

PODCASTS AS A MEDIUM FOR EXPRESSING POLITICAL OPINIONS: AN ANALYSIS OF THE ILLOCUTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN MAHFUD MD'S INTERVIEW ON DEDDY CORBUZIER'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL

Muhammad Raziq^{[1]*}

[¹] Imam Bonjol State Islamic University Padang, Indonesia

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This study discusses the forms of illocutionary acts in political discourse as a communication strategy between speakers in a podcast. The focus of this research is a podcast episode by Deddy Corbuzier titled "Exklusif Saatnya Blak-Blakan Soal Ganjar-Megawati-Prabowo," which features a political discussion with Mahfud MD in the context of the post-2024 Indonesian presidential election. Using a descriptive qualitative method, the data were obtained from Deddy Corbuzier's official YouTube channel. Data collection was conducted through non-participant listening and documentation techniques. The data were then categorized and analyzed based on John Searle's speech act theory. The findings reveal a total of 22 illocutionary acts, classified into five types: directives (9 utterances or 40.91%), commissives (4 utterances or 18.18%), expressives (5 utterances or 22.73%), representatives (3 utterances or 13.64%), and declaratives (1 utterance or 4.55%). These speech acts function to request information, express commitments, convey emotions, describe reality, and make formal statements. The dominance of directive speech acts indicates Deddy Corbuzier's intention to explore sensitive political issues in depth. Meanwhile, Mahfud MD's responses reflect a careful and professional rhetorical stance, aimed at maintaining credibility and a positive public image. This research demonstrates how language use in podcasts can shape political narratives and influence public perception.

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*Corresponding author. Email: muhammadraziq752@gmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

Podcasts are a new model of communication and interaction that is widely popular in the digital age (Fitriah Dina, 2024; Rime et al., 2022; Tarmawan et al., 2021). The high intensity of communication that occurs in podcasts is inseparable from the flexibility of each speaker in what they say. Each speaker in a podcast is given the freedom to talk about something without any restrictions from any party (Ricka, Putri, 2021; Chan-Olmsted & Wang, 2022). Initially, the communication within podcasts was limited to light-hearted conversations about hobbies and jokes. However, as the level of communication and interaction has increased, discussions in podcasts often revolve around unique linguistic phenomena (Luhulima et al., 2024). Podcasting itself is considered a form of media morphosis/media transformation driven by technological development (Karunianingsih, 2021). Its development reflects a shift in how people produce and consume spoken discourse in the digital age, making it not only a tool for communication but also a space for expressing identity, ideology, and interactional style (Rai & Vishvas, 2024; Pye, 2025).

Recently, politicians have utilized podcasts as a new medium for political communication and branding (Modell, 2024; Tranova & Veneti, 2024). In this context, the author applies a case study to a podcast featuring Deddy Corbuzier and Mahfud MD titled "Exclusive: Time to Be Blunt About Ganjar, Megawati, and Prabowo." The topic discussed by the two figures was the dynamics of the presidential election that had just ended. The conversation in the podcast attracted public attention, especially because Mahfud MD is one of the candidates in the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Election. This podcast was chosen because it presents a meaningful moment of post-election political communication, delivered in an open and spontaneous conversation format. In addition, Deddy Corbuzier is known as a podcaster who is able to dig deep for information, so the interactions in this podcast are considered rich in linguistic data to analyze. During the podcast interview, Mahfud MD was identified as performing illocutionary acts because he wanted to convey his post-election stance (Hopkinson, 2021). In line with this, the author will identify the types of speech acts performed by Mahfud MD using John Searle's speech act theory.

Through this study, the author will analyze the various speech acts performed by Mahfud MD. These speech acts will be revealed using speech act theory (referencing John Searle) in order to classify utterances into five categories: directive, commissive, expressive, representative, and declarative. This is a follow-up to the resolution of the main issues identified. The discussion will focus on: what types of speech acts did Mahfud MD use during the interview? How did the speech acts function when Mahfud MD was interviewed, revealing his attitude after the 2024 presidential election? Next, the situation and circumstances that led to the speech acts during the interview will be explained.

