



Representative Speech in the "Genius Course" Video Collection on Fajrul FX's YouTube Channel

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Abstract

In communicating and using language, humans perform a speech act. The speech act analyzed in this study is representative. This speech act informs and convinces the interlocutor of the truth of what is said. This study was conducted to analyze the forms of representative speech acts in nine videos in a playlist titled "Genius Course" on the YouTube channel Fajrul fx. A qualitative descriptive approach was used as the research methodology, and a pragmatic approach was used as the theoretical approach. The researcher used the note-taking technique, in which they first watched the selected videos and recorded the representative speech acts they contained. The data used in this study were from 9 videos in the playlist titled "Genius Course" on Fajrul FX's YouTube channel. The data analysis method used in this article was the distribution method, comprising several stages: listening, analyzing representative speech types, recording, grouping, and analyzing the speech context. The results of this study include 137 representative speech acts identified through the analysis. Among the nine analyzed videos, the speech act "showing" was the most frequently used, while "demanding" was the least. This research is expected to be a learning resource for the community, especially students and researchers. The researcher also hopes that future research on speech acts, especially representative speech acts, can address the shortcomings identified in this study.

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INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures that cannot be separated from human life. One of the social activities carried out is communication. According to Inah (2013), Communication is the process of conveying messages from communicators to audiences, either in the form of symbols or in words, in the hope of fostering understanding of the message within the community and changing attitudes and behavior. According to Al Izaaki et al. (2025), Communication is carried out to convey information they have or want to obtain from the interlocutor. According to Yule & Novitasari dalam Lutfiana & Sari (2021), He emphasized that communication essentially involves the use of language between speakers and other people, or speech partners, in the social sphere.

Communication meets human needs in society; through communication, humans can interact. According to Thohir & Utomo (2024) The interaction that always occurs between communities will cause an event called communication. Communication is a means by which humans always use symbols (Lutfiana & Sari, 2021). The symbol in this communication is called language. Language falls into the category of symbols because of its conventional nature. According to Pierce in Lutfiana & Sari (2021) argues that symbols are signs that have a relationship through conformity to conventions. As stated by Arifin & Suprayitno dalam Lutfiana & Sari (2021) He added that communication that follows the convention has a high chance of success.

As we know, language is one of the ways humans express their hearts and minds. By language, humans can express their intentions and convey what they intend. Therefore, language plays a significant role in the sustainability of human communication. According to Mailani et al. (2022) Spoken language or written language together and continuously have a significant influence on all human lives, so that humans will not be able to escape from language. In fact, even people with special needs, such as speechless people, still need language, which is sign language for them to communicate and express their thoughts. It is also stated that language, as a means of communication, is a series of sounds that are systematic, meaningful, and are a tool of social interaction that replaces individuals in expressing something or expressing themselves to the opposite person in a social group as a tool to communicate and the identity of the speaker (Becker, 1979).

Language can be done orally or in writing. In this era, technology is advancing rapidly, so communication cannot be limited to face-to-face. Language does not have to be delivered face-to-face

between speakers and listeners; it can also be delivered through other media, such as voice recordings, videos, and so on. Now, many people are using social media as a means of self-expression by sharing their hearts and thoughts (Ghani et al., 2025). This can be done through various social media channels, such as Instagram posts, TikTok videos, YouTube vlogs, and so on. Moreover, many people are currently interested in expressing their thoughts through YouTube videos. On social media, we can share our thoughts through daily vlog videos, video tutorials, or podcasts. These videos show that expressing thoughts and feelings in language does not require bringing together speakers and listeners; it can also be done through social media.

