



Attitude Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in “Asian Glow” Podcast Video

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Abstract

This study focuses on one specific type of expressive illocutionary acts which is attitude as found in an episode of the *Asian Glow* podcast. The researcher applied Searle's (1979) theory to identify examples of attitude within expressive illocutionary acts. The attitude expressive illocutionary act typically convey negative emotional responses such as criticism, complaints, or disapproval, often directed at the listener's behaviour or attitude. Examples include expressions like “I hate that” or “That was awful”. To analyze the meaning behind these utterances, the study also used Halliday and Hasan's (1985) theory of context of situation. Data were gathered using an observation method combined with note-taking techniques focusing on the selected podcast episode. A descriptive qualitative approach was employed to analyze both the types of expressive illocutionary acts and their meanings within contextual settings. The findings reveal 20 data of attitude expressions found throughout the episode. In this episode, there were a lot of attitudes that found in the utterances of the podcast hosts, because as cousins, Clarence and Alcheska share an undeniable chemistry, which enhances their dynamic and makes their reactions more engaging for viewers.

Keywords: *expressive illocutionary acts, attitude, podcast*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada satu jenis tindak ilokusi ekspresif yang spesifik yaitu sikap yang ditemukan dalam sebuah episode podcast *Asian Glow*. Peneliti menerapkan teori Searle (1979) untuk mengidentifikasi contoh-contoh sikap dalam tindak ilokusi ekspresif. Tindak ilokusi ekspresif sikap biasanya menyampaikan respons emosional negatif seperti kritik, keluhan, atau ketidaksetujuan, yang sering kali ditujukan pada perilaku atau sikap pendengar. Contohnya adalah ungkapan seperti “Aku benci itu” atau “Itu sangat buruk”. Untuk menganalisis makna di balik ujaran-ujaran ini, penelitian ini juga menggunakan teori konteks situasi dari Halliday dan Hasan (1985). Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode observasi yang dikombinasikan dengan teknik pencatatan yang berfokus pada episode podcast yang dipilih. Pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif digunakan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi ekspresif dan maknanya dalam konteks situasi. Temuan ini mengungkapkan 20 data ekspresi sikap yang ditemukan di sepanjang episode. Dalam episode ini, ada banyak sikap yang ditemukan dalam ujaran pembawa acara podcast, karena sebagai sepupu, Clarence dan Alcheska memiliki chemistry yang tidak dapat disangkal, yang meningkatkan dinamika mereka dan membuat reaksi mereka lebih menarik bagi pemirsa.

Kata kunci: *tindak ilokusi ekspresif, sikap, podcast*

Introduction

Language is an inseparable part of human life, serving as an essential tool for communication and interaction with others, including different species. It can be conveyed both verbally and in written form. As noted by Chaer (1994), language functions as a communication instrument, allowing speakers and their counterparts to collaborate in achieving specific objectives. Beyond facilitating communication, language enables individuals to express their thoughts through speech. The communication process involves not only the transmission of information but also responses from listeners or conversation partners. Language plays a crucial role in human survival, particularly in communication, making interaction among people impossible without its use. The connection between language and communication is deeply intertwined with linguistic studies. Linguistics is the field that examines language, its functions, and the ways it is used to convey and construct meaning in communication. This discipline explores various aspects of language, including its structure, nature, grammar, origins, and forms. One of the branches of linguistics is pragmatics.

According to Leech (1993), pragmatics focuses on the relationship between underlying meaning and speech situations. Similarly, Subyanto (1992) describes pragmatics as a linguistic field that analyzes spoken language and derives meaning from individual sentences. Gazdar (1979), cited in Jenny Thomas (1995), defines utterance meaning as the pairing of sentences with context, which serves as a key component of a speaker's intended meaning. Thomas (1995) further asserts that pragmatics can be broadly defined as the study of meaning in use or context. This discipline examines how sentences function within communication, considering the context and situation in which they are spoken. Context plays a crucial role in interpreting the meaning behind an utterance. Pragmatic constraints refer to the linguistic rules governing form and meaning, which are shaped by the speaker's intentions, circumstances, and context.

