



## The Analysis of Illocutionary act in Rich Roll Podcast

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### Abstract

This research examines illocutionary acts in the context of the Rich Roll's Podcast, focusing on the words spoken by renowned motivator David Goggins. The study aims to identify the most frequently used type of speech act and analyze their speech act arrangement throughout the podcast. Illocutionary acts go beyond literal meaning and encompass the speaker's intended effects, such as making promises, asking questions, giving orders, expressing opinions, making suggestions, and issuing apologies. The data source in this research was taken in Rich Roll Podcast with David Goggins as the guest of this podcast. The methodology that is used in this research is divided into 2 methods which are qualitative methods and quantitative methods. The data was supported by Searle's (1969) 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. Calculating the data in a total percentage can be shown as Assertive is 40%, Expressive is 46,7%, Declarative is 13,33% and 0% for Commissive and Directive.

**Keywords:** *illocutionary acts, speech acts, rich roll podcast*

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji tindakan ilokusi dalam konteks Podcast Rich Roll, dengan fokus pada kata-kata yang diucapkan oleh motivator terkenal David Goggins. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis tindakan tutur yang paling sering digunakan dan menganalisis susunan mereka sepanjang podcast. Tindakan ilokusi melampaui makna harfiah dan mencakup efek yang dimaksudkan oleh pembicara, seperti membuat janji, mengajukan pertanyaan, memberi perintah, mengungkapkan pendapat, memberikan saran, dan meminta maaf. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari Podcast Rich Roll dengan David Goggins sebagai tamu dalam podcast ini. Metodologi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini dibagi menjadi dua metode, yaitu metode kualitatif dan metode kuantitatif. Data didukung oleh Teori Searle (1969) yang mengelompokkan tindakan tutur ke dalam lima kategori, yaitu asertif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif. Data ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa jenis tindakan tutur yang tidak ada dalam sumber data adalah tindakan tutur komisif dan direktif. Menghitung data dalam persentase keseluruhan, tindakan tutur asertif adalah 40%, ekspresif adalah 46,7%, deklaratif adalah 13,33%, dan komisif serta direktif adalah 0%.

**Kata kunci:** *tindak tutur ilokusioner, tindak tutur, rich roll podcast*

## **Introduction**

Language is a tool of communication, the existence of language can be concluded to humans for having a dialog with each other, it can be sharing an opinion, statement, expression, and feeling as well. Because language activity essentially consists of "who speaks what language to Whom, when, and to what end," sociolinguistic theory is seen to be excessively limited. As a result, from a sociolinguistics perspective, language functions can be seen from a variety of perspectives, including speakers, listeners, themes, codes, and conversational purpose (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 15). Language is a kind of communication that expresses emotions through words, sounds, and gestures. The language contains significance in addition to being just a collection of words or sounds. Pragmatics is one of the linguistic features that are studied about meaning.

According to Crystal (2003, p. 120), Pragmatics is the study of the variables that influence our language choices in social interactions and the repercussions of those choices on other people. Additionally, according to Crystal (2003, p. 120), some factors will always affect how we choose sounds, grammar, and vocabulary from the language's resources. A speech act is one of the divisions of pragmatic speech. The use of speech to carry out an action is addressed by the speech act. There are three categories for speech acts; the first is locutionary activities. Illocutionary acts make up the second category, while perlocutionary acts make up the final group.

In this article, the researcher will be focused on illocutionary acts. The concept of the illocutionary act is central to the study of language and communication. A study of language can be discussed by considering how the speaker used language to achieve intended actions and how hearers can infer intended meaning from what the speaker has said as called Speech Acts (Widyaningsih & Chakim, 2019). Illocutionary acts refer to the speaker's intentional meaning or force, which goes beyond the words' literal or apparent meaning. Illocutionary acts, then, are the planned results that a speaker seeks to accomplish by the use of a specific sentence.

