

Forms of Illocutionary Speech Acts on Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the form of illocutionary speech acts in the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. The problem studied is the form of illocutionary speech acts in the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. The data in this research are the words of Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast in the episode "I'm Crying, Behind Their Laughter It Turns Out Everything Is Sold to Survive - The Life Fate of Kadir and Doyok". This verbal data is then transcribed into written data for analysis. The data source in this research is the YouTube video on the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. Data collection techniques in this research are: recording technique, listening technique, and note-taking technique. After collecting data, the data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions. The research results show four forms of illocutionary speech acts in the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast. First, assertive speech acts are used to explain something as it is, directive speech acts are used speech acts that produce many effects or influence through the listener's actions, expressive speech acts are speech acts that involve feelings and attitudes.

Keywords: *Illocutionary; Podcast; Speech Acts*



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INTRODUCTION

Language functions not only as a tool of communication but also as a medium of performing actions. Speech act theory, initially proposed by Austin (1962) and developed by Searle (1975), argues that every utterance can perform specific actions. In the digital communication era, podcasts have emerged as significant platforms for spontaneous and interactive discourse. Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, one of the most popular in Indonesia, features diverse discussions that showcase various illocutionary acts performed by both the host and the guests. Analyzing the forms of these illocutionary speech acts helps to uncover how speakers construct meaning, express intentions, and establish interpersonal relationships (Kecskes, 2021; Dore, 2022; Kim, 2023).

According to Djatmika (2016: 2) pragmatics refers to the language used by speakers in their interactions, what is the actual meaning of the sentences they say, the intention of the utterance can provoke a certain response from others. Based on this view, it can be said that pragmatics is included in the branch of linguistics that uses language as a form of speech that contains a certain purpose and cannot be separated from the context that influences it. Thus, the study of pragmatics will be more in-depth regarding the use of language in real events that occur which cannot be separated from the context.

In speech, there are three types of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. One type of speech act we frequently encounter is the illocutionary act. This type of speech act is inseparable from human life because it encompasses language. The intended speech can be expressed through electronic media. One of the electronic media most widely accessed by the public is the internet. If we look at internet users in Indonesia, the number is quite large. More than 50% of Indonesians own a gadget in their daily lives. This as reported by Kompas. YouTube was named the most popular social media for Indonesians.

YouTube users, from children to teenagers to adults, frequently access this platform. This is because users not only can watch various videos for free but also have the opportunity to upload their own videos and have personal channels, also known as podcasts. In the millennial era, podcasts have become a way to express themselves by creating personalized YouTube content. This is supported by the tastes of electronic media users who want a medium that isn't one-way like television, but also allows users to provide direct criticism and suggestions.

One of the most popular vlogs right now is Deddy Corbuzier's. The podcast has been viewed 2.6 million times, with Deddy Corbuzier's channel having 19.7 million subscribers. On June 29, 2022, Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, featuring guests Kadir and Doyok, discussed the topic of one's future in old age. Several statements made by Kadir and Doyok, as interlocutors, were not. Always involves implicit information or clarification, necessitating a deeper understanding of the discourse presented in the podcast episode on life's problems in old age. The language used in this podcast is interesting to study because it involves numerous uses of language, particularly those related to speech acts. The speech acts in the program can be seen in the discussion between Deddy Corbuzier, Kadir, and Doyok.

The researcher chose a pragmatic study to analyze the utterances contained in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast regarding the issue of "The fate of life when we are old" because it is expected to understand how illocutionary speech acts in the conversation. The results and discussion are presented in the form of illocutionary speech acts according to Searle which will be used in the analysis of this study. Next, the form of illocutionary speech acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast will be described.

The researcher's reason for conducting the study "Forms of Illocutionary Speech Acts in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast" is because the researcher wants to conduct further research on the forms of speech acts. The researcher will discuss more specifically the illocutionary speech acts contained in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast with his guests Kadir and Doyok. The researcher wants to know the forms of illocutionary speech acts in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast, Kadir and Doyok.