The expression of the contents of the human mind and heart through speech is called the act of speech. Speech acts are used as a basis for analyzing problems in various fields such as in the fields of assumptions, observations, conversation implications, cooperation principles, and the principle of politeness (Herlina and Takziyah in Setyawan et al., 2023) in (Khasanah et al., 2024). The science that studies human speech is pragmatic. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of speech in relation to speech situations. In (Ghani et al., 2025) Dikat Pragmatics is one of the branches of semiotic science. In line with opinion (Purwo dalam Yuliana et al., 2013) Pragmatics is a field of linguistic study that emphasizes the relationship between language and nonlinguistic factors, such as context, shared knowledge, communication, and language use. A simple explanation of pragmatics also explains that pragmatics is the study of what the speaker means, not what the speaker says (Hasanah et al., 2025). Thus, the pragmatic focus lies in how the speaker uses language to convey specific intents and objectives to the speaking opponent. This view is reinforced by (Pande & Artana, 2020) which explains that pragmatic studies discuss the intent behind the speaker's and the opponent's speech, which is always bound by context. Another explanation of pragmatics is that pragmatic studies will examine the ability in terms of language to adjust between context and sentences effectively (Aulia et al., 2025) In this study, various linguistic features were found to be closely related to context, whether social, temporal, spatial, atmospheric, pendkan, or cultural. Therefore, the context of speech plays a vital role in understanding its meaning in the communication process.

In pragmatics, the act of speaking is called speech (Putri et al., 2025). In Waskito et al. (2024), Speech is a concept in pragmatic linguistics that refers to communicative actions carried out by a

speaker through language. The concept of speech was first introduced by Austin in 1962 and later further developed by Searle in 1969. According to Searle, every act of linguistic communication involves speech acts, so communication is not just a matter of symbols, words, or sentences, but the result of language actions. Ardiyanti et al. (2025) explained that, with current technological developments, a person can deliver oral or written speech effectively on social media and other online platforms. Thus, speech can be seen as the core of communication because each speech always contains a specific intention from the speaker. Through speech acts, individuals can set the dynamics of conversation, tailor language styles to the audience, and create contexts that support their goals (Nariswari et al., 2025). Searle distinguishes three types of speech acts, namely the *locutionary act*, which is the act of saying something, the *illocutionary act*, which is the act of doing something through speech, and the *perlocutionary act*, which is an action that has a specific effect on the opponent (Lutfiana & Sari, 2021). Speech also has pragmatic functions and types, as well as a principle of speech (Sihombing, 2022).

Based on this view, it can be concluded that all speech is performative because it represents speech acts. One type of speech is representative or assertive speech, which binds the speaker to the truth of what he says. Examples of representative speech include declaring, acknowledging, reporting, showing, giving testimony, and speculating. Representative speech is an act of speech that emphasizes the validity or truth of what the speaker says (Pradana, 2020). Through this act of speech, the speaker tries to convince the interlocutor to believe the proposition he is conveying. Thus, the act of representative speech involves the speaker and the speech partner in acknowledging the truth of the speech's content. The primary function of this speech act is to provide information or tell something. Forms of representative speech include defending, asking, saying, declaring, and reporting (Fakhriyah dalam Al Farizi et al., 2023).

This research will focus on a single type of speech act: representative speech acts. The researcher chose representative speech because we often encounter it, especially in the current digital era. We can easily find representative speech acts on social media, such as YouTube. On YouTube, many content creators are creative, educational, and innovative. The researcher chose a collection of "Genius Course" videos on the Fajrul FX YouTube channel as material for the study of representative speech acts. In the collection of videos, there is information on how to become a genius. This is very

relevant to the current era, which requires superior brain skills and intelligence so that it cannot be replaced by technology.

Other researchers have also conducted a lot of research on representative speech acts, such as (Takwa et al., 2022) who conducted research by analyzing representative speech actions in the guidance of the final project in the geography education study program of the University of Nineteen November, Kolaka, (Al Farizi et al., 2023) who researched the analysis of representative speech acts on the "MKU Indonesian" playlist on the Rahmat Petuguran channel, (Faramida, 2019) who researched representative speech acts in Instagram *captions*, then the research conducted by (Fahrezy et al., 2024) namely, analyzing representative speech actions in the podcast of Deddy Corbuzier and Nadiem Makarim on YouTube social media, and (Mayirga, 2023) who researched representative speech in the discourse "Human Rights, Corruption, Terrorism, Presidential Candidate Debate 2019".

