

The analysis of illocutionary acts in *Pak Ndul*'s Humor videos: A pragmatics study

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ABSTRACT

Pak Ndul is a YouTuber who already has more than 1.10 million subscribers on his YouTube channel, his videos are called as humor videos because the way he speaks is so unique and hilarious. The aims of this research is to identify the types and the functions of illocutionary acts in *Pak Ndul*'s humor videos. To find out most dominant type of illocutionary act used by *Pak Ndul* in his humor videos. The use of the method is descriptive qualitative, because it will analyze, describe, or summarize the data that has been collected. In collecting the data this research used the *simak* method and *teknik simak bebas libat cakap & teknik catat* by Sudaryanto 2015. In analyzing the data, this research used *Metode Padan Pragmatik* by Sudaryanto as well. The research object is the illocutionary acts used by *Pak Ndul*, the data are collected from 16 videos of *Pak Ndul* on YouTube. This research used the theory of Illocutionary Acts by John Robert Searle (1976) The illocutionary Act is divided into five types namely Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. In *Pak Ndul*'s videos only found three types of illocutionary acts, they are Representative, Directive, and Expressive. The representative illocutionary act data found are 22, the directive are 15 data, and the expressive are 41 data. The illocutionary functions are Collaborative, Competitive, and Convivial.

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1. Introduction

In early 2019, a grandfather from East Java called *Pak Ndul*, went viral on YouTube. His YouTube channel named "*WAGU Waton Guyon*", the channel first operated at the end of 2018, and three months later, several videos from this channel went viral. one of which is a video entitled "*Pak Ndul - DataBase Google*" the video has been watched more than 16 million. *Pak Ndul* content videos can be described as a humorous content because the comedy and jokes that shown by *Pak Ndul* are extremely amusing and entertaining. When watching *Pak Ndul*'s videos, one finds that some of his utterances contained the illocutionary acts of boasting, praising, stating, and so on. This research aims (1) to identify the types of illocutionary acts used by *Pak Ndul* in his humor videos, (2) to identify the illocutionary functions used by *Pak Ndul* in his humor videos, (3) to find out the most dominant type of illocutionary act used by *Pak Ndul* in humor videos.

1.1. Pragmatics

Levinson (1983) Pragmatic is the study of a language and it is used, or more clearly, pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and its context. Yule (1996 p 03) stated that Pragmatic is the study of meaning communicated by the speaker (writer) and then interpreted by the listener (reader). The benefit of learning language through pragmatic is that one can discuss individual's mean, their suspicions, their expectations and their kind of activities. Pragmatics has five branches, they are deixis, cooperative principles, implicature, presupposition and speech acts. Pragmatic is study of linguistic communication in context. pragmatic theory is concerned with the explanation of how the interlocutor bridges the gap between the meaning of a sentence and the meaning of the speaker so that the unit of analysis is not a sentence, which is a verbal entity defined through linguistic theory, but speech which is a unit of verbal communication in a particular context (Blum-Kulka 1997).

1.2. Speech Acts

Austin (1962), stated that basically when someone says something, he/she also does something. This statement means as speech act. Speech act theory which is a part of pragmatics, is the theory that examines language by taking into account non-linguistic communication situation or what is called context, it is focusing on the relationship between language and action. Austin divided speech acts into three types namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Speech acts are the basis for the analysis of other pragmatic topics such as presuppositions, cooperative principles, and others. Speech acts have various forms to set goals. For example, according to the legal provisions in force in this country, "I order you to leave this building immediately". The utterance can be expressed by the utterance "please leave this place right now" or by the simple utterance "get out". These three utterances can be interpreted as commands if the context is appropriate. Yule (1996), defines speech acts as an action perform through speech. It can be concluded that speech act is an utterance that contain action as a functional unit in communication that considers aspect of speech situation.