Illocutionary acts can take many different forms, such as making a promise, asking a question, giving an order, expressing an opinion, making a suggestion, or issuing an apology. These acts are not merely the conveyance of information, but they have a specific intention or purpose behind them. For example, when someone asks a question, they are not just seeking information, but they are also trying to elicit a response or engage in a conversation. Austin (1962) defined illocutionary as the deliberate use of a language, whether it be spoken or written.

Understanding illocutionary acts is crucial to understanding the pragmatic aspects of language use and how meaning is conveyed in speech. Illocutionary acts are closely related to speech acts, which refer to the actions performed by speakers through their language use. However, illocutionary acts are specifically concerned with the speaker's intended meaning or force behind their words, whereas speech acts can also include the actual effects of language use, such as persuasion or emotional impact. Searle (1969) classified illocutionary acts into five main types: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Searle (1969) defined assertive illocutionary acts as speech acts in which the speaker expresses a commitment to the truth of a proposition. This includes acts like making statements, claims, or assertions regarding something.

In the Rich Roll's Podcast, this research aims to explore illocutionary acts and enhance comprehension of the pragmatic elements of language and how speakers utilize language to accomplish specific objectives and engage in communicative actions. Studying illocutionary acts enables us to comprehend how language can be employed to influence and persuade others, as well as improve our own communicative intentions. Furthermore, examining illocutionary acts aids in deepening our understanding of the nature of meaning and intentionality in language, as well as the interconnectedness of language and action

### **Method**

In this research, the researcher is using 2 methods to solve the problem of this article which are qualitative and quantitative methods. The data analysis approach was employed to examine the types of speech acts found in Rich Roll's podcast. The data was collected through the observation method, specifically by analyzing the conversation between David Goggins and Rich Roll. The conversation between David Goggins and Rich Roll served as a rich source of data, providing ample opportunities to explore various types of speech acts. The researcher is using the theory of Searle (1969) to support this research finding that Illocutionary speech acts into five main types in the Rich Roll's podcast which are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

### **Result and Discussion**

In this section, the data were used to answer the research problem stated. As a result, this section was divided into two parts. The first point was to answer the problem of what is the often type of speech act that is uttered by David Goggins as the motivator and Rich Roll on the Rich Roll's Podcast. Each utterance was categorized into the most often type of speech act that is uttered and shown in percentage related to its speech acts as well. The second point was to answer How the speech acts are arranged throughout in Rich Roll's Podcast. This section displayed the most often type of speech act that occurred on this podcast.

Related to the Searle (1969) theory, there are type of illocutionary, as follow:

#### **Assertive Illocutionary Act:**

According to Searle (1969), Assertive is a type of illocutionary act in which the speaker makes a statement that represents a belief or conveys information about the world. Assertive acts involve making statements, conveying information, expressing beliefs, or stating facts. Here are examples of using Assertive speech acts.

Example 1: Speaker A: "The meeting is scheduled for 10 a.m. tomorrow." In this example, Speaker A is asserting a proposition, stating a fact about the meeting's time and date. The speech act is assertive because Speaker A intends to convey information and expects the listener to accept it as true.

Example 2: Speaker B: "I believe that climate change is caused by human activities." In this example, Speaker B is asserting a personal belief or opinion about the cause of climate change. The speech act is still assertive because Speaker B is expressing their viewpoint confidently, without seeking agreement or inviting discussion.

These examples demonstrate how assertive speech acts involve making statements or claims about the world, expressing facts, opinions, or beliefs with the intention of conveying information or asserting one's perspective.

### **Directive Illocutionary Act:**

According to Searle (1969), directive illocutionary acts are speech acts that have the intention of influencing the listener to take specific actions. This encompasses acts like making requests, giving commands, or providing advice. Directive acts aim to direct or influence the behavior of the listener through requests, commands, advice, or persuasion. Here are the examples of using Directive speech acts:

Example 1: Speaker A: "Please close the door." In this example, Speaker A is giving a directive by using the word "please" to make a polite request. The speech act is directive because Speaker A is instructing the listener to perform a specific action, which is closing the door.

