expression of complaining, and expression of protest. Through the comments written by netizens, they tries to give the aspiration to the government to solve the problems that netizens complained or protested about the covid 19.

The last study was conducted by Rahayu, FN et al (2018) in "Illocutionary Act In The Main Characters Utterances In *Mirror Mirror* Movie". The aims of this research were to find out the types of illocutionary act of the main characters utterances in Mirror Mirror movie by Searle's theory of illocutionary act and to find the context underlying illocutionary act of the main characters by Hymes Speaking model in *Mirror Mirror* movie. This research was descriptive qualitative because the data were the utterance of the characters in the Mirror Mirror movie. The results of the research show that there are 55 utterances of the main characters that contain illocutionary act. The data were classified into five namely are representatives (4), directives (37) , declaratives (0), commisives (2), expressives (12). Of the total 55 illocutionary acts, directive are the most frequent types of illocutionary act because

the main character mostly expressed their utterances in direct way such as by ordering, requesting, asking, and commanding. Conversely, the declaratives types of illocutionary act were not appeared in this research because the characters that performed the utterance that contain illocutionary act ere not selected as the object to using the context of Hyme's Speaking model. They are setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumental, and genre.

Podcast Ruang Sandi

Podcast is defined as audio or video material that is already available on the internet, and can be transferred to our existing devices such as computers, laptops and cellphones. Users of podcasts have a variety of choice (Fadilah, 2017). Podcasts are generally available on two platforms: Spotify and YouTube. In terms of presentation, the two points of view are different. The podcast that are presented through Spotify are only in audio format, whereas the podcasts that are presented through Youtube are in both audio and visual format. In this study, the writer chooses Youtube as a platform for podcast namely Podcast Ruang Sandi that uploaded in Sandiaga Uno's Youtube Channel.

Sandiaga Uno has a new activity during this covid 19 pandemic. Sandiaga uno is the host of the youtube channel that called Podcast Ruang Sandi that was launched in May 2020. The podcast has more than 300 thousands subscribers and more than 50 video contents. Sandiaga Uno has invites the various guest star like public figures, celebrities, youtubers, government official and several important figures. The podcast shares information on how to start a business, open employment opportunities, tips on

having the motivation to rise from adversity especially during a pandemic, to the philosophy of life.

Sandiaga Uno

Sandiaga Uno was born 28 June 1979 in Rumbai, Pekanbaru, Riau, with the full name Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno. Since 2020, Sandiaga Uno has served as the Republic of Indonesia's Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy. Sandiaga Uno has extensive political and business experience. As a result, Sandiaga Uno launched Podcast Ruang Sandi that can be trusted to share knowledge or tips on how to start a company through invited guests.

Conceptual Framework

This study begins with an understanding of the concept of pragmatics theory. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning which also considers the process of producing utterance. In pragmatics, there is a speech act that an utterance not only consist of grammatical structure and words, but also has actions meanings. There are three actions related to speech acts, they are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts. in this study, the writer only focuses on illocutionary acts that is called by the act of doing something.

