

# **ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORMED IN *TO FLUENCY*'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

**Thesis**

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain Strata One (S1)  
Degree*



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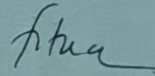
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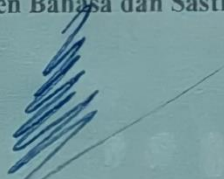
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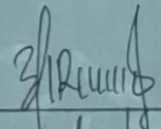
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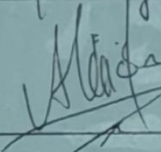
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## ABSTRACT

ISANABIAH (2022). **ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORMED IN *TO FLUENCY*'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL**. Padang: English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, Universitas Negeri Padang

This study is aimed to find out (1) the types of Illocutionary acts, (2) the most dominant paradigmatic cases and (3) the specific intention of the speakers in *Advanced English Conversation* video podcasts using the theory proposed by Searle in Huang (2007). This research used the descriptive method. The data of this research were 209 of the selected utterances of Jack and Kate, which potentially performed the types of Illocutionary acts and their paradigmatic cases taken from *To Fluency*'s YouTube channel as the data source. The first finding showed that all types of Illocutionary acts were performed in the video podcasts. They were representative (98 datum), declarative (8 datum), commissive (8 datum), directive (18 datum), and expressive (77 datum). It can be seen that the most dominant type of Illocutionary acts was representative. Furthermore, the second finding showed that the most dominant paradigmatic case was describing. It was the paradigmatic case of the representative. The frequency of describing in the video podcast about food was 28 times and 19 times in the podcast about jobs. In other words, the speakers specifically intended to describe something they are sure of in the context of food and jobs.

**Key words:** Paradigmatic, Illocutionary Acts, Paradigmatic Cases, Video Podcast

## ABSTRAK

ISANABIAH (2022). **ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORMED IN *TO FLUENCY*'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL**. Padang: Departemen Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Padang

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui (1) jenis tindak ilokusi, (2) kasus paradigmatic yang paling dominan dan (3) niat khusus pembicara dalam video podcast *Advanced English Conversation* menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Searle dalam Huang (2007). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Data penelitian ini adalah 209 ujaran terpilih Jack dan Kate, yang berpotensi menampilkan jenis tindak ilokusi dan kasus paradigmaticnya yang diambil dari kanal YouTube *To Fluency* sebagai sumber data. Temuan pertama menunjukkan bahwa semua jenis tindak ilokusi dilakukan dalam video podcast. Mereka adalah representatif (98 datum), deklaratif (8 datum), komisif (8 datum), direktif (18 datum), dan ekspresif (77 datum). Dapat dilihat bahwa jenis tindak ilokusi yang paling dominan adalah representatif. Selanjutnya, temuan kedua menunjukkan bahwa kasus paradigmatic yang paling dominan adalah mendeskripsikan. Itu adalah kasus paradigmatic perwakilan. Frekuensi pendeskripsian dalam video podcast tentang makanan sebanyak 28 kali dan podcast tentang pekerjaan sebanyak 19 kali. Dengan kata lain, pembicara secara khusus bermaksud untuk menggambarkan sesuatu yang mereka yakini dalam konteks makanan dan pekerjaan.

**Kata Kunci:** Paradigmatic, Tindak Ilokusi, Kasus Paradigmatic, Video Podcast



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The researcher realizes that her paper actually has not been perfect yet, there are many mistakes contained in it. At the end, the researcher hopes that this paper will be guidance for some literary study, especially about Illocutionary acts and paradigmatic cases.

Padang, September 2022

The researcher



## **DEDICATION**

**I dedicated my honor, my gratitude, my love to:**

My beloved grandparents, Nabik and Iboge, without them, I can't go this far in my life. Next, my dear father, Alm. Syarifuddin, who is already in heaven, and my mother, Saliyah, I will try my best to make you both proud of having a daughter like me. I would also like to thank my aunt and my uncle, Nurbaya, S.Ag., and Dedi Yasman, who always try to give me a better life and the best support, in the process of completing this thesis. I want to say thank you to my extended family, especially Zelyka, who continually prays for and gives support in any form during my study. Next, I would like to thank Wahyu Almizri, S.Pd., as my partner, who always gives me his company when I do my thesis revisions, and cares about my mental health. Thank you for being a good listener anytime I feel really down. Next, I want to thank my best friends, Tuty Handhayani and Alfin Dwi Payulan, who always cheer me up while doing this thesis, and my NK2-18 friends, who always give me their support during my study. Last, I want to thank myself for doing all this hard work. Thank you for never quitting. Thank you for surviving at all times.

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## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Problem**

Communication is one of the crucial things for a human being. Every utterance told commonly has a hidden meaning or a specific purpose to the hearers. Likewise, the hearer should understand the meaning of the speaker's utterance and knowing what the speaker's intention in their utterance. According to Hargie (2019), communication can be effective if the speaker and the hearer can achieve the goal of interaction.