Example 2: Speaker B: "Could you pass me the salt, please?" In this example, Speaker B is making a directive speech act by using a question form to ask for a favor. By asking if the listener could pass the salt, Speaker B is indirectly requesting the action. The speech act is still directive as it aims to influence the listener's behavior.

These examples demonstrate how directive speech acts involve giving instructions, making requests, or asking for favors, where the speaker intends to influence the listener to perform a specific action or behavior.

### **Commissive Illocutionary Act:**

Searle (1969) defined commissive illocutionary acts as speech acts in which the speaker commits themselves to a specific course of action in the future. This includes acts like making promises, offering, or guaranteeing. Commissive acts involve expressing commitments, promises, or obligations to fulfill future actions. Here are the examples of using Commissive speech acts:

Example 1: Speaker A: "I promise I will be there for your graduation ceremony." In this example, Speaker A is making a commissive speech act by expressing a promise. By stating their commitment to attend the graduation ceremony, Speaker A is taking on the responsibility to fulfill their promise in the future.

Example 2: Speaker B: "I guarantee that the product will be delivered within two business days." In this example, Speaker B is making a commissive speech act by providing a guarantee. By assuring the delivery of the product within a specific timeframe, Speaker B is committing to the outcome and taking responsibility for its fulfillment.

These examples demonstrate how commissive speech acts involve expressing commitments, promises, guarantees, or pledges. The speaker intends to commit to a future course of action or take responsibility for a particular outcome.

### **Expressive Illocutionary Act:**

According to Searle (1969), expressive illocutionary acts refer to speech acts that convey the speaker's attitudes or emotions, such as expressing gratitude, offering congratulations, or offering apologies. Expressive acts involve expressing emotions, attitudes, gratitude, apologies, or congratulations. Here are the examples of using Expressive speech acts:

Example 1: Speaker A: "I'm so excited about the upcoming vacation!" In this example, Speaker A is making an expressive speech act by expressing their emotions. By stating that they are excited about the upcoming vacation, Speaker A is conveying their inner feelings and providing an emotional expression.

Example 2: Speaker B: "I'm really sorry for your loss." In this example, Speaker B is making an expressive speech act by expressing sympathy. By stating that they are sorry for the listener's loss, Speaker B is conveying empathy and offering emotional support.

These examples demonstrate how expressive speech acts involve expressing emotions, attitudes, or personal states. The speaker intends to convey their inner feelings, sentiments, or reactions to a given situation or event.

### **Declarative Illocutionary Act:**

Searle (1969) defined declarative illocutionary acts as speech acts that result in the creation of a new situation or state of affairs. This includes acts like making declarations, pronouncements, or issuing warnings. Declarative acts bring about changes through pronouncements, declarations, or announcements. Here are the examples of using Declarative speech acts:

Example 1: Speaker A: "I now pronounce you husband and wife." In this example, Speaker A is making a declarative speech act by declaring the marital status of two individuals. By stating "I now pronounce you husband and wife," Speaker A is officially and authoritatively announcing the union of the couple.

Example 2: Speaker B: "I declare this meeting adjourned." In this example, Speaker B is making a declarative speech act by declaring the end of the meeting. By stating "I declare this meeting adjourned," Speaker B is formally and decisively announcing the conclusion of the gathering.