A significant area of study within pragmatics is speech acts. A speech act involves the use of a sentence to communicate a specific intention from the speaker to the listener (Kridalaksana, 2001). In everyday interactions, both speakers and listeners recognize the implicit rules governing speech, language use, and interpretation. Speech is influenced by the intentions and contextual factors surrounding its delivery, making speakers accountable for their words and actions. When people engage in communication, they enter a scenario in which the listener seeks to understand the speaker's message. However, misinterpretations can occur due to errors by either the speaker or the recipient. These misunderstandings may stem from differences in gender, as men and women tend to vary in the topics and content of their conversations. Haas (1979) noted that gender distinctions in communication manifest in aspects such as form, subject matter, and usage, which contribute to a listener's comprehension of the speaker's intent.

Austin, as cited in Huang (2007), classified speech acts into three types. The locutionary act refers to the fundamental act of speaking, where the speaker articulates an utterance with its literal meaning. The illocutionary act, on the other hand, involves performing an action through speech, conveying a particular purpose to the listener.

Lastly, the perlocutionary act focuses on the impact of the speaker's words on the hearer. This research aims to examine different types of illocutionary acts using Searle's theory, as referenced in Huang (2007). Searle categorizes illocutionary acts into five types: representative, declarative, commissive, directive, and expressive. The representative act involves the speaker expressing a belief based on truth. A declarative act occurs when an utterance brings about a change in an object or person. Commissive acts commit the speaker to future actions. Directive acts seek to prompt the listener to take action, while expressive acts convey the speaker's emotions in a given context.

This study primarily focuses on illocutionary acts, which are central to speech acts as they reflect the speaker's intention toward the listener through verbal actions. Analyzing illocutionary acts in speech provides a deeper understanding of the speaker's purpose. The researcher believes that understanding the intent behind an utterance is important in determining an appropriate response. By examining illocutionary acts, listeners can interpret the speaker's intention, whether it be making a request, sharing factual information, or expressing emotions. In this research, illocutionary acts will be explored in video podcasts, given their growing popularity on digital platforms like YouTube. Podcasts cover a variety of topics, ranging from entertainment to education. By analyzing the speakers' intentions, the purpose of a podcast can be better understood. Since podcasts address diverse subjects, including politics, education, and lifestyle, their speakers' intentions also vary, making them a suitable object of study.

Five relevant studies focus on illocutionary act analysis are referenced in this research. The first related literature is purposed by Laras (2024) entitled "The Analysis of Illocutionary act in Rich Roll Podcast" that is supported by Searle's Theories that conveyed speech acts into 5 categories which are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. This data shows that the type of speech acts that don't exist from the data source are the Commissive and Directive Speech acts. Meanwhile, the article from Ngurah (2024) entitled "An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Act Found in Night School Movie" which is proposed by Searle (1979) as a theoretical framework that guides the investigations carried out. The findings reveal six types of expressive illocutionary acts: thanking, apologizing, congratulating, wishing, attitude, and greeting. Meanwhile, as per the publication written by Paramita (2022) entitled "The Attitude Expressive Illocutionary Act Uttered by The Characters in Holidate Movie". The results of this study show there are 19 data found in the characters that are used an attitude expressive illocutionary act, because this movie tells the life of two teenagers who are in love and full of tension. On the other hand, Putri (2023) that has "Expressive Speech Acts Found in Eric Nam and Jessi's Utterance in The Dive Studios Podcast" as the title. This study applies the theory from Yule (1996) and Searle (1969) related to the type of expressive speech act. The results show that there are utterances of expressive speech acts consisting of six types, namely praising, welcoming, expressing joy, congratulating, apologizing, and thanking. The last article that is entitled "Pragmatic Analysis of Declarative Illocutionary Acts in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcasts" authored by Wibowo (2024) uses J.L. Austin's and John Searle's Speech Act Theory. This research analyzed 29 declarative illocutionary acts in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, revealing their impact on public opinion and social realities. Those articles are references for this article and focus on illocutionary acts, especially