In linguistics, the meaning of language is studied in Pragmatics. Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the intention of what is said based on the context (Ruhlemann, 2019). Pragmatics studies the meaning of the speaker's utterances based on the context between the speaker and the hearer. Related to the context means the meaning of words used by the speaker depends on the purpose of the speaker's utterance itself, not on the actual meaning of the words.

Yule (1996) said that there are four main points studied in Pragmatics. First, Pragmatics concerns the meaning of the speaker's utterances, which the hearer will interpret. In other words, communication works well if the speaker can convey their message and the hearer understands without misunderstanding. Second, Pragmatics concerns the contextual meaning of the speaker's utterances. The situation between the speaker and the hearer influences the purpose of the

utterance spoken by the speaker. Third, Pragmatics is concerned with how to communicate more than what is said. It probably means that the speaker says something not only to say the words but also to get the hearer understands what they want by their utterances. Last, Pragmatics is also concerned with the expression of relative distance. The relationship between the speaker and the hearer assures how many things the speaker might tell the hearer.

Furthermore, in communication, every word people say usually acts such as a promise, an apology, a request, an order, etc. Then, there will be any response to the words as feedback. It is called speech acts. According to Yule (1996), speech acts are actions performed by utterances.

Austin in Huang (2007) divided speech acts into three types which are Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary. First of all, Locutionary is the act of saying something with its actual meaning. As he stated that Locutionary is the act of saying an utterance that is equal to the meaning of the utterance. Secondly, there is Illocutionary which means the act of getting the hearer to do something. Searle (in Huang, 2007) 's book "Pragmatics" classified the Illocutionary acts into five types which are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The third one is the Perlocutionary act, in which the speaker reaches by uttering something to the hearer.

In this research, the researcher focused on the Illocutionary act, which is the core of speech acts. In other words, it concerns on the speaker's intention to the hearer conveyed by performing an action. By analyzing Illocutionary acts in the speaker's utterance, the intention of the speaker will be understood. I assume

that understanding the speaker's purpose in a conversation is interesting to find out what we must do to respond to the speaker's utterance. By analyzing Illocutionary acts, people, as the hearer, could understand the speaker's intention, such as asking for something, telling factual information, expressing their feelings, and so on. In this case, I explored Illocutionary acts in the video podcast because people nowadays tend to watch them on digital platforms, like YouTube. In June 2022, Podcast Index stated that 50,863 video podcasts had been created and watched (Retrieved from Podnews, 2022). From the statistic, I assume the video podcast has become a trend, especially for content creators. The topic of the podcast can be created for either entertainment or educative purposes. Moreover, the purpose of the podcast is created can be known if the speakers' intention is analyzed. So, a video podcast is suitable as the object of this research because, with many topics of the podcast—such as politics, education, lifestyle, etc., the speakers' intentions also vary.

Furthermore, the researcher is interested in analyzing “Advanced English Conversation” video podcasts hosted by Jack as the podcaster on *To Fluency's* YouTube channel. The channel is owned by Jack, who often creates videos about learning English in the form of a video podcast. He and his guest star often talk to one another using phrases and new vocabulary in each video to make his video sounds interesting and suitable for learning English. In this research, his video podcasts, which were analyzed, talked about food and jobs. I chose the video podcast related to food as the topic of the podcast because the word “food” or “cook” got a lot of searches for the podcast (Retrieved from Kompas, 2020).

Then, I chose jobs as the podcast's topic because it has more viewers than other videos on *To Fluency's* YouTube channel. I want to find out what Jack and his guest star talk about related to jobs because I assume this topic gets many people's attention based on the viewers. I want to discover the intention in their utterances toward one another based on jobs as the context of the conversation. Moreover, "Advanced English Conversation" is suitable for this research because most of Jack and his guest star's utterances indicate that there are specific purposes between both of them. For example, in the *food* video podcast, Jack, as the podcaster, said, "...And then a glaze, how would you describe that?" and Kate said, "A glaze is like kind of a rich, thick sauce." From the dialog, it can be seen that he indirectly asks her to tell him more about the 'glaze.' He asks her to explain a word, which is included as the directive. According to Searle in Huang (2007), a directive is the type of Illocutionary act that the speaker asks the hearer to do something by their utterance. Then, she describes the 'glaze' in her own words. It is also included in a type of Illocutionary act known as representative. Representative is a type of Illocutionary acts, in which the speaker says something they are sure of. It consists of asserting, describing, stating, reporting, and concluding.

Moreover, the researcher explored more about the Illocutionary acts in the video podcasts, which had already been mentioned. I discovered more about other types of Illocutionary acts in the video podcasts. Then, I also found the most dominant paradigmatic case. First of all, paradigmatic case is the selected examples taken from the phenomena. For instance, paradigmatic cases in the

directive are command, suggest, order, and invite. So, the most dominant paradigmatic case of Illocutionary acts is needed to be discovered to figure out the specific intention of Jack and his guest star in the context of food and jobs.