Studies on speech acts in podcasts have also been the subject of previous research. For example, a study by (Joko, Wibowo & Wahyu, 2024) discussed the effectiveness and formation of trust branding through various speech acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. Additionally, (Risa, Dui, Sitorus & Rotua, 2022) examined Sandiaga Uno's illocutionary speech acts on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, which informed and confirmed the truth of circulating opinions. Another study conducted by (Syahidah et al., 2023) examined the types and functions of illocutionary acts related to COVID-19, revealing that assertive speech acts were dominant because they explained the reality of the victims. Still related

to the study of speech acts by (Reflinaldi, Faisol et al., 2024), which analyzed King Salman's speech at the UN General Assembly, the variety of speech acts served to demonstrate the political stability of Saudi Arabia during the Covid-19 pandemic. The next study was conducted by (Laras & Sulastra, 2024) examining the variety of motivating speech acts that function to ask, make promises and make statements.

Based on the landscape of the study, no one has made the podcast series of Deddy Corbuzier and Mahfud MD after the presidential election as an object. The author sees a gap, considering the study of speech acts that are relevant to linguistic phenomena (Sbisa, 2002). In addition, research on certain attitudes of a speaker through speech acts is also worth doing. Of course, it is interesting to discuss it, because speech acts are also inseparable from the speaker's desire to convey his attitudes and actions (Syakila et al., 2022; Ekoro & Gunn, 2021; Bumi et al., 2024). So through this study, there are two new things that will be presented, namely the new object being studied and a new perspective related to attitudes through speech acts.

The choice of speech act theory in this study is based on its relevance in analyzing the meaning and function of utterances in the context of real communication, especially in political discourse. This theory, developed by John Searle, allows researchers to examine not only the linguistic form of the utterance, but also the purpose, intention, and social impact of the utterance delivered by the speaker. In the context of spontaneous and dialogic podcasts, the speech act approach is very appropriate because it can reveal the communication strategies used by political figures to build images, influence opinions, or convey attitudes implicitly. In line with that, this study will provide theoretical benefits to Pragmatics learning because it refers to empirical data (Cohen, 1996; Zaib et al., 2023; Putri et al., 2024). Thus, the process of understanding and learning Pragmatics will be more relevant to the situation. Likewise, practically, speakers and interlocutors will be able to more easily understand all actions taken through speech (Hussain, Syed, Sarwar & Khan, Abdul, 2024; Noviyenti & Anwar, 2023). So that more effective communication will be established and avoid unwanted consequences. It is hoped that this research can be developed by future authors, especially those who study speech acts, and can be a model for other speech act research.

METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive type, referring to the argument expressed by (Neuman, 2014), the data in this study were analyzed using a naturalistic approach. Another indicator that classifies this study as qualitative research is the handling and interpretation of data that is carried out naturally without any modification (Fiantika et al., 2022). In addition, the data from the study are speech and sentences, not in the form of numbers or certain nominal values. So that researchers only refer to real sources and situations to be used as a guide. Through this study, researchers can produce an understanding of the phenomenon in a complete and complex way, and report detailed views obtained from sources that can be accounted for.

Data was obtained from Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel which can be accessed via the link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wgpPtO2U844&t=238s>. This channel was chosen because the rating and number of viewers were quite high compared to other channels. Another factor that caused the author to choose this channel as a data source is because the discussion conducted by the political figure

Mahfud MD on this broadcast was the first after the presidential election. Based on these indicators, the author views the utterances made as more representative of the situation.