expressive illocutionary act analysis. As for this study that is entitled “Attitude Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in “Asian Glow” Podcast Video” written by Asri (2025). The researcher applied Searle’s (1979) theory to identify examples of attitude within expressive illocutionary acts, and to analyze the meaning behind these utterances, the study also used Halliday and Hasan’s (1985) theory of context of situation. The findings reveal 20 data of attitude expressions found throughout the episode. In this episode, there were a lot of attitudes that found in the utterances of the podcast hosts, because as cousins, Clarence and Alcheska share an undeniable chemistry, which enhances their dynamic and makes their reactions more engaging for viewers.

The data for this study was taken from the *Asian Glow* podcast episode entitled “*WE’RE GOING ON A ROADTRIP (Enhypen comeback, BTS, & KPOP idols with no aura)*”, hosted by Clarence Angelo, a content creator known for combining pop culture commentary with personal storytelling. Released on June 13, 2025, the episode captures an unscripted conversation recorded during a road trip to a concert venue, where the informal setting shapes the lively and spontaneous tone of the discussion. The dialogue is filled with playful banter, impromptu reactions, and cultural reflections, making it a valuable source for examining expressive illocutionary acts and pragmatic strategies in casual media discourse. By analyzing the exchanges between Clarence and Alcheska, this research aims the specific aspects of K-pop they highlight and the ways they engage with their audience. Furthermore, the researcher is particularly interested in uncovering the intentions behind Clarence and Alcheska’s utterances toward each other within the context of K-pop.

Method

This research employed a qualitative method to analyze the expressive illocutionary acts presented in the *Asian Glow* podcast. As *Bogdan and Biklen* stated, qualitative research is descriptive in nature, meaning that “the data collected consists of words or images rather than numerical values”. The data was analyzed using a qualitative approach to identify the expressive type of illocutionary acts, following *Searle’s (1979)* theory and evaluate the meanings of the utterances that belong to the expressive illocutionary acts that proposed by *Halliday and Hasan’s (1985)* theory. The data came from a podcast video entitled “Asian Glow” that was taken from YouTube video entitled “WE’RE GOING ON A ROADTRIP” which was the most recent upload. To obtain the necessary data, the researcher followed three specific steps in the data collection process. First, observed the podcast by listening and watching it on YouTube. Second, replayed the podcast multiple times while noting down that is relevant to expressive illocutionary acts. Third, identified expressive illocutionary act types, wrote down the relevant data, and organized it into classified sections.

Result and Discussion

Based on the research goals, this section explored the attitude expressive illocutionary acts found in the *Asian Glow* podcast episode “*WE’RE GOING ON A ROADTRIP.*” From the conversation, 20 examples of were identified. According to Searle (1979), there are six types of expressives illocutionary acts which consists thanking, apologizing, attitude, greeting, wishing, and congratulating. Attitude refers to expressions that convey disagreement or dislike, often found through utterances that criticize, complain, or show disapproval toward the hearer’s behavior or attitude. Some examples showed Clarence and Alcheska joking and laughing to build closeness, while others showed light criticism or concern about certain topics. Overall, the study found that attitude expressive illocutionary acts in this episode were not only used to show personal feelings but also to strengthen their relationship and set an informal, friendly tone in the discussion.

Data 1

Clarence : In our last meeting, she was like, “honestly, I love liking your stuff because it’s good,”

Alcheska : Uh-huh.