1.3. Illocutionary Acts

Austin 1962, stated the illocutionary act is the act of doing something. In this case, when the speaker says something he/she does not only makes a statement but also wants the listener to do something. Austin divides the illocutionary acts into 5 types: verdictives, exertives, commissive, expositives, and behabiritives. Then Searle (1969) Austin's student developed the theory of illocutionary act more deeply. Searle divided illocutionary acts into five types as well, those are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Representative is type of illocutionary act that explains or reveals what is believed by the speaker to be case or not, Searle (Yule 1996 p 53) this indicates the actual condition of the meaning of the utterances, for example: stating, boasting, informing, announcing, concluding, denying, affirming, accusing, complaining, and so on. Directive is type of illocutionary act used by the person that speaks to give an order (Searle in Yule 1996:54) this is a condition when the speaker asks the listener to do something related to the speaker's request, for example: asking, ordering, recommending, suggesting, prohibiting, and offering. Commissive is type is used by the speaker to state his ability to do something in the future Searle (Yule 1996:54) for example: promise, swear, threaten, offer, and volunteer. Expressive is type of act which makes the speaker expressed what he feels Searle (Yule 1996 p 53) this condition reveals the speaker's psychical feelings, for example: thanking, apologizing, congratulating, appreciating, praising, greeting, blaming, and so on. Declarative is a type of illocutionary act that can change the world through the speech. (Searle in Yule 1996:53) the word 'change is meant to refer to any situation. This could be a change in someone's status or possession, for example: declaring, marrying, naming, appointing, baptizing.

Some researchers have conducted previous research related to illocutionary acts. The first researcher, *Ariandini* (2020) from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, she was analyzed and discuss about the illocutionary acts in *Mak Beti's* utterances, she used the theory of illocutionary acts by Searle 1976, her research entitle "*The Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Humor Technique by Mak Beti in Arif Muhammad YouTube Channel*". The second researcher name *Ainy Sahrah* (2017) "*Illocutionary Acts in Situational Comedy Series 'The Cosby Show'. A Pragmatic Analysis*" from Hasanudin University Makassar. She analyzed the types of illocutionary acts in situational comedy series. The third research was taken from *Kesumadewi* (2014) with the title "*Directive and*

Expressive Illocutionary Acts with Special Reference to Romantic Comedy Movie 'American Pie 5' they from English Department Faculty of Letters and Culture Udayana University. There are some similarities from these three previous studies and this study. The similarities lies in the used of the same theory that is the illocutionary acts theory by J.R. Searle, and the same research method that is descriptive qualitative. Furthermore, there are differences also, (1) the subject of the research is different, (2) these three studies did not analyzed about the illocutionary functions, (3) the second research was talked about direct and indirect illocutionary acts, while this study don't. (4) the third study only analyzed the directive and expressive illocutionary act. While this study will analyze all types of illocutionary acts, (5) the third study used two theories those are the taxonomy of illocutionary acts by Searle (1979) and the second theory by Hymes (1974) which is the ethnography of communication theory.

2. Method

The research type used in this research is descriptive qualitative. A qualitative method is a research method that is only based on existing facts or on a phenomenon that empirically lives in its speakers, so that what is obtained or recorded it is natural or true data. Sudaryanto (2015: p 15). The researcher analyzed the data used *Metode Padan Pragmatik* by Sudaryanto (1993) the *padan* method is a method used to examine lingual units by using a determining tool in the form of speech partners, this *metode padan pragmatik* is used to identify linguistic units that can cause reactions from the listener when the utterance is spoken by the speaker. The procedure used is first, the researcher analyzed *Pak Ndul's* utterances based on the illocutionary act theory by John Searle (1976) second, the researcher identifying the types and functions of the illocutionary act used by *Pak Ndul* in his humor videos, third, the researcher identifying the most dominant types of illocutionary act used by *Pak Ndul*. Last, the researcher writes down the conclusion, which is shown the result of the data findings and explained it.

3. Findings and Discussion

The Illocutionary Acts in *Pak Ndul's* Humor Videos. This study collected the data from 16 videos of *Pak Ndul* on YouTube to analyze the Illocutionary act from *Pak Ndul's* utterances, it was found, that there are 78 utterances of *Pak Ndul's* that contain Searle's version of illocutionary acts (1976). The types of illocutionary acts found in *Pak Ndul's* humor videos are representative, directive, and expressive illocutionary acts. The illocutionary functions found in *Pak Ndul's* videos are also three types of them. First is collaborative illocutionary act which is include: stating, boasting, complaining, and informing. The second is competitive which include: asking and ordering. And the last is convivial that include: greeting, thanking, praising, and apologizing.