The research data were collected by means of free and competent listening, namely observation of data without direct involvement (Mastoyo & Jati, 2007). The next technical stages carried out in data collection are documentation and transcription. The data that was originally in the form of utterances was summarized and transcribed into a file. Then tabulate the data into a table and code it as an identity and categorize it based on the type of speech act. After the data was collected and classified, the data was analyzed using the matching method (Sudaryanto, 2001). At this stage, the author adjusted the data to the context outside the language in order to describe the speech acts in the data. The external context of language involved in the data matching process is Hymes' SPEAKING theory. The next stage is the data is described based on Jhon Searle's speech act theory and categorized with relevant speech acts. After that, the author reduces the data that has been described, namely selecting the most representative data to be displayed in the analysis results.

RESULT

The results of this analysis successfully classified the types of illocutionary speech acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast about Mahfud MD's attitude after the presidential election. This analysis found twenty-two speech acts carried out during Deddy Corbuzier's podcast interview. The speech acts found were classified into 5. With details of directive utterances as many as 8, commissive utterances as many as 4, expressive utterances as many as 5, representative utterances as many as 4 and Representative as many as 1. We can see the explanation in the following data table.

Table 1. Types Of Illocutionary Speech Acts In Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast

Jenis Tindakan Tutur	Jumlah Tuturan	Persentase(%)
Direktif	9	40.91%
Komisif	4	18.18%
Ekspresif	5	22.73%
Representatif	3	13.64%
Deklaratif	1	4.55%
Total	22	100%

Based on the recapitulation results table above, directive speech acts are the dominant speech acts with a total of 9 speech acts or 40.91% of the total number of speech acts. This is because in the ongoing dialogue there are many instructions and requests from Deddy Corbuzier. Next, commissive and expressive speech acts also contribute quite significantly with a total of 4 speech acts and 5 speech acts respectively. This shows the presence of expressions related to feelings and commitments in speech. Representative speech acts are carried out 3 times as an effort to explain the reality of information and facts that occur. Declarative speech acts are only carried out once, indicating a conversation background that is not too formal. It is noted that Mahfud MD not only carries out speech acts based on desires, but also wants to convey his attitude after the 2024 Presidential election.

Directive Speech Act

A directive speech act is an utterance made by a speaker to bind the interlocutor to do something (Be, Nur, 2024).

Data 1. (2:39 -2:42)

Deddy Corbuzier:	Pilpres uda selesai Aaaaa saya mau nanya. kalau saya nanya bapak. terima apa engaa pasti terimala ya kita haarus menerima keputusan MK.
Mahfud MD:	Ooiyaiyaapasti
Trans..	
Deddy Corbuzier:	The presidential election is over Aaaaa I want to ask. if I ask you sir. accept or not definitely accept yes we must accept the decision of the Constitutional Court.
Mahfud MD:	Oh yes yes definitely

The speech act was made because some time ago the presidential election had been completed. As a former vice presidential candidate who participated in the contest, of course there are many things that want to be known from the people involved in the contest. In data 1 DeddyCorbuzier carried out a speech act that is classified as directive. This is marked by the use of the question sentence "if I ask you, do you accept or not?". The question sentence is a strong marker of the speech act that is categorized as directive in the conversation. Because indirectly, DeddyCorbuzier asked Mahfud MD to do something, in this case agreeing to the questions that would be asked. The directive utterance made by Deddy Corbuzier has the function of asking for the agreement of the speech partner to any questions that would be asked by him. At this time, Mahfud MD showed an open attitude to various questions that might be sensitive.

Data3. (2:45-2:47)

Mahfud MD:	Oo iya iyaa pasti
Deddy Corbuzier:	Tapi kalau misalnya pertanyaannya puas apa engga gimana? O begini Eee, saya punya pedoman sebagai muslim ya saya punya pedomen kaidah fiqh kalau dalam bernegara berfikh politik. Jadi begini, saya kalau dibilang puas ya enggaa engga puas la, karna berkontestasi maunya menang tapi saya ikut tuntunan agama saya yang lahir dalam bentuk hukum fiqh bunyinya begini, keputusan hakim itu harus menyelesaikan perselisihan.
Trans..	
Mahfud MD:	Oh yes, of course
Deddy Corbuzier:	But if for example the question is fasting or not, how?
Mahfud MD:	This way, I have a guideline as a Muslim, yes, I have a guideline of fiqh rules if in a country, I have political fiqh. So, if I am said to be satisfied, I am not satisfied, because in a contest I want to win, but I follow the guidance of my religion which is born in the form of fiqh law, which reads like this, the judge's decision must resolve the dispute.