Clarence : “...but **I hate the impact that it has on my For You Page.**”

(00:03:51)

The remark of Clarence “I hate the impact that it has on my For You Page” considered as an expressive illocutionary acts that revealed attitude. According to context of situation theory, the field in which this utterance occurred, involved in the car as Clarence drove the car while telling the story with his podcast host, Alcheska, sat on the passenger seat and listened to him. The ‘she’ was referred to Clarence’s manager that as a good manager, she had to support the creator which was Clarence, yet she hated when it also affected her to some point it appeared on her For You Page. Based on Merriam-Webster Dictionary, For You Page means a social media feed that contains personalized content based on the user's interests. However, his manager did not like the idea of getting influenced by Clarence, but not in a bad way. The tenor of the interaction was occurred by the participants, Clarence and Alcheska. The highlighted utterance was delivered in spoken form, performed by Clarence’s use of an informal tone throughout his utterance.

Data 2

Clarence : Nevermind, nevermind.

Alcheska : “I’m chilling with this one.” **Shut the [] up, you’re so annoying. You’re so [] annoying.**

(00:05:57)

The utterance of Alcheska functioned as an expressive illocutionary acts, revealed her attitude of disagreement toward Clarence. Within this conversation, the field still took place inside of the car. Clarence was playing some music and he was sure it was a chill playlist until he changed his mind and immediately paused the song, which led Alcheska to mock him by saying “I’m chilling with this one”, that turned out to be the opposite of the chill. Moreover, Alcheska expressed disagree and annoyance of utterance by saying “Shut the [] up, you’re so annoying. You’re so [] annoying” which she clearly did not agree with Clarence’s idea nor statement. The tenor happened between Clarence and Alcheska. The conversation took place in a spoken mode, with Alcheska’s utterance reflected informal language typical of everyday interactions.

Data 3

Clarence : “And I do it again... For you.”

Alcheska : **That was the cringiest thing that I’ve seen you do.**

(00:12:33)

The utterance of Alcheska “That was the cringiest thing that I’ve seen you do” is expressive illocutionary act for attitude. Alcheska expressed more likely to be dislikeness towards Clarence. Clarence was trying to impersonate that one character in Crash Landing On You series, where the actress crossed the line at demilitarized border zone and someone tried to shoot her, then Clarence acted as if he was blocking the referred person with his back and proceeded to say the dialogue, which Alcheska found it cringe. In slang, cringe means so embarrassing or awkward. The utterance “That was the cringiest thing that I’ve seen you do” expressed that Alcheska did not like or enjoy the impersonation of Clarence. The conversation occurred between Clarence and Alcheska. The mode of communication was spoken, performed by an informal style.

Data 4

Clarence : Jimin comes out with a buzz.

Alcheska : **You're cooked. You're done.**

(00:13:30)

According to the theory of expressive illocutionary acts, Alcheska's utterance could be identified as an expression of attitude. Alcheska disliked and criticized Clarence's idea of the referred person getting a buzz haircut. From the conversation above, they were talking about BTS' upcoming tour after completing their military services, and the next second Clarence just guessed what he had on mind. However, the speaker's intended meanings were analyzed using the situational context theory discussed above. The "You're cooked. You're done" utterance that Alcheska said is a common phrase to find on the internet nowadays among Gen Z. It can be meant "you are in trouble", as well as "you are over". Alcheska thought it would be in trouble the moment that what Clarence said came true and unprepared. The tenor of the conversation was occurred by the interaction between Clarence and Alcheska, with Alcheska communicating in a spoken mode. Despite of not liking Clarence's statement, Alcheska said it with a calm intonation and facial expression.

Data 5

Alcheska : What?

Clarence : She has an ATV and she's like 68. **No, that's a lie.** She's like 80 something.

(00:15:12)

Based on the conversation above, the speaker's utterance could be classified as an expression of attitude. Clarence as a speaker disagreed with his own statement, that he lied about his grandmother's age. Clarence told a story about his grandmother who lives in an island and has no phone, no fridge, that she is just straight up eating fully fresh off the island, but she has an ATV to ride on. Clarence also revealed his grandmother's age was 68 years old at first, however he disapproved and corrected it right away by saying "No, that's a lie. She's like 80 something". In this conversation, Clarence took the role of speaker and Alcheska as hearer. The mode of expression was spoken and conveyed in an informal manner.