3.1. Representative

Representative or assertive is the type of illocutionary that express what the speaker believes to something being a case or not (Searle 1976:10). The speaker makes the words fit the world. This indicated the actual condition of the meaning of the utterances. For example: stating, boasting, complaining, informing, suggesting, and so on. The illocutionary function is collaborative. This kind of illocutionary function is indifferent to the social goal. Yule (2016) stated the representative illocutionary act belongs to the collaborative category.

Stating a Fact

Pak Ndul: “Nanti malam itu mas, yang akan terjadi adalah ‘super blood moon’ atau gerhana bulan merah. Ini hanya terjadi setiap 195 tahun.” “Tonight, there will be a “super blood moon” or lunar eclipse. **This only happens once in every 195 years.**”

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul's* video entitled "*Gerhana Bulan Super Blood Moon 26 Mei 2021- Penjelasan Pak Ndul*". The participants in the video are *Pak Ndul* and his cameraman who act as the interviewer as well. On minutes 02:31-02:38 *Pak Ndul* give a state to the cameraman, he said there will be a lunar eclipse at night, which is called a super blood moon, **and it only happens once in every 195 years**. His utterance above is related to the **representative** illocutionary act of **stating** a fact because it is true that the super blood moon only happens once in every 195 years.

Stating an Opinion

Pak Ndul: "In my opinion mas, harus dibuat insiden baru atau subinsiden dalam skema ruktos analisisnya mas, karena masyarakatlah yang menjadi pelaku sekaligus korban dalam insiden ini." **"In my opinion bro, we have to make a new incident for 'this', because the societies in this incident are the ones who becomes the perpetrator and the victim as well."**

Pak Ndul's utterances above shows when he just answer his cameraman's question about what is the solution for the problem that faced by people, the problem here means is the corona virus and lockdown which command by the government, *pak ndul's* utterance above is related to **representative** illocutionary act of **stating** an opinion. It is classified as stating opinion since it shows *Pak Ndul's* opinion about the lockdown also there are the words 'my opinion' in his utterances that mean he just state an opinion.

Stating

Pak Ndul: *Ini demi Allah ya, saya takut ee, saya takut mas, gak kebayang deh, gak kebayang akan seperti ini*" **"I swear the GOD, I'm so scared, I'm scared bro. I never expect this before."**

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul's* video entitled '*Pak Ndul – Misteri Uji Nyali*'. He was asked to do a challenge, which is he must go to visit a grave in the midnight. *Pak Ndul* accepted that challenge, but when he's in the grave, he was really scared and didn't want to go inside. His utterance belongs to **representative** illocutionary act of **stating**. Because *Pak Ndul* just express his fears clearly. Stating is when you express something clearly, fully and carefully (Hornby 1995).

Boasting

Pak Ndul: "Jangankan kok sampeyan, Google itu data basenya itu inputnya itu dari saya, kalo malam itu, saya tidur itu saya pake USB tipe Z, dan jumlahnya tidak cuman satu. Banyak dikepala saya. Jadi Google itu memerlukan supply of the information, dari otak saya." **"Forget about you, even the Google database was inputted from my brain. In the night, when go to sleep I used the USB type Z, and it's not just one, I put a lot of them in my head. So the Google needs a supply of the information, from my brain."**

His utterance above related to the **representative** illocutionary act of **boasting**, because anything he said about Google & his brain was a lied, He's just making up stories that pride himself too much. Boasting shows when the speaker said something that's not true or when he/she talks about something/somebody with too much pride. According to Hornby 1995, boasting is when somebody talked about one's achievements, abilities or something with too much pride or satisfaction.

Pak Ndul: "Tadi saya baregan sama ponakan saya, umurnya satu setengah tahun, lah dia kok nulis ini ya? Tapi dia sudah balik sama mamanya, sudah balik ke bulan. Kalo dibulan itu bagus eh mas, jadi didepannya itu ada gapuranya, nah. Gapuranya itu ada tulisannya, "Selamat Datang Bulan". "I was with my nephew his age is one and a half. I'm a bit confused why did he writes this? But **he is already back now with his mom, they are going back to the moon. So beautiful in there bro, so in front of**

**the moon, there is a gate that writes “welcome”
bulan/menstruation)**

datang

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul's* video entitled *Pak Ndul- jangan coblos 01 & 02*. Pak Ndul was boasted said that his nephew and his sister are going back to the moon, his utterance “*dia sudah balik sama mamanya, sudah balik ke bulan. Kalo dibulan itu bagus eh mas, jadi didepannya itu ada gapuranya, nah. Gapuranya itu ada tulisannya, “Selamat Datang Bulan”*” **“he’s back now with his mom, they are going back to the moon. So beautiful in there bro, so in front of the moon, there is a gate that writes “welcome” datang bulan/menstruation)”** this expression related to **representative** illocutionary act of **boasting**. The representative is when the speaker state something true or false, and *Pak Ndul's* statement above is a false information, which is he just make an unreal story about his nephew and the moon, even that mean, he just joking, but his utterances still related to boasting.