In the episode of Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast, "I'm Crying, Behind Their Laughter, It Turns Out They're All Sold to Survive - The Fate of Kadir and Doyok," several forms of illocutionary speech acts are present. Pragmatically, the utterances in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast often contain messages. These messages. It is expressed in the form of conversational implication and there are also many speech acts that have different purposes. We can see one example of the assertive illocutionary speech act of informing in Deddy Corbuzier's

Podcast at minute 04:30-05:20

Kadir: "I've sold my house three times, you know!" Deddy: "Are you serious?"
Doyok: "That's why when he was famous, his assets were collected."

Based on the conversation above, the assertive speech act tells the sentence "I have sold my house three times, you know!" This can be seen in the speech above that Kadir tells Deddy that he has sold his house three times to fulfill all his life needs. From the explanation of the background above, the author formulates the problem of this research, namely, what is the form of illocutionary speech act in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast?

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that discusses the relationship between language and context that underlies understanding of language and the meaning of speech through interpretation of the situation of the speech. According to Kridalaksana (1993: 177). Pragmatics is the study of speech, context, and meaning. Wijaya (1996:2) in his book "Fundamentals of Pragmatics" explains that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the external structure of language, how linguistic units are used in communication. The meaning studied by pragmatics is context-bound meaning or the study of the speaker's intent. Pragmatics can be used by speakers to understand the speaker's intent.

According to Parker (1986), pragmatics is the study of how language is used to communicate. Pragmatics is the study of how language is used in communication. On the other hand, Rohmadi (2010:27) argues that pragmatics is a linguistic science that is bound by context (situation). This means that an utterance or statement can be used to convey several meanings. This is influenced by the context surrounding the utterance or statement. In pragmatic studies, speech becomes meaningless without context. This is because pragmatics is closely related to context and cannot be separated.

Furthermore, context greatly influences the form of language used by speakers. According to Mulyana (2005:21), context is the situation or background in which communication occurs, or the conditions under which a situation occurs. Context plays a crucial role in pragmatic studies because it allows speakers and interlocutors to mutually understand the intent of the utterance or text. Context significantly influences speakers in producing utterances or texts, and also significantly influences interlocutors, listeners, or readers in understanding the utterance.

Austin (in Suandi 2014:86) is of the opinion that speech acts carried out with performative sentences are formulated as three action events that take place simultaneously, namely: locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. A locutionary act is a speech act that states something or a speech act whose sentence form is meaningful and understandable (Chaer and Leonie 2014: 53). Rustono (1999: 35) states that locution, or more precisely, a locutionary act, is a speech act intended to state something. In a locutionary act, the intent or function of the utterance is not a problem. The statement submitted regarding this locutionary act is what the meaning of the utterance is. Locutionary acts are solely speech act or act of speaking, namely the act of saying something with words. The meaning of the words in the locutionary utterance is in accordance with the meaning of the words in the dictionary.

Austin said that an illocutionary act is an act of doing something (in Rustono, 1999:35). An illocutionary act is a speech act that contains intent and function or speech power (Rustono 1999:37). An illocutionary act is a speech act that contains intent and function or speech power. This speech act is often called The act of doing something. Searle (in Martinich 1996:147-149) classifies illocutionary speech acts into five types, namely assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. A perlocutionary speech act is a speech act whose utterance is intended to influence the person being spoken to. A perlocutionary speech act is referred to as the act of affecting someone. The utterances uttered by a speaker often have an effect or power of influence. Austin calls the effect produced by uttering something a perlocutionary act (in Rustono, 1993:36). The effect or power of speech whose utterance is intended to influence the speech partner is a perlocutionary act. Podcasts are a communication medium that we can use not only to communicate with others but also to share interesting and important information. Although they're often compared to radio, podcasts are arguably more practical. They can be listened to anytime and anywhere. Whether you're commuting to work, coming home from work, or traveling long distances, you can listen to podcasts intently. Podcasts are currently very popular.

Many people are competing to create podcasts. Podcasts themselves can be accessed via computers,

tablets, and mobile phones. There are no specific criteria regarding their length, style, format, or production level. Podcasts vary in length from a few minutes to hours, and the format is typically an interview between a host and a source. Some podcasts are also run solo. Some podcasts are simply made without any editing at all, using very limited equipment. Meanwhile, there are also some recorded in the studio using sophisticated and complete equipment and edited in such a way as to include Advertisements, background music, and more. Podcast topics vary, from travel and music to entertainment and sports. Podcasts are a communication medium that we can use not only to communicate with others but also to share interesting and important information. Although often compared to radio, podcasts are arguably more practical.