The studies that have been listed above are used as references in completing this research. Research carried out by previous researchers certainly has shortcomings that can be refined or modified in future studies. These studies are of the same type, namely the study of representative speech, but with different objects and contexts. Research on representative speech in videos selected by researchers is interesting because previous studies have not examined this speech act across multiple videos from the same speaker. This study will later produce an analysis of representative speech actions across several videos featuring the same speaker. It is hoped that this research can contribute to becoming one of the reformers in research or pragmatic studies on speech acts.

This article analyzes the forms of representative speech in these educational videos. Through this study, the author aims to identify how Fajrul FX uses representative speech as a communication strategy to convey information, opinions, and views objectively on YouTube. In addition, this article aims to connect pragmatic theory, particularly the concept of speech acts, with real-world practices in digital media. This analysis aims to understand how speech functions as a tool for conveying knowledge and fostering effective interaction with *the audience*. The benefit of this article is to provide students, educators, and language researchers with a deeper understanding of the application of representative speech theory in the context of digital communication. By understanding the representative speech actions in the "Genius Course" video, readers can gain insight

into effective communication strategies for delivering educational materials on digital platforms. In addition, this article also contributes to the pragmatic study of language by providing relevant real-world examples. Broadly, this research helps improve the quality of online communication, which is increasingly sophisticated in the digital era, especially in education and the dissemination of knowledge.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To obtain the data and information needed, the researcher will use both theoretical and methodological approaches. The theoretical approach used is pragmatic. In (Nuramila, 2019) Pragmatics does not just study language; it also examines the relationship between language and the actions of its speakers. Where the pragmatic field has the meaning of a part of the discipline that includes semiotics (Prayoga et al., 2021) in (Larasati, 2017). Meanwhile, the qualitative descriptive approach is part of the methodological approach. The qualitative descriptive approach is a qualitative research method that uses facts obtained from the object of research. In the qualitative approach, the research procedure uses descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from the object being researched (Yasmine Adzka Sajida et al., 2024). The purpose of using this qualitative descriptive method is to analyze the representative speech of the speaker in 9 videos contained in the playlist titled "Genius Course" on the Fajrul FX YouTube channel. According to (Wardani et al., 2025) that this qualitative research emphasizes understanding data from objects within holistic, complex, and detailed real-world conditions or natural settings. This research uses a dataset of "Genius Course" videos from the Fajrul FX YouTube channel. The collection of videos provides information on how to learn effectively and train the brain to think like a genius. The qualitative descriptive method used in this study will present the research findings in written form based on the observations. The researcher used this method to describe the representative speech actions identified objectively. The purpose of this study is to describe the representative speech act and the context of speech carried out by the speaker. The video analyzed by the researcher contains speech and uses easy-to-understand language.

The data obtained in this study consists of the number of speeches in 9 selected videos from a collection of videos on practical learning and genius thinking on the Fajrul FX YouTube channel. Data collection is carried out using the look-and-record technique, in which the researcher first carefully

listens to the video and then records selected speech segments from representative speech. The simak technique is a research data collection method that involves listening to a language. In contrast, the recording technique is a data-collection method that records speech or reading. In (April et al., 2025) It was also explained that the simak technique is a data-collection method that involves observing a person's language use. Using the look-note technique, the researcher will collect, investigate, and analyze the data. According to Sudaryanto, the technique is a set of ways to conclude the facts in the research problem (Krisnawati, 2021).

Data analysis in this study requires identifying and preparing patterns, categories, themes, focuses, or problems aligned with the research objectives. Data analysis in a study can be carried out using two methods: distribution and matching. In this study, the researcher chose to use the distribution method, a data analysis technique that uses a determining tool derived from the language in question. According to (2025), the Agih method is a data analysis method whose determination is built into the language itself. Some of the stages that the researcher will carry out in completing this research are (1) listening to the "Genius Course" video on the Fajrul fx YouTube channel carefully, (2) analyzing the existence of representative speech, (3) recording representative speech actions carried out by the speaker, (4) grouping data based on the type of representative speech acts, (5) analyzing the context of speech that has been found. After conducting data analysis, the next stage is data presentation, in which the researcher will present the data using formal and informal techniques. The data is presented in tables and described in sentences using easy-to-understand words.