***Pak Ndul:* “Saya mengendalikan satelit, mengendalikan meteor, biasa! Saya naik turun meteor biasa! Jadi jangan heranlah kalo kemampuan level saya itu very high in the sky” “I control the satellite, I control the meteor, I climb up and down the meteors! It's normal for me. So don't be surprised if my level ability is very high in the sky”**

This datum was taken in a video entitled ‘*Podcast Bareng Pak Ndul Ahlinya Ahli OPS Keselamatan Semeru*’ his statement above belongs to **representative** illocutionary act of **boasting**, because he just talked about himself, and his ability with too much pride.

Informing

***Pak Ndul:* “Ini tentang voting / pemilu, dua hari lagi pemilu” “this is about voting, there will be an election in two days”**

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul's* video entitled *Pak Ndul – Jangan coblos 01 dan 02*. The participants in that video were *Pak Ndul* and his cameraman, on minutes 01: 26 the cameraman asked *Pak Ndul* about what is he wrote about on the board, and then *Pak Ndul* said it is about voting because there will be a presidential election. His utterance of “there will be an election in two days” is the utterance that related to the **representative** illocutionary act of **informing**, because, indirectly *Pak Ndul* just give information to the cameraman.

***Pak Ndul:* “Saya dapat undangan ngedosen mas! Saya mau mengajar” “I got an invitation for teaching bro! I’m going to teach”**

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul's* video entitled ‘*Begini Kalo Pak Ndul Jadi Dosen Auto Pecah*’ on minutes 0:05-0:10 *Pak Ndul's* tells his cameraman that he just got an invitation from one of the campuses in his village, he said they invite him to give some materials to the students there. *Pak Ndul's* utterance in datum 8 indicates **representative** illocutionary act of **Informing**, an informing is when you tell or give information to somebody about something.

***Pak Ndul:* “Desa ngale ini sudah luar biasa maju mas. Terus untuk penanganan corona mas ya, lagi wabah corona. Disana itu ada tempat karantina yang dari luar negeri, itu ada disana. Tempatnya layak, bagus.” “This village has progress amazingly bro, now it’s a corona pandemic. The quarantine places for foreigners are over there! The place is decent and good.”**

This datum takes from *Pak Ndul's* video entitled ‘*Pak Ndul – Misteri Uji Nyali*’ in this video he talked with his cameraman about their village, that is *ngale* village, on minutes 1:03-1:15 he gives an information to the cameraman said that their village have prepared a good and decent quarantine place for foreigners. His utterances above belong to **representative** illocutionary act of **informing**, because *Pak Ndul* just give a good and important information to the cameraman. Informing is to tell somebody or give fact information about something/somebody, Hornby 1995.

Complaining

Pak Ndul: “I’m not happy mas! You say smiling-smiling good day. Why? Why? --- *Saya ini lagi marah mas, angry bird. Saya lagi bete mas! You know bete?*” **“I’m not happy bro, you said I should smile and have a good day. Why? Why? --- I’m angry bro, angry bird. I’m bored bro! You know bored?”**

This datum taken from one of *Pak Ndul’s* videos, on that video *Pak Ndul* was in a bad mood, and then his cameraman asked him, why did he look unhappy? And asked *Pak Ndul* to be happy and smile, but he refused it, he said to the cameraman that he’s not happy, he has a boring time so don’t ask him like that, his utterance above in datum 10 related to **representative** illocutionary act of **complaining**, because *Pak Ndul* was disagree and not satisfied with what the cameraman has been asking for. Complaint is to say that one is annoyed or unhappy or not satisfied with something or somebody Hornby 1995