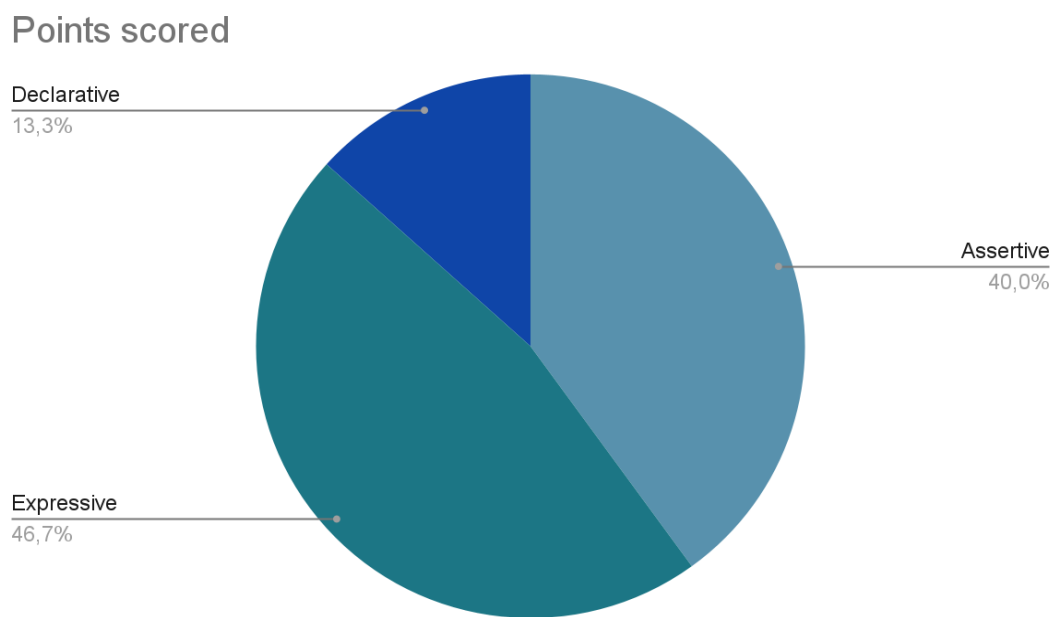
These examples demonstrate how declarative speech acts involve making official statements, declarations, or proclamations that establish a particular state of affairs or bring about a change in the world. The speaker's utterance carries the force of making something true or bringing it into existence.

Based on what the writer has discussed, the problem in this research can be formulated as follows: What is the often type of speech act that is uttered by David Goggins as the motivator and Rich Roll on the Rich Roll's Podcast? How the speech acts are arranged throughout Rich Roll's Podcast.

The primary focus of studying illocutionary acts revolves around the ways in which speakers employ language to attain particular objectives and carry out actions during communication. This field entails analyzing the intentions or objectives behind a speaker's words and comprehending how they are intended to be understood by the listener. Illocutionary acts are intricately linked to speech acts, which encompass the actions performed by speakers through their use of language and constitute a crucial aspect of pragmatic meaning in communication.

### 1. Type of Speech Found in Rich Roll's Podcast

Chart. 1. The Types of Speech Acts



From chart above, the data can be concluded as 15 total types of speech acts that occurred on the data source. Assertive is found by 6 times, Expressive is 7 times and Declarative is 2 times. Apparently, there's no Commissive and Directive that appeared on the data source. Calculating the data in a total percentage can be shown as Assertive is 40%, Expressive is 46.7%, Declarative is 13.33%, and 0% for Commissive and Directive.

## 2. The Arrangements of Speech Act in Rich Roll's Podcast

About Answer The second problem of this study is how the speech acts are arranged throughout Rich Roll's Podcast. The researcher needs to listen carefully and conduct the note-taking while identifying the type of speech act from the beginning of this podcast till the end. The type of speech act that occurred on the podcast is as follows:

Table. 1. Speech acts Arrangement

Type Of Speech Act	Data	Definition
Assertive	(7.17) David Goggins said: "Right I actually do it in the audiobook in the audiobook well while Adam is reading"	David Goggins was asserting that he is doing it in the audiobook.
	(31.17) David Goggins uttered "This is my second time so I took it three times for the Air Force and twice"	David Goggins was asserting that he said: "This is my second time" when Rich Roll interrupted him that it's not his second time but his third time
	(39.30-39.42) David Goggins uttered "I'm most scared of in the world is losing, losing touch with the the best thing in the world is your mind, your mindset"	It is assertive because David Goggins was stating facts about himself.
	(1.04.33) David Goggins said, "Honestly I'm the only one"	When Rich Roll asked the question "how many soldiers are there though that have gone through all of those programs" and David Goggins replied "Honestly I'm the only one" this clause is assertive due to David Goggins claiming himself that he is the only one.
	(1.14.44-1.14.51) David	David Goggins was asserting his word to