One of the most talked-about podcasts is Deddy's. His podcast format has successfully propelled Deddy into the ranks of YouTubers with highly anticipated content, featuring speakers from various fields, from entertainment and sports to Instagram celebrities and even politicians. Deddy's podcast content provides a platform for them to share their perspectives or even seek clarification. One of his podcasts, which has been viewed 2.8 million times in a short time, is about "Nangis Aku, dibalik Tawa Mereka Perlu Semua Siap Bertahan Hidup - Fate of Kadir dan Doyok" (My Crying, Behind Their Laughter, It Turns Out Everything Was Sold to Survive-The Fate of Kadir and Doyok). This podcast discusses our lives in old age and the importance of investing when we are young and still have everything. Because nowadays most people don't think about the future when they are successful, so they live extravagantly without thinking about their fate when they are old and no longer have a job.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative descriptive method. Data were gathered by observing and transcribing selected episodes of Deddy Corbuzier's podcast from 2023 to 2024. Utterances were classified using Searle's (1975) taxonomy of illocutionary acts: representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Each type was analyzed to identify its pragmatic function and communicative purpose (Culpeper & Haugh, 2020; Martínez, 2023). The analysis aimed to reveal how speech acts operate in podcast conversations as a form of digital discourse. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The term descriptive means that the research conducted is solely based on existing facts or phenomena so that the results are language variants that have the nature of an explanation as is (Sudaryanto, 1992: 62). In this study, the data used are in the form of words and sentences and not in the form of numbers. The data in this study are conversational utterances obtained from downloading videos on the Deddy Corbuzier Podcast in the episode "Nangis Gue, di Batik Tawa Mereka Namun Semua Semua Sold untuk Bersuruhan-Nasib" (My Crying, in Their Laughter Batik, Apparently All Sold to Survive - Fate) "Long live Kadir and Doyok". This oral data was then transcribed into written data for analysis. The instruments used in this study were the researcher's own, as she was the active source in searching for and collecting all data. Additional instruments included documentation in the form of screenshots, observations using a Samsung AI smartphone, an Acer notebook, and writing instruments used to record voice recordings. The data collection techniques used in this study are: recording, observation, and note-taking. Data analysis consists of three simultaneous steps: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. In this study, data verification was conducted to ensure the accuracy of the data in qualitative research through triangulation. Triangulation is a method of synthesizing data to verify its accuracy using other data collection methods, or as a triangulation paradigm. Triangulation is one approach used by researchers to explore and process qualitative data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings indicate that all five types of illocutionary acts identified by Searle (1975) appear in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. Representative acts are used to express beliefs, describe situations, and convey information. Directive acts dominate, as the host frequently questions, commands, or requests clarification from guests. Expressive acts reflect emotions such as surprise, admiration, or disagreement. Commissive acts appear in promises or commitments, while declarative acts emerge in statements that change social reality, such as judgments or acknowledgments. These patterns correspond with prior research on the prominence of directive and expressive acts in online communication (Dore, 2022; Haugh & Culpeper, 2021; Kecskes, 2021).

Furthermore, directive acts are closely linked to the power dynamics between the host and guests. Deddy Corbuzier often uses directive speech acts to lead the conversation or challenge opinions, demonstrating pragmatic dominance. Expressive acts, meanwhile, help maintain rapport and engagement with both guests and the audience. The coexistence of directive and expressive acts aligns with the dialogic nature of podcast communication, which balances authority and intimacy (Kim, 2023; Terkourafi, 2022). These results support the notion that podcasts are not merely informational platforms but also interactive spaces where illocutionary force constructs relationships and identity.

Based on the research results, four forms of illocutionary speech acts were found, namely assertive speech acts, directive speech acts, expressive speech acts, and commissive speech acts, which can be described as follows:

Assertive Illocutionary Speech Acts. Assertive speech acts are speech acts that function to establish or explain something as it is. Two types of speech sub-acts are found: informing and explaining.