Data 6

Clarence : But then, the scene where she’s about to lose Lilo to seek child protective services.

Alcheska : **I hate that.**

(00:16:12)

The utterance “I hate that” could be categorized as an attitude expressive illocutionary act, as Alcheska voiced her displeasure toward Clarence in the interaction above. Clarence shared about his experience of watching Lilo & Stitch in the movie theater. Clarence shared that one scene where the referred person was about to lose Lilo to seek child protective services, which was a heart-wrenching scene and showed the reason of Alcheska hated that as much as Clarence did. The tenor or participants were Clarence and Alcheska. In this utterance, Alcheska, as the speaker, conveyed her displeasure in response to Clarence’s statement. The expression was delivered in an informal manner.

Data 7

Alcheska : The worst thing I did...

Clarence : I would say the worst thing that we did was character AI. **Like actually, that was awful.**

(00:12:53)

According to Searle’s framework, the utterance could be classified as an expressive illocutionary act reflected attitude, as it conveyed the speaker’s dislike and criticism directed toward the listener. The expression “That was awful” is supported by the situational context in which it was delivered. The situation first happened when Clarence brought up about BTS’ upcoming comeback and what content Clarence and Alcheska had done during their hiatus. While Alcheska was still thinking about the question, Clarence added that the worst thing both of them did was talking to Artificial Intelligence or AI characters. The participants in the conversation above were Alcheska and Clarence. While being asked, Clarence clearly answered that the worst content that they had done was talking to AI characters and added it was awful, which led people to assume that it was a terrible thing and could be considered as his dislikeness to their past content. In this conversation, Clarence as the speaker highlighted why he considered it awful. His statement was delivered using informal language.

Data 8

Alcheska : (plays a song).

Clarence : (screams) **That's so bad. That's so bad.**

(00:20:45)

The highlighted statement may be classified as an expressive illocutionary act related to attitude, as Clarence, in his role as speaker, expressed his feelings toward Alcheska which he disagreed and did not like the idea of her action. Based on the context of the situation, Clarence started a discourse regarding the K-pop industry's most iconic summer songs that will go down in the history. While Clarence thought his summer playlist would be the best one, he asked Alcheska to hit her summer playlist and *Our Summer* by TXT was played in the background. Clarence could not help but to express it by saying "That's so bad. That's so bad" which he actually did not mean it and tried to deny the fact that Alcheska's choice of summer song was good. As being denial could be categorized as disapproval. The tenor or participants were Alcheska as the hearer and Clarence as the speaker. The mode in this conversation was Clarence as the speaker, uttered an expressive attitude through spoken language in an informal style. This indicated that the interaction took place in an informal setting by looking at their casual appearance. Furthermore, Clarence used a high intonation, nearly heard as screamed to express his disagreement.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis presented in the previous chapter, this study identified twenty data of attitude expressive illocutionary acts within the *Asian Glow* podcast episode entitled "WE'RE GOING ON A ROADTRIP". These data were examined through the theoretical framework of Searle (1979). The episode of the podcast has a lot of expressive illocutionary because as cousins, Clarence and Alcheska share an undeniable chemistry, which enhances their dynamic and makes their reactions more engaging for viewers. The primary goals of this research was to analyse the meaning behind these utterances. To support, the study also adopted the context of situation framework by Halliday and Hasan (1985), which developed an analysis of context in terms of Tenor, Field and Mode. Field refers to the activity, on the other hand, Tenor refers to the relationship between participants, and Mode refers to the role and delivery of language. The discussion revealed the intended meaning by closely examining the situational context through the aspects of Tenor, Field and Mode.

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