According to Searle in Rahayu, FN (2018:177) there are 5 types of illocutionary acts, they are assertives, directives, commisives, expressives, declaratives. The writer will analyze podcast ruang sandi because most of the speaker do not realize that they perform the illocutionary acts in their utterance. An explanation of how this study was conducted is presented in the following chapters with a conceptual framework.
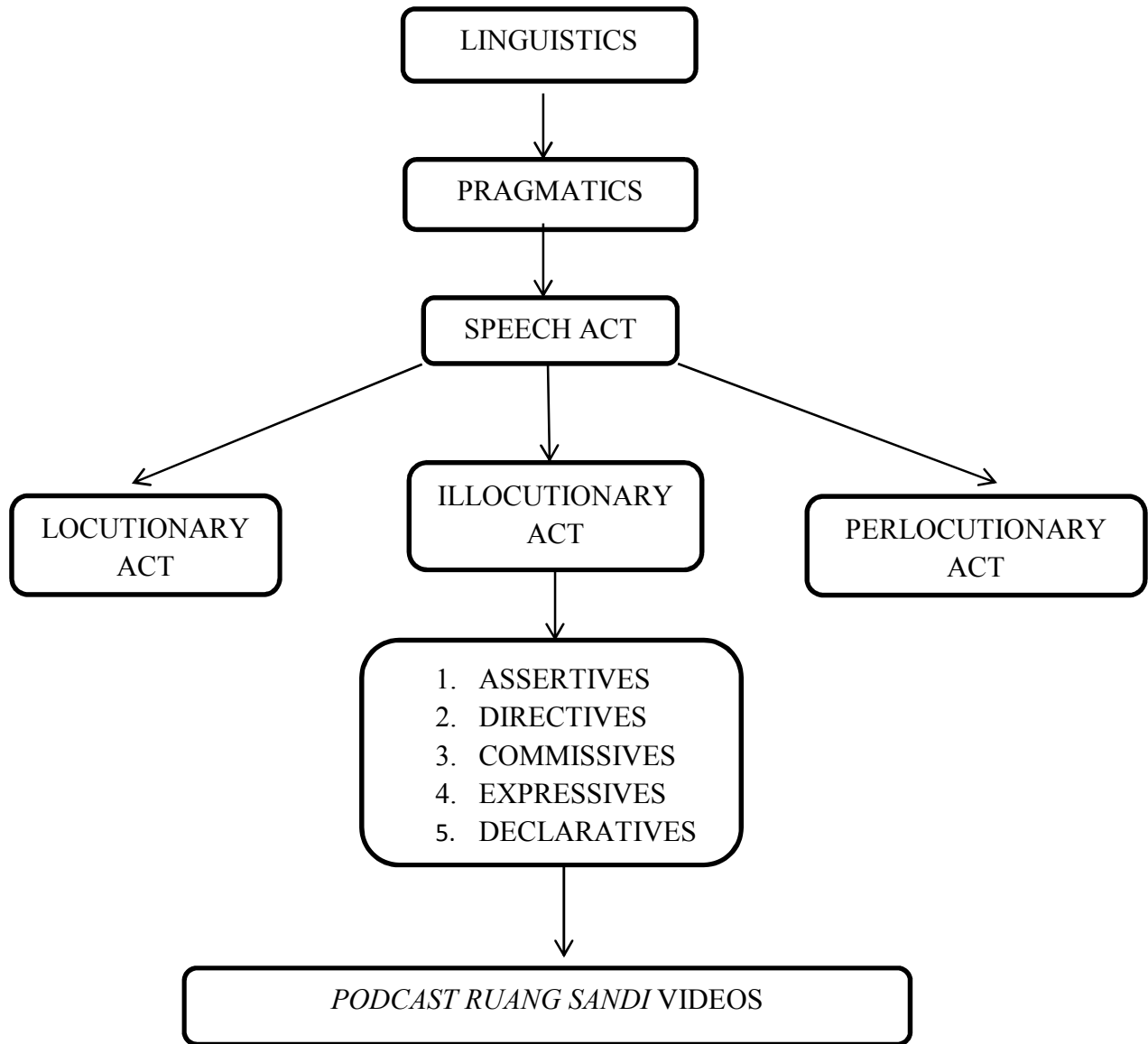
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Figure 2.1. Sitorus, Risa Dui, 2021. An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Podcast Ruang Sandi Videos by Sandiaga Uno

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.1 The Research Design

There are two different types of methods in which it applied for the research. They are quantitative and qualitative methods. Bogdan and Taylor (1982) say that qualitative research is one of the research procedures that analyze descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behaviour of the people observed. Based on the expert opinon above, the writer will use descriptive qualitative method because this method can be used to describe the illocutionary acts that contained in *Podcast Ruang Sandi* videos on Sandiaga Uno's Youtube Channel .

1.2 The Source of Data

The source of data in this study will be taken from the *Podcast Ruang Sandi* videos that uploaded in Youtube channel by Sandiaga Uno. According to Inmon (20015:41) "data is a facts collection, concept on instruction on the storage that use for communication repair and the process automatically presenting the information which is understable by the human." The writer chooses 4 newest videos from his Youtube channel that included in types of illocutonary acts. The videos uploaded from April-May 2021.

1.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

This study used *simak* and *catat* technique to collect the data from youtube. According to Sudaryanto (1993:133-135), this was a technique for achieving data through listening carefully and then followed by taking a note. In this study, the writer did the *simak* and *catat* technique by watching and listening to the video carefully and she noted some words which were categorized

in the types of illocutionary acts by writing them over the scripts of video podcast on youtube. Meanwhile, the process of the collecting the data consists of the following steps :

1. Downloading the video podcast.

2. Transcribing the script of the data

3. Underlining Sandiaga Uno's utterances of illocutionary acts in the video podcast

1.4 The Technique of Analysing Data

After finishing the procedures of data collection, finally the data were ready to analyze. The relation between data collection and data analysis is inseparable. It means that when the writer collect the data, actually start conducting data analysis. Then the remaining steps of data analysis were described as follows :

1. Classifying the data related to illocutionary acts such as Assertives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives, Declaratives

2. Drawing the conclusion.