Pak Ndul: “*Saya tidak setuju mas, kalau orang itu tidak mampu secara finansial, secara ekonomi, tapi memaksakan diri poligami*” **“I disagree bro, if someone is not financially and economically capable, but insists to do a polygamy”**

In this datum, the cameraman asked *Pak Ndul*, what is his opinion about a viral news that have been talked by many people nowadays, that viral news reported about a father who strongly agreed with polygamy, he even said that his daughters should being the second wife or so for their future husband, because he said polygamy is a great reward. But *Pak Ndul* was disagreed with that viral man, according to *Pak Ndul* polygamy is only practiced for people who are able and willing to do a polygamy, it is not something that must to be practiced. *Pak Ndul’s* utterance above belong to **representative** illocutionary act of **complaining**, because *Pak Ndul* was disagreed with that man and he’s not satisfied as well.

3.2. Directive

A directive is the type of illocutionary act when the speaker used to tell people to do something (Searle 1976). Technically it is a condition when the speaker asks the listener to take some action related to the speaker's request. The function of this type is competitive, it is a kind of illocutionary function that competes with social goal, Leech (1983). Examples of this function are asking, ordering, suggesting, prohibiting, etc.

Pak Ndul: “*Teman saya itu banyak yang kerja atau working di hotel. You know hotel? Gak pernah ke hotel ya?*” **“I have a lot of friends that work in the hotel. Do you know hotel? Haven’t you been to the hotel?”**

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul’s* video entitled *Pak Ndul – Black Pink Red Hole*. The participants on the video, as usual, *Pak Ndul* and his cameraman, they talked about Mark Zuckerberg. *Pak Ndul* was joking and said that Mark Zuckerberg is actually his friend whom he met in the hotel. In minutes 04:35 – 04:53, he asked the cameraman "Do you know hotel? Haven’t you been to the hotel?" these utterances related to the **directive** illocutionary act of **asking**. Because he just gave a question to the cameraman.

Pak Ndul: *Kapurnya mana? Kapur? Kapur? Kapur penulis mana nih? Where is the chalk? Chalk? Chalk? Where is the writer’s chalk?*

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul’s* video entitled *Begini Kalau Pak Ndul Jadi Dosen. Auto Pecah*. The video shows when *Pak Ndul* was at one of the campuses in East Java, he said that he was invited for teaching. When he was in class, he introduced himself to the students in that class. At minutes 02:16 - 02:21, he asked the students where exactly the chalk is? Because he intended to write his name on the whiteboard, his utterance related to the **directive** illocutionary act of **asking**, because that utterance means want to get some information about something.

Pak Ndul: “*Ibu asli sini buk?*” **“Are you originally from here mam?”**

This datum taken from *Pak Ndul's* video entitled '*Makannya Makan #1 – Mbak Warung Cantik + Makanannya Lezaatozz*' that video takes places when *Pak Ndul* at *warung pecel lele*, he ordered fried duck for his dinner. While waiting for his food preparation, he was busy talked with other buyers there. *Pak Ndul* asked a woman behind him. "*Ibu asli sini buk?*" "**Are you originally from here mam?**" this utterance indicates **directive** illocutionary act of **asking**, because indirectly *Pak Ndul* wants to get information about that woman.

Ordering

***Pak Ndul*: "Eh, you sit down! You sit down!"**

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul's* video entitle '*Begini kalau Pak Ndul jadi dosen. Auto Pecah*' the participants in the video are *Pak Ndul* and the students there. At minutes 02:06 – 02:10 he gives an order to some students, he said "You sit down! You sit down!" this utterance is related to the **directive** illocutionary act of **ordering**, the illocutionary function is competitive. Leech (1983) the competitive illocutionary function is competed with the social goal, for example asking, ordering, commanding, and others. *Pak Ndul's* utterance above relates to order because he asked the students to sit down and the students do that.