The utterance made by Deddy Corbuzier refers to the pro and contra situation of the presidential election results. It is common to ask election participants regarding their satisfaction in the contest. The utterance made by Deddy Corbuzier in the 3rd data is classified as a directive speech act. Because Deddy Corbuzier accompanies his utterance with a question sentence, namely "Are you satisfied or not?". Deddy's treatment of accompanying the utterance with a question sentence becomes a benchmark for the severity of the directive speech act. Deddy Corbuzier tries to ask for certainty regarding Mahfud MD's satisfaction as one of the 2024 presidential election contestants. Another purpose of the directive utterance is to find out Mahfud MD's position, whether he is on the side that accepts the election results or on the side that rejects the election results. At this time, Mahfud MD conveys his attitude of accepting with professionalism towards the election results without considering his satisfaction.

Commissive Speech Acts

Commissive speech acts are speech acts that function to bind the speaker to do what is said (Ulum & Sutopo, 2018). Based on the analysis conducted, the Commissive speech act was found 4 times. The use of the Directive speech act in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast about Mahfud's attitude after the Presidential Election can be seen in data 2 and 20.

Data17.(6:06- 6:17)

Deddy Corbuzier:	Oke nah kalau misalnya ini pak kan bapak tadi bilang udah selesai yakan sekarang pak mahfud ya menjadi pak mahfud nah misalnya diminta join dengan pemerintahan baru ama prabowo Gibran join ga pak?
Mahfud MD:	Nah ini pertanyaan yang di jawab apapun menjadi kontroversialkan ketika orang mengatakan Ok jadi masalah lah dimana letak standar apa standar etiknya kalau bilang tidaklo kenapa kan begitu. Nah oleh sebab itu saya tidak akan menjawab itu ...kecuali pada pihak yang apa namanya yang berwenang atau punya hak untuk menanyakan itu dan untuk mendapat jawaban itu.
Trans..	
Deddy Corbuzier:	Okay, so let's say this, sir earlier you said it's all done, right? Now, Mr. Mahfud is just Mr. Mahfud. So, if he were asked to join the new government under Prabowo and Gibran, would he join, sir?
Mahfud MD:	Now, this is the kind of question where any answer could become controversial. When people say, "Okay, then it's a problem," the question becomes: where is the standard, what is the ethical standard? If I say no, then why not — that's how it goes. Therefore, I will not answer that... except to a party that is authorized or has the legitimate right to ask that question and to receive an answer.

The statement was made because Deddy Corbuzier asked Mahfud what choice he would make if he was offered to join the government. Because it is common that even though the presidential candidate loses, he will join the government. In the seventeenth data, Mahfud MD made a speech act that is classified as commissive. Through his statement that said "I will not answer that question except to the authorities". It is clear that Mahfud's statement will only give an answer to the authorities, as a form of his commitment not to give an answer to just anyone. Mahfud MD considered that only certain people have the right to get an answer to Deddy Corbuzier's question. The function of the commissive speech act at this time is to promise to give an answer to the relevant party in order to avoid misunderstandings. Through this statement, Mahfud MD wants to convey his attitude of respecting the party who deserves to get an answer.

Data20.(43: 12-43: 32)

Deddy Corbuzier:	Tapi seandainya bapak seandainya tidak join lagi ke pemerintahan trus bapak mau ngapain?
Mahfud MD:	O banyak saya sekarang justru sudah mengantisipasi kemungkinan untuk tidak masuk, kemungkinan yang pertama saya sudah membuka kembali hubungan dengan kampus dimana selama ini saya mengajar diberbagai perguruan tinggi.
Trans..	
Deddy Corbuzier:	But if you don't join the government again, then what would you want to do?
Mahfud MD:	Oh, quite a lot actually. I've already been anticipating the possibility of not rejoining. First of all, I've reestablished connections with the universities where I used to teach.