Figure 1. Research Flow Diagram.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Language serves as a communication tool that humans use to obtain specific information through speech activities (Romadhani & Eles,

2020). Language is studied in a science called linguistics. In linguistics, there are several levels: phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. These studies examine in depth the language units under focus. One of the linguistic studies in linguistics is pragmatism. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and social context. According to Chairunnisa et al. (2025), the assumption of pragmatics is that language is a communication tool in which the speaker understands kinesics (gestures), context, communication goals, the role of the speaker, situational and sociocultural norms, relationships between personas, and the variety of choices available. In pragmatics, the act of speech, or the act of speaking, is the activity of performing it. Based on several criteria, speech acts can be divided into the following types: constative, performative, locative, illocutionary, perlocutionary, representative, directive, expressive or evaluative, commissive, declarative, direct, indirect, literal, direct non-literal, indirect literal, and indirect non-literal (Rustono, 1999). In this study, the researcher analyzes representative speech.

Representative speech is an act of speech that binds the speaker to the truth of what he says. This speech act can also be called an assertive

speech act. This speech act is a process of convincing the speech partner of the speaker's trust. According to Melani et al. (2025), in this act of speech, the speaker will try to convince the audience that what is conveyed is in accordance with the facts or beliefs. Speeches that are included in this type of speech act are declaring, mentioning, acknowledging, demanding, reporting, showing, testifying, and speculating. A speech act is a representative speech act if the resulting speech contains information or aims to convince the speech partner. The researcher chose this speech act because the selected video featured informative, convincing speeches. The selected videos are 9 videos in the playlist titled "Genius Course" on Fajrul FX's YouTube channel. In these videos, Fajrul explains how to think like a genius and convinces the audience that genius is not innate but can be developed through habits and mindsets, so that everyone can have the potential to become a genius. Based on the results of data collection using the see-note method on 9 videos in the playlist titled "Genius Course" on Fajrul FX's YouTube channel, the researcher has succeeded in collecting the data attached in the following table.

Table 1. Representative Speech Action Data.

No.	Types of Representative Speech	Video									Quantity
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Speculate	1	1	6	1	2	3	2	1	-	17
2.	Show	2	5	4	6	5	7	-	-	-	29
3.	Demanding	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	7
4.	Declare	2	6	2	3	4	2	2	1	2	24
5.	Bearing Testimony	2	3	1	-	-	8	1	-	2	17
6.	Report	3	1	1	5	1	2	1	-	-	14
7.	Menyebutkan	2	2	-	-	2	3	3	2	-	14
8.	Acknowledge	3	2	-	2	1	3	-	4	-	15
Total											137

Representative Speech "Speculating."

The first type of representative speech is speculation. Speculating is an expression that contains information that is not certain of the truth conveyed by the speaker.

Context:

In the Fajrul FX video, he discusses Isaac Newton as an influential figure in science. Fajrul FX also gave a personal opinion about Isaac Newton in his presentation, thus giving a speech that contained speculation. It can be seen in the following speech.

Speech:

"This is Isaac Newton—one of the most influential physicists. Perhaps you have

heard this story. One day in the garden, Newton saw an apple falling, or in another version of the story, he even saw the falling apple. Then Newton wondered why the apple fell, and shortly after, he formulated the law of gravity. That is how this story is often told. **So we think that Newton was indeed a genius, from there he was smart from birth.**"

(Playlist titled "Genius Course" on Fajrul FX's YouTube channel, video 3 at 0:52)

The speech act spoken by Fajrul FX above falls under the act of speculating speech. In the speech "So we think," the context refers to Fajrul FX's estimate that Newton was a genius by birth. In

the previous speech, Fajrul explained an event that Newton experienced, which led Fajrul to speculate about Newton's genius and intelligence in the following sentence. This speech shows that Fajrul FX has no certainty, but only conveys estimates based on his observations of Newton.