***Pak Ndul*: "Open page 18+ + please! Reading there!"**

This datum was taken from video entitled '*Begini kalau Pak Ndul jadi dosen. Auto Pecah*' on this video *Pak Ndul* was in classroom to give some materials for the students there, on minutes 2:49-2:54 he ordered his students to open the book in page 18++ he said and asked them to read it. Actually *Pak Ndul* just joking about this but his utterance above related to **directive** illocutionary act of **ordering** because he asked the student to open and read the book

***Pak Ndul*: "Why you close close me? Agak, agak kesana! "Why you sit so close to me? Move, move a bit!"**

This datum was taken from *Londokampung's* video, the video entitled '*Pak Ndul vs Londo Kampung – siapa ahlinya bahasa inggris*' on that video, *londo kampung* was challenge *Pak Ndul* to do a question and answer about English, in order to know who is the smartest. *Pak Ndul* accept that challenge, before it is started they are looking for a good place for sit, and when they found it, *londo kampung* sit next to *Pak Ndul*, but *Pak Ndul* complaint about it, he doesn't want *londo kampung* sitting too closed next to him. So he ordered *londo* to stay away a bit from him, he said "Why you close close me? **Agak, agak kesana!** "Why you sit so close to me? **Move, move a bit!**" this utterance indicated **directive** illocutionary act of **ordering** because the speaker wants the hearer to do something relate to his request.

3.3. Expressive

An expressive illocutionary act is a type of speech act that causes the speaker to express what he or she feels. J. R. Searle (in Yule, 1996: p 53). This condition reveals the speaker's psychological state in the form of likes, dislikes, joy, and sadness. This may be due to what the speaker or listener did, but it depends on the speaker's experience. The illocutionary function for this type is convivial. A convivial is an illocutionary function that coincides with the social goal. (Leech 1983) Examples of this function are thanking, apologizing, greeting, gratitude, praising, and so on.

Praising

Interviewer: "*oh jadi bapak pintar?*" "Oh so you are smart sir?"

Pak Ndul: “Oh bisa diuji, bisa diuji. Tapi kalo murid saya saja pintarnya kayak gini loh, apalagi gurunya.” **“Oh you can test. You can test, but if my students are smart like this, then let alone the teacher.”**

This datum was taken in one of the videos uploaded by the *Trans7official* YouTube channel, with a video entitled *Pak Ndul: Box Office itu Akuarium | Opera Van Java (21/03/19) Part 2*. In this video, an interviewer asked *Pak Ndul* if he is really smart because before that *Pak Ndul* acted like he was smart, in minutes 1:48 to 1:54 when he got the question, he said **“Oh you can test. You can test, but if my students are smart like this, then let alone the teacher.”** this utterance belong to **expressive** illocutionary act of **praising**, it is related to praising because first, *Pak Ndul* said his students are smart then he also said he’s smart, that means he just give praising into two things, his students and himself.

Pak Ndul: “Oooh. I see beautiful, handsome guys here!”

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul’s* video entitled ‘*Begini Kalo Pak Ndul Jadi Dosen Auto Pecah*’ at minutes 3:39-3:43 on this video *Pak Ndul* praise the students in there, he said “Oooh.. I see beautiful, handsome guys here!” this utterance belongs to **expressive** illocutionary act of **praising** because *Pak Ndul* just give praising to his students said that they are beautiful and handsome.

Pak Ndul: “Overall ya, ini kalau kita ngobrol serius, ini makanannya ini, very very tasty full. Benar-benar enak sekali. Terutama yang ada yellow-yellownya ini. Kuning-kuningnya ini, the best of the best of the best. Really, ini tadi something yang unexpected, karena ini baru pertama kali kita kesini. Rasanya luar biasa banget. Ini highly recommended deh”. **“Overall, if I have to talk serious, these foods are very tasty full, especially these yellow seasoning, it’s the best of the best of the best. Really, this is unexpected, because this is the first time we came here. These tasted incredibly. This is highly recommended”**

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul’s* video entitled ‘*Makannya Makan #1 – Mbak Warung Cantik + Makanannya Lezaatozz*’ on this video he was eating a fried duck with white rice, he really enjoyed the foods, after he finished eating those. He said the foods is very delicious, it seems he likes the foods. At minutes 7:17-7:40 *Pak Ndul* gives a comment about the food, he said that the food is delicious. His utterances above are related to **expressive** illocutionary act of **praising**, there are four sentences from him that belongs to praising those are: these foods are very tasty full, best of the best, tasted incredibly, this is highly recommended.