This statement was made as an answer to Deddy Corbuzier's question about Mahfud's profession if he did not join the government. This raises curiosity because it is common, even though the presidential candidate loses, he will still join the government. In the twentieth data, Mahfud MD made a statement that contained a commissive element. When delivering the statement, Mahfud MD said "he has reopened relations with the campus where he teaches". This statement is an important marker of a

commitment to carrying out a profession outside the government. The commissive statement was made with the aim of informing Mahfud's readiness to return to being a teaching staff at a university. At this time, Mahfud MD showed his attitude that he was not interested in joining the government and was ready to return to being a lecturer on campus.

Expressive Speech Acts

Expressive speech acts are speech acts that refer to the psychological expression of the speaker (Angraini, 2020). Based on the analysis carried out, expressive speech acts were found 4 times.

Data21

Deddy Corbuzier:	Mau ngajar lagi?
Mahfud MD:	Iyala kan yang namanya jadi dosen jadi pejabat gitu jabatan habis pulang kekampus iyakan sama ketika saya selesai jadi ketua MK dulu dua tahun kekampus keliling wah enak
Trans..	
Deddy Corbuzier:	Are you planning to teach again?
Mahfud MD:	Of course. You know how it is—being a lecturer, then holding a public office... once the term ends, you just go back to campus, right? That's what I did after finishing my term as Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court. I spent two years going around campuses—it was great.

The utterance was made by Mahfud because Deddy Corbuzier wanted to know more about Mahfud's desire to return to being a lecturer on campus. In the twenty-first data, Mahfud MD made an utterance that contained expressive elements. Through his final utterance "wow, that's good", this utterance describes his joy in returning to being a lecturer on campus. The expression of pleasure is a strong indicator of the expressive speech act carried out, because it expresses personal expression. The expressive utterance functions to express a sense of happiness if he returns to being a lecturer on campus even though he is no longer in government. Through this expressive utterance, Mahfud MD wants to convey an attitude of independence in terms of profession because he does not always expect to be in government.

Data10 (4:54–5:13)

Deddy Corbuzier:	Kalau tadi bapak banyak begitu...Bukankah ni maafni kalau saya salah Bukankah katanya dari eee bapakkan diluar partai ya pak kita pakainya biru biru rencananya masuk gelora hahahah. Tapi bukankah tadi saya baca dari partai Pdi akan mengajukan tuntutan.
Mahfud MD:	Iya saya membaca juga,tuntutan ke PTUN ya, iya saya sama sekali tidak tahu Eee sekurang kurangnya tidak dalam perencanaannya maupun pengajuannya tapi saya baca di media ya begitu ya kita liat aja perkembangannya bagaimana dan tidak terlibat melakukan itu
Trans..	
Deddy Corbuzier:	Earlier you asked that... Forgive me if I'm wrong, but didn't you say—you're not with any party, right? But then I saw you wearing blue... are you planning to join Gelora? <i>[laughs]</i> But I also read somewhere that PDI is planning to file a lawsuit, isn't that right?
Mahfud MD:	Yes, I read about that too—the lawsuit to the Administrative Court, right? Honestly, I have no idea about it. At the very least, I wasn't involved in planning or filing it. But I did read about it in the media. So, we'll just have to see how it develops. I'm not involved in any of that.

The speech was made because Deddy Corbuzier again questioned Mahfud's attitude regarding the results of the Presidential Election. In this case, Deddy connected

it with the news that Mahfud's supporting party would again file a lawsuit. In the tenth data, Mahfud MD made a speech act that was classified as expressive. This can be seen from his statement "I don't know at all, at least I wasn't involved in the planning". Through this speech, Mahfud made an expressive speech act because he reported his ignorance and was not involved. This expressive speech was made with the aim of showing a personal expression that was not involved in the re-claim activity. Through this directive speech, Mahfud tried to convey his neutral attitude and was not siding with any party, including his supporting party in making the lawsuit.