In previous research conducted by Anjora et al. (2025), which analyzed the representative and imperative speech acts of Dr. Tirta in the #suaratirta health video on the Tirta PengPengPeng YouTube channel, 2 "speculative" speech data were identified, and the researcher presented 2 data sets analyzed in the context of his speech. Both speeches reveal speculation or the speaker's views, aiming to provide listeners with information about the topic under discussion.

Representative Speech "Showing."

Showing is a type of representative speech act that aims to present evidence or information from the speaker to the speech opponent. This occurs because the speech opponent distrusts what the speaker conveys, so the speaker needs to prove the truth of the speech.

Context:

In the Fajrul FX video, he discusses the concept of sports genius. Through his explanation, Fajrul wanted to show that Tiger Woods' success did not happen overnight, but rather through years of training and a long process since childhood. So that it causes speech that contains the act of showing speech, the speech can be seen as follows.

Speech:

"Again, is it instant? Of course not. In fact, Einstein has been practicing since he was a child. This is not only limited to the scientific field but also to other fields, such as sports. **This is Tiger Woods, one of the best golfers in the world.**"

(Playlist titled "Genius Course" on Fajrul fx's YouTube channel, video 3 at 5:16 minutes)

Fajrul Fx said, "This is Tiger Woods, one of the best golfers in the world." Entering the act of speech shows. The context shows that Fajrul Fx introduced the figure in question to the listener. Both sentences refer to the context Fajrul presents about Tiger Woods, the world's best golfer. The speech serves to direct the listener's attention to the figure being discussed.

In previous research conducted by (Putriyani et al., 2025) In the analysis of representative speech actions in the video

"Introduction to Indonesian Literature" on the Restu Bias Primandhika YouTube channel, 6 speech data were identified as "showing," and the researcher presented 2 of them, analyzed in the context of his speech. Both speeches were presented with evidence, because they did not gain the trust of the speaking partner.

"Demanding" Representative Speech

The next type of representative speech is demanding. Demanding is an act of speech spoken by the speaker, where the speech is mandatory for the speaker to follow.

Context:

In the Fajrul FX video, he discusses the importance of the learning process and hard work in developing skills. He explained that intelligence is not easily obtained, but the result of one's efforts and perseverance in facing difficulties, so Fajrul FX emphasized that listeners work hard. So that it causes speech that demands speech, it can be seen in the following speech.

Speech:

"Even though at first it was tough to learn, foolish, but this provides an important provision because to learn and develop, we need to feel pain and fall up first. **So if you feel unlucky in terms of intelligence, do not be serious, work hard because after all, hard work is mandatory.**"

(Playlist titled "Genius Course" on Fajrul fx's YouTube channel, video 9 at 4:51 minutes)

The speech by Fajrul FX above conveys the attitude that hard work is mandatory, even when a person feels unlucky in terms of intelligence. The speech sentence expressed by Fajrul in the previous speech explains that we must be willing to start learning even though there will be many difficult things faced when learning, and this is emphasized in the following speech sentence, which is a representative speech of the "demanding" category to demand the listener to be willing to learn and work hard. The context of this speech provides motivation and affirmation of the attitude that effort and hard work are required to achieve success.

Regarding representative speech acts with the type of "demanding" speech, it has been carried out in previous studies analyzed by (Toty et al., 2025) In the analysis of representative speech actions in the Psychological Education video on the Neuron YouTube channel, 18 speech data were identified as "demanding," and the researcher

presented 1 analyzed in the context of speech. The speech presented reveals "demanding", which is a speech that asks the opponent to carry out what the speaker commands.

Representative Speech "Expressing."

Stating is a type of representative speech that is used to convey and express real events or events that occur when the speech is spoken.

Context:

In the Fajrul FX video, he motivates his audience by encouraging them not to give up when facing difficulties in learning. He tried to calm the audience and build their spirits by stating that a dizzy head is a sign that the brain is working. This gives rise to speech that contains the act of declaring. The speech can be seen as follows.