Greeting

Pak Ndul: “Halo dulur-dulur madiun, opo re kabare re?” **“Hello my madiun brothers and sisters, how are you guys”**

This datum was taken from video entitled *Podcast Bareng Pak Ndul Ahlinya Ahli OPS Keselamatan Semeru 2022*. That was uploaded by *polres madiun’s* YouTube channel, on that video, there were two police who interviewed *Pak Ndul* they asked many things, between minutes 04:10 the policewoman ask *Pak Ndul* to greet the people who are watching the video, and then in minutes 04:15 – 04:18 *Pak Ndul* greet the people, said: "Hello my *Madiun* brothers and sisters". His utterance belongs to the **expressive** illocutionary act of **greeting** because there is the word 'Hello' in his utterance.

Pak Ndul: “Halo... Halo YouTube!” **“Hello... Hello YouTube!”**

Pak Ndul: “Good Morning everybody!”

These data were taken from different video, the datum 22 was taken from *Pak Ndul’s* videos entitled ‘*Makan Banyak Nasi Padang 1 Menit*’ and datum 23 was taken from his video entitled ‘*Begini Kalo Pak Ndul Jadi Dosen Auto Pecah*’ these two data are related to **expressive**

illocutionary act of **greeting**, because both words ‘Hello and Good Morning’ are means and belong to greetings.

Thanking

Pak Ndul: “*Bismillahirrohmanirrohim. Thank you!* My brothers, my sisters, *semua sahabat pak ndul* (all of my friends/ *Pak Ndul’s Friends*)”

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul’s* video entitled *Makan Banyak Nasi Padang 1 Menit*. The participants in the video were just *Pak Ndul* and his cameraman. They made a video about the challenge of eating *Nasi Padang* for one minute without stopping. *Pak Ndul’s* cameraman said that the challenge was at the request of *Pak Ndul’s* subscriber. Then at minute 10:15 – 10:20, he said his ‘Thank you’ for all. His utterance related to **expressive** illocutionary act of **thanking**, *Pak Ndul* thanked his fans for challenging him to eat so much food that made him so grateful.

Pak Ndul: “**Thank You very much** for *Polres Madiun*”

Pak Ndul: “*Terima kasih mas Deddy, terima kasih, terima kasih.*” “**Thank you** brother *Deddy*, **thank you, thank you.**”

These data were taken from different video, in datum 25 was taken from one of videos that uploaded by *Polres Madiun*, on that video, a police and a policewoman were invited *Pak Ndul’s* in their podcast, the video entitled ‘*Podcast Bareng Pak Ndul Ahlinya Ahli OPS Keselamatan Semeru*’ after long conversation between *Pak Ndul* and the *Polices*, he thanked to them and be grateful with them as he said in datum 25. And then datum 26 was taken from a video entitled ‘*Pak Ndul, Ahlinya Mengajar Bahasa Inggris/Hitam Putih (12/03/19) Part 1*’ he was invited to the *Hitam Putih* television programs for interviewing about himself, which is in that time *Pak Ndul* was famous on YouTube because of his humorous content, his videos gone viral because he was using English mix Indonesian and Javanese language when he speaks, and that’s makes him famous. After finished the interview in *Hitam Putih*, *Pak Ndul* thanked to the interviewers in there, one of those name *Deddy*, as it shown in datum 26 he said “*Terima kasih mas Deddy, terima kasih, terima kasih.*” “**Thank you** brother *Deddy*, **Thank you, Thank you.**” Those utterances in datum 25 and 26 are belongs to **expressive** illocutionary act of **Thanking**, because he was said his thanks and be grateful for them by inviting him into their programs.

Apologizing

Pak Ndul: “*Sebelumnya saya mohon maaf mas ya, mohon maaf banget gitu. Masnya ini kelihatan ganteng iya to? Smart. Kelihatan brilian gitu, tapi maaf ini mas ya. Kok kualiti atau kualitas dari pertanyaannya itu kok useless gitu. No use. Ini maaf mas, maaf. Masnya tadi kesini bawa otakkan ya?*” “**I apologize** in advance, bro, **I’m so sorry**. You look handsome, right? Smart. You look brilliant, but **I’m sorry bro**, how come the quality of your question is so useless? No use. **I’m sorry bro, sorry**. You brought your brain here, didn’t you?”