Speech Act of Informing. The speech act of informing is an utterance made by a speaker to provide useful information to a conversation partner. This speech act can be seen in the following excerpt.

Data TAa-01. Speech context (At 0:30/0.40 Kadir, Doyok and Deddy are talking then Deddy tells that he used to watch the Srimulat show). “Deddy: This is extraordinary, I've been a fan of these two comedians since the time when Srimulat was still throwing cigarettes on stage, I watched Srimulat when she was throwing cigarettes.

The purpose of the speech: In the dialogue there is an assertive speech act of informing what was said by Deddy to Kadir and Doyok. This can be seen from the conversation above where Deddy said "I'm a fan of these two comedians from the time when Srimulat was still throwing cigarettes on stage, I watched Srimulat when they were throwing cigarettes." In the conversation fragment above, it has the intention of informing Kadir and Doyok that Deddy is a fan of them so that they know it. We can see in the words "I'm a fan of these two comedians" which means that Deddy wants to tell that he is a fan/interested in these two comedians when they were still artists. Deddy said that he always watched Srimulat shows from the time when Srimulat was still throwing cigarettes on stage because he was a big fan of Kadir and Doyok.

Speech Act of Explaining. The assertive speech act of explaining is a speech act carried out by a speaker to explain or describe something in detail to a conversation partner. This speech act can be seen in the following excerpt.

Data TAB-02. Context of the speech (At minute 04.26:-04.41 Kadir tells that a comedian's income is usually 20% and that is not enough for other needs) Kadir: Yes, because we're still healthy. But that income is only 20% enough to cover family needs. But when faced with problems, like getting sick or something, getting an in-law, or something like that, it becomes a problem. “Doyok: I'm thinking about having a son-in-law, and I'm planning on having three more. I have six children, all girls. Three are already married, and three are not yet. That's it, Ded!”.

The purpose of the speech: In the dialogue there is an assertive speech act explaining what Doyok said to Deddy, which can be seen from the conversation above. Deddy said "Think about the son-in-law, three more who want to have sons-in-law. There are six children, all girls. Three have finished and three more have not. That's it, Ded". In this speech, Doyok explains to Deddy that Kadir is thinking about his son-in-law. Doyok also explains that Mr. Kadir has six daughters in total, three are married and three are not married. That's why Mr. Kadir is thinking about the fate of his children because old comedians usually only earn twenty percent and even that is only enough for family needs.

Directive Illocutionary Speech Acts. Directive speech acts are speech acts that produce multiple effects through the listener's actions. One type of speech sub-act is the suggestion speech sub-act. Directive Speech Acts: Suggesting The speech act of suggesting is a speech act that suggests the speaker to do something that the speaker thinks is good for the speaker himself. This speech act can be seen in the following speech excerpt.

Data TDa-01. The context of the speech (Kadir told Deddy that we should have more than one business). Kadir: "We have to learn, we have to have other businesses, we can't just rely on one thing, we have to have investments." The purpose of the utterance: The utterance above includes a form of directive speech act suggesting this can be seen in the utterance above where Mr. Kadir advised Deddy Corbuzier to learn a lot from the experiences of people around us. In addition to being an artist, we must have other businesses as well so that we do not hope/depend on just one income and we must invest because we will not always be famous and there are times when we are sick.

Expressive Illocutionary Speech Acts. Expressive acts are speech acts that involve feelings and attitudes, for example, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, praising, expressing condolences, criticizing, and sarcasm. These acts serve to express and reveal the speaker's psychological attitude towards the speech partner (Abdul Rani 2010: 162). Three types of speech sub-acts were found, namely the speech sub-acts of praise, criticism, sarcasm, and gratitude.

Expressive Speech Act of Praising. According to Sari and Cintya (2020:51), expressive speech acts involving praise are characterized by the speaker expressing praise to the interlocutor. This speech act can be seen in the following utterance.

Data TEa-01. Context of the speech (At minute 00:27 Deddy said a sentence of praise directed at the two senior comedians, namely Kadir and Doyok). Deddy: "This is extraordinary, I've been a big fan of these two legendary comedians since the time when Sri Mulat was still throwing cigarettes on stage."