Representative Speech Acts

Representative Speech Acts are utterances made by speakers based on the reality that occurs and is understood (Fakhriyah et al., 2019). Based on the analysis conducted, representative speech acts were found 4 times. The use of representative speech acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast about Mahfud MD's attitude after the Presidential Election can be seen in data 14 and 16.

Data15. (5:25 -5:28)

Deddy Corbuzier:	Berarti secara hukum membolehkan?
Mahfud MD:	Secara hukum hmmm semua orang boleh mengajukan gugatan
Trans..	
Deddy Corbuzier:	So legally, it's allowed?
Mahfud MD:	Legally speaking, hmm... anyone has the right to file a lawsuit.

The speech was made because Deddy Corbuzier questioned the permissibility of re-claiming the results of the presidential election, even though it had been resolved at the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia. In the fifteenth data, Mahfud MD made a speech act that is classified as a representative type. Mahfud MD said "it is permissible to file a lawsuit" in response to Deddy's question regarding the permissibility of re-filing a lawsuit. The speech explains the fact of the legal permissibility of suing anything in Indonesia. This statement is the classification of Mahfud's speech as representative because it explains statements based on reality. The function of the directive speech made by Mahfud is to provide information based on reality. Through this speech, Mahfud informs his neutral attitude towards political and legal issues and does not side with any party.

Data16. (5:46-6:05)

Deddy Corbuzier:	Oke nah kalau misalnya ini pak kan bapak tadi bilang uda selesai yakan sekarang pak mahfud ya menjadi pak mahfud nah misalnya diminta join dengan pemerintahan baru ama prabowo Gibran join ga pak?
Mahfud MD:	Nah ini pertanyaan yang di jawab apapun menjadi kontroversialkan ketika orang mengatakan Ok jadi masalah lah dimana letak standar apa standar etiknya kalau bilang tidaklo kenapa kan begitu. Nah oleh sebab itu saya tidak akan menjawab itu ...kecuali pada pihak yang apa namanya yang berwenang atau punya hak untuk menanyakan itu dan untuk mendapat jawaban itu.
Trans..	
Deddy Corbuzier:	Okay, so for example—earlier you said your term is over, right? Now you're just Mr. Mahfud as yourself. So, if you were asked to join the new government under Prabowo-Gibran, would you join?
Mahfud MD:	Now, this is the kind of question where any answer becomes controversial, right? If someone says yes, it becomes an issue—then people start asking, 'Where's the standard? What's the ethical basis?' But if you say no, then people ask, 'Why not?' So, for that reason, I won't answer this... except to the appropriate parties—those who have the authority or the right to ask that question and to receive an answer.

The statement was made because Deddy Corbuzier asked what choice Mahfud would make if he was offered to join the government. Because it is common even though the presidential candidate loses, he will join the government. In the 16th data, the speech act carried out by Mahfud MD is classified as representative. This can be seen clearly through his statement "Well, this is a question that no matter what is answered becomes controversial". The statement was made by linking it based on the reality that will happen if Mahfud answers it. Indirectly, Mahfud informs that there will be other crucial impacts if he answers the question. So through this indicator, the statement made by Mahfud MD is classified as representative. The function of the representative statement made is to avoid other problems. Through this statement, it can be seen that Mahfud MD is showing his professionalism, by considering the bad possibilities that could happen.

Declarative Speech Acts

Declarative speech acts are speech acts that can change and formalize something (Rosyidi, 2019). Based on the analysis conducted, Declarative speech acts were found 1 time. The use of Representative speech acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast about Mahfud MD's attitude after the Presidential Election can be seen in data 7.