	Goggins replied, “well like I've said a million times, before the most important conversation is the one you have with yourself”	make the hearer believe what he has said in advance.
	(1.28.06) David Goggins uttered “I believe in God big time”	The utterance that David Goggins conducted is Assertive because He is expressing his beliefs that are uttered by “I believe in God big time”.
<b>Directive</b>	-	-
<b>Commissive</b>	-	-
<b>Expressive</b>	(29.37-29.42) Rich Roll expressed “what I love about the book is you know there's the grand huge challenges and accomplishments”	It is Expressive because Rich Roll expressed his feelings that he loved David Goggins’s book
	(51.27-51.28) David Goggins uttered “I knew, he was arrogant”	The clause “I knew, he was arrogant” is Expressive due to David Goggins expressing their feeling through the call Sean is arrogant.
	(1.16.46) Rich Roll admire to David Goggins “You are pretty good about celebrating the victories along the way and celebrating yourself”	In this dialog “You are pretty good about celebrating the victories along the way and celebrating yourself”, it became Expressive because Rich Roll expressed his feeling (admiration) to David Goggins.
	(1.29.42) David Goggins expressed: Where there's very few things I'm really afraid of	This clause becomes Expressive because David Goggins expressed his feeling that He is



		afraid of Someone who can't overcome their fears.
	(1.31.52-1.32.03) David Goggins declared "Honestly my biggest fear to this day is and I say a lot and I say a lot and it's it's going to heaven and being judged by God"	At this point, David Goggins expressed his feeling by saying that He is afraid of going to heaven and being judged by God.
	(1.58.45) David Goggins said "I'm not happy"	When Rich Roll asked, "What do you think people most misunderstand about your story?" David Goggins replied "I'm not happy" The clause I'm not happy is Expressive because He mentioned his feeling that will be sad If people misunderstand his story.
	(2.00.55) Rich Roll Mentioned "I love that story that you tell"	This clause becomes Expressive because Rich Roll mentioned his feeling that He loves about the story that is being told by David Goggins.
<b>Declarative</b>	(15.26) David Goggins stated "Brazil very differently there were a lot of great people in Brazil some the best people I knew were from Brazil"	"Brazil very differently there were a lot of great people in Brazil some the best people I knew were from Brazil" This statement becomes declarative because the speaker (David Goggins) states his statement about brazil nations.

	<p>(37.13-37.22) Rich Roll stated "well visualisation is one of the challenges and part of that is not just visualising success or living in the reality of achieving what you're setting out to achieve"</p>	<p>"well visualisation is one of the challenges and part of that is not just visualising success or living in the reality of achieving what you're setting out to achieve" This statement becomes declarative, because the speaker was sharing his statement to the hearer.</p>
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## Conclusion

In conclusion, this research focused on studying illocutionary acts in the context of David Goggins as a motivator on the Rich Roll's Podcast. The analysis revealed that David Goggins predominantly utilized directive speech acts to influence and motivate the listeners, aiming to bring about specific actions and positive changes in their lives. However, it is important to note that he also employed other types of speech acts, including assertive, expressive, and commissive acts, to convey information, express beliefs and emotions, and make commitments. The strategic arrangement of these speech acts throughout the podcast effectively engaged the audience, conveyed meaningful information, and created an emotional connection. By combining various illocutionary acts, David Goggins successfully inspired and motivated the listeners to take action and make positive transformations. This research contributes to the understanding of language and communication by highlighting the importance of illocutionary acts in motivating and influencing individuals. It emphasizes the power of speech acts in conveying intentions, expressing beliefs and emotions, and directing behavior. The findings provide valuable insights for individuals seeking to improve their communication skills and effectively engage and inspire others. This data shows that the type of speech acts that don't exist from the data source are the Commissive and Directive Speech acts. Calculating the data in a total percentage can be shown as Assertive is 40%, Expressive is 46.7%, Declarative is 13.33%, and 0% for Commissive and Directive

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