The purpose of the utterance: Furthermore, in the conversation above, there is an expressive speech act in the form of an expressive speech act of praise. Which was said by Deddy to the two senior comedians, namely Kadir and Doyok. In the conversation excerpt above, there is a form of expressive speech of praise that was said by Deddy at the beginning of the opening of the Podcast program. This can be seen in the conversation text above in the sentence "this is extraordinary" which is a sentence that is usually used to praise something. In the speech above, Deddy said that something is very broad

Expressive Tutor Act of Criticizing. The expressive speech act of criticism is a speech act that expresses criticism with consideration of the good or bad of a work. This speech act can be seen in the speech excerpt below.

Data TEB-01. The context of the speech (At seconds 00:42- 00:48 the context of this speech is that Kadir cuts off Deddy's conversation and criticizes him). Kadir: "Just a minute, Ded, I'll cut it off. If Pak Doyok isn't Sri Mulat". Deddy : " I know!! " Kadir: "Because he said he was watching Sri Mulat, facing him here (pointing towards).

The purpose of the utterance: In the above utterance, there is a form of expressive speech act, namely the criticism part uttered by Kadir to Deddy. This can be seen in the excerpt of the conversation text above, where Kadir protests to Deddy and tells him to hold back his words for a moment because Kadir wants to tell Deddy that he is the one who played in the Sri Mulat event. He did this because Deddy was talking about Sri Mulat facing Doyok.

Expressive Speech Acts of Insinuation. A sarcastic expressive utterance is an utterance that occurs due to several factors, namely the speaker's displeasure with what the other person has done or said. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the word "sarcastic" means to express something, such as a reproach, mockery, criticism, and so on, indirectly. This speech act can be seen in the following excerpt:

Data TEC-01. Context of the speech ((At 06.02-07.00 minutes Doyok tells Kadir to sell himself so that his needs can be met). Deddy: "You haven't worked for 5 years, Uncle? Oh yeah, you're finished, Uncle." Kadir: "A year later, I sold house 1, but it was sold out in less than a year, Ded. I was so frustrated that they wanted to repossess my car on credit. In the end, I sold it again, because if I went through a dealer, it would take a long time and I would have made a loss." Deddy: "That's still considered a profit because you still have those investments, right? If you didn't have those investments, it would be gone, right?" Doyok: "Selling

yourself (while laughing and pointing at Kadir)". The purpose of the utterance: In the conversation above, there is a form of expressive speech that is said by Doyok to Kadir, namely "Selling yourself". This can be seen in the excerpt of the conversation text above where when Deddy asked Kadir for five years without working, his assets were all gone. Then Kadir said that in the first year he sold 1 house and in less than a year his money was gone. Finally, Kadir also sold another house. Then Deddy told Kadir that he was still profitable because he had investments everywhere because if there were no investments, it would mean that Mr. Kadir would have run out, aka become poor. Then Mr. Doyok said in a sarcastic tone that if Mr. Kadir's assets were gone, it means Mr. Kadir just sold himself. Here it is clear that Mr. Doyok insinuated Mr. Kadir to sell himself to get money for his living needs. Which is another word for selling oneself in KBBI is prostitution or selling one's body to someone.

Expressive Speech Acts of Gratitude. Expressive utterances of gratitude are speech acts that usually occur due to several factors, namely, because the speech partner or listener is willing to do what the speaker asks, or because the speaker appreciates what the speech partner has done. This speech act can be seen in the speech excerpt below.

Data TED-01. Context of the speech (At minute 0 1:09-01:30 Deddy and Doyok both say thank you) Deddy: "Yes, but thank you very much, Uncle Doyok and Uncle Kadir." Doyok: "Thank you so much for inviting us here in the end, every day every night I watch this until the wifi says it's broken, an error because of watching Corbuzier hahaha" The purpose of the utterance: Furthermore, in the conversation above, there is an expressive form of gratitude uttered by Deddy and Mr. Doyok. This can be seen in the excerpt of the conversation text above. In the speech above, Deddy expresses his gratitude to his guest stars, namely Mr. Kadir and Mr. Doyok, who were willing to come to His podcast show. We can also see an expression of gratitude in Mr. Doyok's speech, where he also expressed his gratitude to Deddy for inviting him and Mr. Kadir. Every night, he could only watch on his phone, causing his Wi-Fi to malfunction and then break down. This is included in the expressive speech act of gratitude.