Data7. (3:48 – 3:56)

Deddy Corbuzier:	Tapi kalau misalnya pertanyaannya puas apa engga gimana, tapi kalau misalnya pertanyaannya puas apa engga gimana?
Mahfud MD:	O begini Eee, saya punya pedoman sebagai muslim ya saya punya pedoman kaidah fiqih kalau dalam bernegara berfiqih politik. Jadi begini, saya kalau dibilang puas ya engga engga puasla, karna berkontestasi maunya menang tapi saya ikut tuntunan agama saya yang lahir dalam bentuk hukum fiqih bunyinya begini, keputusan hakim itu harus menyelesaikan perselisihan.
Deddy Corbuzier:	Menyelesaikan perselisihan?
Mahfud MD:	Iya menyelesaikan, jangan diterus teruskan kalau sudah diputus ya sudah ikuuti terlepas dari puas kamu atau tidak puas bantu negara ini agar terus berjalan dengan baik jangan diganggu kan gitukan yang menang yasudah dia sudah punya tanggung jawab mendapat mandat dari rakyat yang sudah disahkan oleh hukum. Oleh sebab itu begitu hakim memutuskan saya katakan yaa saya menerima dan mengucapkan selamat sudah. Hahaha
Trans..	
Deddy Corbuzier:	But what if the question is, are you satisfied or not? What if the question is, are you satisfied or not?
Mahfud MD:	Well, like this, I have guidelines as a Muslim—I have fiqh principles when it comes to politics and governance. So, if you ask me if I'm satisfied, then no, I'm not satisfied, because when you compete, you want to win. But I follow the religious teachings that are reflected in fiqh law, which says this: a judge's decision must resolve the dispute.
Deddy Corbuzier:	Resolve the dispute?
Mahfud MD:	Yes, resolve it. Don't keep dragging it out once a decision is made, just accept it—whether you're satisfied or not. Help the country keep running smoothly, don't disturb it. That's how it is: whoever wins, well, they already have the responsibility and the mandate from the people that's been legalized by law. So, when the judge makes a decision, I say yes, I accept it and congratulate them. hahaha

The speech occurred when Deddy Corbuzier asked about the dispute over the results of the Presidential election at the Constitutional Court. Deddy really wanted to know Mahfud's position as a candidate involved. In the seventh data, Mahfud MD made a speech act that contained a declarative element. It can be seen through his speech which said "Yes, I accept and congratulate you". Through this speech, Mahfud MD informed

that he had made an official statement and congratulated the winner directly. Initially, Mahfud MD participated in filing a lawsuit with the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia as a form of opposition to the election results. However, after the lawsuit was legally completed, Mahfud MD directly stated his acceptance of the decision. The declarative speech that was made functioned as an acknowledgement and end to the ongoing dispute for Mahfud. Through this speech act, Mahfud MD tried to convey his mature attitude in politics and compliance with the applicable legal system.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that has been done, the illocutionary speech acts carried out were influenced by the situation after the 2024 presidential election, especially the lawsuit over the results of the presidential election which was considered problematic. The dominant speech acts that emerged were directives, as a way used by Deddy Corbuzier to obtain detailed information and Mahfud MD's attitude after the 2024 presidential election. In the political situation after the 2024 presidential election, Mahfud MD as one of the former contestants was seen trying to convey his attitude through illocutionary speech acts. Through this study, in general, the attitude that Mahfud wanted to convey was professionalism and maturity in politics and maintaining a positive image. It is hoped that this research will provide benefits in terms of scientific contributions and practical impacts in life. Especially in understanding the speech acts carried out by politicians. Politicians who have principles always adorn themselves with diverse speech images. So that we are required to recognize the types of speech acts carried out. In order to be able to make an objective assessment of a politician through the speech acts he does.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All contributions to the writing of this manuscript were made by Muhammad Raziq. These contributions include the design and development of the analysis, data collection, provision of data and analytical tools, execution of the analysis, manuscript writing, and final editing. No other contributors were involved in the preparation of this work.

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AUTHORS' SHORT BIODATA

Muhammad Raziq is a student in Department of Arabic Language and Literature, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University Imam Bonjol Padang, Indonesia. Email: muhammadraziq752@gmail.com.