Speech:

"If you feel that when you are in the process of learning, you feel very dizzy, you do not need to be sad because it is true. **Dizziness is a sign that your brain is working and being updated.**"

(Playlist titled "Genius Course" on Fajrul fx's YouTube channel, video 9 at 5:12 minutes)

The speech act mentioned by Fajrul Fx above aims to calm and entertain the listener by stating that dizziness is a sign that the brain is working hard or undergoing renewal. The speech is included in the representative speech act of the category of "declaring" because the speaker conveys views or beliefs about a situation to provide information or affirmation to the listener. In the previous sentence, Fajrul said that in the learning process, dizziness will accompany, then in the following sentence, he states what dizziness is

Regarding the act of representative speech, the type of speech "declaring" has been carried out in previous research analyzed by (Ahammi et al., 2025) About the analysis of representative speech actions in the video titled "Energy Sources for Grade 10 Independent Curriculum" on the YouTube channel pretending to know physics, the researcher found 28 speech data points, and presented 5 data points analyzed in the context of his speech. The five speeches presented reveal about "declaring", and this context is not only to convey information but can be used to invite the audience to think critically about something that is stated.

Representative Speech Act "Giving Testimony."

One type of representative speech is to give testimony. Giving testimony is the act of explaining

something true according to the reality and experience observed by the speaker.

Context:

In the Fajrul FX video, he explained that there are various factors to consider when studying effectively to develop one's potential for greater intelligence. He emphasized that the method conveyed is not only a theory, but has been scientifically tested and even practiced by him. Therefore, it gives rise to speech that contains the act of giving testimony. It can be seen in the following speech.

Speech:

"We have discussed starting from the physical, mental, and emotional aspects to learn effectively and become geniuses. These methods have been scientifically tested and widely adopted in other countries. **I have practiced it myself and felt the results.**"

(Playlist titled "Genius Course" on Fajrul fx's YouTube channel, video 9 at 0:24)

The above speech mentioned by Fajrul Fx is included in the act of representative speech of giving testimony. The phrase "Have practiced it and felt the results" indicates that the context refers to Fajrul Fx's personal experience as proof of the truth of his question. His speech serves to convince the listener that Fajrul Fx's account was based on real experiences he himself had.

In previous research conducted by (Prakoso et al., 2025) In the analysis of representative speech actions in the Tips Public Speaking video on Sherly Annavita Rahmi's YouTube channel, 10 speech data were found to "give testimony," and the researcher presented 2 of these analyzed in the context of his speech.

Representative Speech "Reporting."

Reporting is a type of representative speech that explains to the audience what the speaker is doing.

Context:

In the Fajrul FX video, he explained that several factors affect the learning process and the development of human intelligence. In his presentation, Fajrul FX discussed not only the physical and mental aspects but also the importance of the emotional aspect in shaping one's intelligence. This gives rise to speech that contains the act of reporting. The speech can be seen as follows.

Speech:

Humans are emotional creatures, so in addition to having physical aspects in the form of things that can be seen directly or mentally related to the human mind, they also have emotional aspects, which include emotions, motivations, and feelings. **Moreover, it turns out that to be an expert, we also need to pay attention to the emotional aspect.**"

(Playlist titled "Genius Course" on Fajrul fx's YouTube channel, video 7 at 0:22)

In the context of this speech, the speaker wants to convey the results of his understanding that, to become an expert, not only are intellectual abilities needed, but one must also attend to the emotional aspect. After explaining what humans are and how they think, he reports what he knows about their emotional aspects. This speech indicates the delivery of information or a report on a conclusion obtained, so that it is included in the representative speech act of the type of reporting.

Regarding the act of representative speech, the type of speech "reporting" has been carried out in previous research analyzed by (Ramadhani et al., 2025) about the analysis of representative speech actions in the "Universe and Space" Playlist on the YouTube channel Kok Bisa? It was found that 10 speech data "reported" and the researcher presented 3 data analyzed in the context of speech. The speech presented revealed that "reporting" not only conveys facts but also invites listeners to understand the importance of the atmosphere as a protective factor that must be considered for a safe human future.