However, the analysis of Illocutionary acts in the podcast has been previously discussed. The previous study was conducted by Purnama et al. (2021) entitled “Directive Illocutionary Acts in Best Health Podcast Entitled Talking to Your Kids about Coronavirus (Covid-19)”. Secondly, Rostiana & Novari (2021) did research entitled “A Speech Act Analysis of an Interview Podcast Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier on YouTube”. Then, the third study entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Podcast Ruang Sandi Videos by Sandiaga Uno” was done by Sitorus & Elfrida (2022).

However, the researcher chose to analyze the Illocutionary acts in the video podcast to develop this research with a different perspective by using English video podcasts. First, Rostiana & Novari (2021) did not analyze English video podcasts in their study. Then, Sitorus & Elfrida (2022) did not also analyze English video podcasts. Both of these studies analyzed Indonesian video podcasts. Even though Purnama et al. (2021) also use an English video podcast, they only analyze the directive type of Illocutionary acts. Meanwhile, in this research, I explored the whole type of Illocutionary acts in English video podcasts.

## **1.2 Identification of the Research Problem**

Communication can be effective if the speaker can bring their intention in their utterance and the hearer understands the meaning of the utterance without

difficulty. The speakers' intention can be known by analyzing Illocutionary acts. In linguistics, the speaker's intention can be analyzed from Pragmatics and Sociolinguistics point of view. From a Pragmatics perspective, it can use speech acts theory to analyze the speaker's intention. Moreover, analyzing the speaker's intention from a Sociolinguistics perspective can use language variation, which focuses on speech functions. For this research, the researcher uses speech act theory, especially Illocutionary acts, to analyze the speakers' intention in "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts.

### **1.3 Limitation of Research Problem**

Based on the identification of the research problem, the researcher focused on the types of Illocutionary acts and the paradigmatic cases found in the podcaster and the guest star's utterances in "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts taken from *To Fluency's* YouTube channel.

### **1.4 Formulation of Research Problem**

Based on the limitation of the research problem, the formulation of the research problem is: "What are the types of Illocutionary acts found in "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts?"

### **1.5 Research Question**

There are two questions in this research as follows:

1. What are the types of Illocutionary acts found in "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts?
2. What is the most dominant paradigmatic case used in "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts?

3. What is the specific intention of the speakers in “Advanced English Conversation”?

## **1.6 Purpose of the Research**

According to research questions, the purpose of the research as follows:

1. To find out the types of Illocutionary acts in “Advanced English Conversation” video podcasts.
2. To find out the most dominant paradigmatic case in “Advanced English Conversation” video podcasts.

## **1.7 Significance of the Study**

### **1. Theoretical Significance**

This research is expected to give the readers more knowledge about the linguistics field of study, especially the Illocutionary acts’ theory. The research is expected to show Illocutionary acts on a digital platform such as YouTube, specifically the video podcast. In line with this, the researcher wants the readers to get more insight into the types of Illocutionary acts and the paradigmatic cases in “Advanced English Conversation” video podcasts on To Fluency’s YouTube channel.

### **2. Practical Significance**

A podcast, either an audio podcast or a video podcast, commonly presents communication between two or more people. This research helps the readers, especially students and future researchers, comprehend the types of Illocutionary



acts and discover the paradigmatic cases of types of Illocutionary acts in the podcast, especially a video podcast. Furthermore, this research also helps the readers analyze the hidden meaning or specific purpose of the speaker's utterance to avoid misunderstanding.

## **1.8 Definition of Key Terms**

The definition of key terms in this research is described as follows:

1. Pragmatics: A study about the meaning of language based on context.
2. Speech acts: Speech acts means doing a certain action through utterances uttered by the speaker to the hearer.
3. Illocutionary act: Illocutionary act is one of speech acts' types which contains a hidden meaning and usually performing a certain action in the speaker's utterances. It can also be described as one of speech acts' types which deliver a certain purpose of the speaker to the hearer via utterances.
4. Paradigmatic cases: The cases which are regarded as the selected examples which are taken from phenomena.
5. Advanced English Conversation: Talking about Food in the UK, USA, and Spain video podcast: A podcast within around thirty minutes of video duration starring Jack as the podcaster and Kate as the guest star. The podcast talks about traditional food from three countries which are the UK, USA, and Spain.

6.     Advanced English Conversation: Talking Jobs and Time Off video  
podcast: A podcast within twenty minutes of video duration  
starring Jack as the podcaster and Kate as the guest star. In this  
video podcast, they share and discuss their story related to jobs  
with one another. This podcast has the most viewers than the other  
videos.