This datum was taken from *Pak Ndul’s* video entitled ‘*TRENDING SAMPAH, PAK NDUL TELPON YOUTUBE*’ this video discussed about an artist that just viral on that time, the cameramen of *Pak Ndul* asked him what does he thinks about that viral artist? *Pak Ndul* seems doesn’t like that question, so he said the cameraman’s question is useless, in his utterances above he said his sorry many times to the cameraman. Those utterances indicate **expressive** illocutionary act of **apologizing**, *Pak Ndul* apologize to the cameraman so that he wouldn’t be mad because *Pak Ndul* just mock him.

Pak Ndul: “*Smart kalo minus will ini no use mas, ini orang-orang yang maaf, maaf. Selfish.*” “‘*Smart – will*’ is no use bro, these are the people that, **sorry, I’m sorry**. Selfish.”

Pak Ndul: “*Jadi ya, Maaf yo. Bukannya saya menghina, tidak.* “So, **I’m sorry**, I didn’t mean to insult you, no.”

These two data were taken from different videos, the datum 28 was taken from *Pak Ndul’s* video entitled ‘*Pak Ndul-Jangan Coblos 01 & 02*’ on that video he was explained how to vote for president properly and wisely, on minute 10:58-11:06 he said “*Smart kalo minus will ini no use mas, ini orang-orang yang maaf, maaf. Selfish*” “Smart – will’ is no use bro, these are the people that, **sorry, I’m sorry**. Selfish.” smart minus will in *Pak Ndul’s* case means the people that have smart brain but minus ‘will’/minus positive thinking, and people like that are useless and selfish. The last datum or datum 29 was taken from video entitled ‘*Pak Ndul-Database Google*’ on minutes 5:43-5:51 *Pak Ndul* said “*Jadi ya, Maaf yo. Bukannya saya menghina, tidak.* “So, **I’m sorry**, I didn’t mean to insult you, no.” he said this because his cameraman tried to compare his English vocabulary skills with the English dictionary, and he complained about it, said that he’s too smart to be compared with the dictionary because not just a dictionary, even the Google database was imputed from his brain. After he complimented himself like that, he said his sorry to the cameraman. Those utterances in datum 28 and 29 are belongs to **expressive** illocutionary act of **apologizing**, because there is a word ‘sorry’ on those utterances.

Table 1: The data amounts of Illocutionary Acts in *Pak Ndul’s* Humor Videos

No	Types of Illocutionary acts	Functions of Illocutionary acts	Data amount
1	Representative	(Collaboration)	(22)
		Stating	8
		Boasting	9
		Informing	3
		Complaining	2
2	Directive	(Competitive)	(15)
		Asking	12
		Ordering	3
3	Expressive	(Convivial)	(41)
		Praising	24
		Greeting	6
		Thanking	6
		Apologizing	5

The last aim of this research is to find out what is the most dominant type of illocutionary act found in *Pak Ndul’s* humor videos. As shown and described in table 6 above, there are 3 types of illocutionary acts found in *Pak Ndul’s* humor video, namely representative or assertive, directive, and expressive illocutionary. Of these three types, the expressive illocutionary acts is the most dominant or the most commonly found in *Pak Ndul’s* utterances, with a total of 41 data with a percentage value of 52.564%. In this expressive illocutionary act, the illocutionary function that mostly used by *Pak Ndul* is the function of ‘**praising**’ with the total findings are 24 data.

4. Conclusion

This research used pragmatics approach especially it is talk about the illocutionary acts that used by *Pak Ndul* in his humor videos on YouTube. In answering the questions in formulation of the problem in chapter one, about what are the types and functions of illocutionary acts found in *Pak Ndul’s* humor videos, and what is the most dominant type of illocutionary act used by *Pak Ndul*. The result on this research presented as follow. There are three types of illocutionary acts found in *Pak Ndul’s* humor videos those are representatives illocutionary acts, directives illocutionary acts, and expressives illocutionary acts. The commissives and declaratives or declarations illocutionary acts are not found in *Pak Ndul’s* videos. The illocutionary functions found in *Pak Ndul’s* videos are also three types of them. First is collaborative illocutionary act which is include: stating, boasting, complaining, and informing. The second is competitive which include: asking and ordering. And the last is convivial that include: greeting, thanking, praising, and apologizing. The most dominant type in *Pak Ndul’s* humor videos is Expressive illocutionary act with the number of the data findings are

41 data with the percentage value 52,564%. In the expressive illocutionary act, praising is the most found in *pak ndul's* utterances. There are 21 data that containing praising.

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