Representative Speech Act "Mentioning."

One type of representative speech is to mention. Mentioning is a type of speech action whose form is the points or core points of related information.

Context:

In the Fajrul FX video, he tells an inspirational story about Michael Faraday and explains who he is. Therefore, it causes speech that contains the act of mentioning. It can be seen in the following speech.

Speech:

"Now, to understand this aspect, we will first look at the inspiring story of Michael Faraday. **Michael Faraday was a great physicist who succeeded in forming the foundations of human knowledge of electricity and magnetism.**"

(Playlist titled "Genius Course" on Fajrul fx's YouTube channel, video 7 at 0:53 minutes)

The speech "Michael Faraday was a great physicist" is a representative speech act of the type mentioned. The context refers to Fajrul Fx mentioning a person's identity and achievements. The previous sentence introduces the story of Michael Faraday, and the following sentence contains a representative speech that falls under "mentioning".

Regarding the act of representative speech, the type of speech "mentioning" has been carried out in previous research analyzed by (Melani et al., 2025) Regarding the analysis of representative speech actions in the video playlist "Tips and Education" on Zahid Ibrahim's YouTube channel, 11 speech data were found "mentioning," and the researcher presented 3 data analyzed in the context of his speech. The three speeches presented aim to clarify the speaking partner's understanding of the topic by highlighting the points mentioned.

Representative Speech Act "Acknowledging."

Admitting is a type of representative speech act in which a speaker conveys the truth or confesses something to the speech partner so that the speech partner can know the information.

Context:

In the Fajrul FX video, he said that at the beginning of high school, he had found the essence of an effective way of learning that helped develop his abilities, especially in the field of physics, where at first he was still low to the point that he could win various competitions based on Fajrul's own recognition. This gives rise to speech that acknowledges itself. The speech can be seen as follows.

Speech:

"I feel lucky that in my early days in high school, I had already discovered the essence of effective learning. From here, I experienced a very rapid scientific development. **From the beginning, my physics skills were mediocre, and at times even very poor. Then,** in the 2nd grade of high school, I participated in the physics olympiad. I managed to get a silver medal at the national level."

(Playlist titled "Genius Course" on Fajrul fx's YouTube channel, video 1 at 03:41)

The speech act mentioned by Fajrul FX above expresses personal recognition of himself,

especially his physical abilities. In this speech, Fajrul FX admitted that, at the beginning, when he entered high school, his physical abilities were considered ordinary and even tended to be very poor. This sentence falls under the act of representative speech "confess" because Fajrul FX acknowledges his weak physical ability at the beginning of high school, before he found an effective way to learn.

In previous research conducted by (Ayuningdyas et al., 2025) In analyzing representative speech actions in the upload of Science Education videos on the YouTube social media channel, Fajrul Fx identified 28 speech data points labeled "acknowledging," and the researcher presented 3 of these analyzed in the context of his speech.

Based on the research results and the description above, in the "Genius Course" video collection on the Fajrul FX YouTube channel, 8 types of representative speech acts were identified, totaling 137 data points. The most representative type of speech in this study was "showing," with 29 data, and the least frequent was "demanding," with 7 data.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The analysis of representative speech in 9 videos in the playlist "Genius Course" on the Fajrul FX YouTube channel aims to identify, group, and describe in depth representative speech and its context. Based on the research and analysis, 8 speech acts are included in representative speech: speculating, showing, mentioning, declaring, demanding, admitting, reporting, and giving testimony. Based on the data findings and research discussions, 137 representative speech samples from 9 videos were analyzed, with "showing" speech being the most common (29) and "demanding" speech the least common (7). This is because the 9 videos contain information and aim to show how to become a genius or think like a genius.

This research is hoped to serve as a source of information and help students better understand speech acts, especially representative speech acts commonly used in daily communication. The researcher knows that during the research preparation, many shortcomings remain to be corrected in future studies that will explain representative speech in more detail.

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