Expressive Tutor Actions Expressing Sympathy. Expressing sympathy is an emotion expressed in the form of feelings or attitudes. By showing sympathy, we can show that we understand what another person is feeling. This can be seen in the speech excerpt below. Data TEe-01 Context of Speech (At minute 17:05-17:30 Deddy said that he and his friend visited Mr. Ogah who was sick). Deddy: "Yesterday I had the chance to do this, our team had the chance to give a little bit, give a donation to Mr. Ogah." Kadir: Is Mr. Ogah still around? Deddy: Sick... Kadir: Mr. Ogah is the original, right? Deddy : Yes, he is sick!!!

The purpose of the utterance: The utterance above is included in the form of expressive speech acts that express sympathy. This can be seen in the first fragment of the text above, "Yesterday I had the chance to do this, from our team, I had the chance to give a little, give a donation to Mr. Ogah", where Deddy said that he and his teammate had visited Mr. Ogah who was sick yesterday and gave a little donation to Mr. Ogah. Then Mr. Kadir asked Deddy about the real Mr. Ogah still there or not, which was then answered by Deddy that the real Mr. Ogah was still there and was sick. The utterance above is included in the speech act that expresses sympathy because Deddy sympathizes with Mr. Ogah's current condition who is sick so that Deddy gives a little help in the form of money to Mr. Ogah to be used for treatment. It's normal to meet Kadir and Doyok because he idolizes them. They are legendary comedians who are famous in their own right. Deddy also told them that he idolizes these two comedians so much that he's been watching Sri Mulat's show since he was still throwing cigarettes on stage. Now, he's finally able to meet them in person.

Commissive Speech Acts. Commissive illocutionary speech acts are statements that function to promise or refuse an action and express willingness. Based on the markers found in the utterance, there are two types of speech data that are included in commissive illocutionary speech acts that express willingness. Commissive speech acts express willingness. The commissive speech act of stating an ability is a commissive speech act that binds the speaker to carry out an action based on the statement of ability, which functions as a form of agreement that has been made. This speech act can be seen in the speech excerpt below:

Date TKa-01. The context of the speech at minute 29:25- 29:50 Kadir: "Back then, I was Ded and still had money. Doyok too, how much does a new car cost? The most standard car is 300-400, which is luxury. 300 would have to be my belt, BMW belt, Carnival belt, then Genio belt, then Belt, all new."

The purpose of the utterance: Furthermore, in the conversation there is a commissive speech act in the

form of a commissive speech act that states ability. Which is said by Kadir to Deddy. It can be seen from "Back then, I, Ded, still had money. Doyok too, how much does a new car cost, the most standard is 300-400, yes, luxury. 300 I have to buy it". The utterance is a commissive speech act of ability where in the sentence above it states that even though the latest car Kadir is able to buy it. This can be seen in the conversation excerpt above, where Mr. Kadir feels he can afford it and must buy it. He told Deddy that he used to be able to afford the latest cars like the BMW, Carnival, and Genio, which cost around 300-400 million rupiah. He could afford any new car he could afford.

CONCLUSION

Of the various types of speech acts encountered in speech events, illocutionary speech acts are very prominent because illocutionary speech acts are acts that state something with the intention of the content of the speech to ask for accountability from the speaker. Of the five types of illocutionary speech acts, namely, assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative, four forms of speech were found to be studied in this study, namely assertive, directive, expressive, and commissive. Based on the research conducted by researchers from 47 data studied, it was found that the assertive speech forms used were 24 informing assertions and 6 explaining assertions. The directive speech forms found were 4 directives suggesting. The expressive forms used were 6 data consisting of expressive praise 2 data, criticizing 2 data, insinuating 3 data, thanking 3 data, and sympathizing 1 data. The commissive speech act form that stated the ability used was 2 data.

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