

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN DAEBAK SHOW SEASON 2 EPISODE 1

Anak Agung Sagung Diah Prameswari¹, I Gusti Ayu Vina Widiadnya Putri²

Faculty of Foreign Languages
Mahasaraswati Denpasar University
Denpasar, Indonesia

Email address: tujungdiah1@gmail.com , miss.vina@unmas.ac.id

Abstract

The study focuses on analyzing illocutionary acts that are found in Daebak Show Season 2 Episode 1. The aims of this study were to find out the types of illocutionary acts based on the utterances between the host and the guest in the Daebak Show using Searle's (1976) theory and to find out the function of illocutionary acts using Leech's (1983) theory. In collecting the data, the writer used the descriptive qualitative method, and there were several steps: (1) downloading the video; (2) watching and transcribing the video; (3) identifying the types of illocutionary acts; and (4) taking notes. The data was taken from the dialogue between the host and the guest. The findings and results of this study total 36. Data on illocutionary acts found in Daebak Show include assertive (41,6%), Directive (27,7%), expressive (25%) and commissive (5,7%). The results of this study show that assertives of illocutionary acts become the most common used in the podcast.

Keywords – *Illocutionary act, Daebak Show, Podcast*

Introduction

These days, language is a crucial tool for people to use in their interactions with others, which involve the exchange of information between two or more parties. It can take some form of action, for example, by instructing others, warning them, giving them a command, exchanging thoughts, and many other things. Language and communication also have a connection to the pragmatics field. Based on Leech (1983: 6), pragmatics is the study of meanings in relation to speech situations. In pragmatics, there is a term called speech act. It is an expression made by a person that has a purpose in communication; it can be used to perform an action or talk to each other. Austin (1962), who talked about speech acts, Language is not only used to inform or describe things; it is often used to perform acts. According to Austin (1962: 101), there are three levels of speech acts: the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act.

Illocutionary acts are speech acts that discuss the behavior that the speaker demonstrates by speaking something. Searle's (1976) theory states that there are five types of illocutionary acts, such as Assertive, Directives, Expressives, Commissive, and Declaratives. Based on Searle's (1976) explanation, Assertives are words used in speech to express what the speaker believes to be true. The functions of this type are speculating, asserting, describing, reporting, debating, cursing, and informing. The second type is Directives, which are utterances of the speaker to make the hearer do something for the speaker; this includes requesting, begging, inviting, recommending, asking, and commanding. The third is called Commissive, which is to commit ourselves to doing something or taking action; this type includes vowing, promising, refusing, pledging, threatening, and offering. Expressives are the acts that express our feelings and include

congratulating, wishing, attitude, greeting, apologizing, and thanking. And the last is declarative; it is the act that can change the world with our utterances. This type includes betting, approving, blessing, declaring, confirming, dismissing, and disapproving.

Through an internet program, people can see someone else make a speech acts. Some young people enjoy watching talk shows or podcasts, which are now popular sorts of programming, on YouTube or another online platform. According to Amelita Lusia (2006, 76–81), the term “podcast” refers to a radio program or talk show where a person or group of people come together to discuss a variety of subjects in a relaxed yet serious environment. In the podcast there is a host who will moderates it. Eric Nam is the host of the The Daebak Show podcast, which can be found on the “The Dive Studio” YouTube channel. This podcast typically discusses the working process, covers non-technical responsibilities in music creation, and includes information about celebrities’ personal lives.

There are several studies related to the topic of this study. Those are only focused on Illocutionary acts. The first journal was from Mustakim (2022) entitled "Illocutionary Acts in J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter: The Cursed Child." The aims of this journal are to discover the types of Illocutionary acts that are found in the movie and the function of illocutionary acts in the movie. According to the findings of his research, there were 67 data points found in this journal consisting of illocutionary acts. This study found another article in the journal by Vina et al (2022), entitled "Directive Speech Act Used by the Student of the English Study Program (FBA Unmas Denpasar during Online Learning) (2022). The purpose of the study was to find out the types of directive speech acts used in the utterances of the student and to find the function of directive speech acts based on the theory of Searle (1999) as found in Yule (1996). The next study that the writer found from Safitri et al.(2022) entitled “Utterances in the Woman in the Window Movie: An Analysis of Illocutionary Act”. The aims of the study from thus journal to identify the Illocutionary act performed by the main character “In the Woman in The Window Movie” and applied Searle (1976) theory to analyzing the data. The findings reveal that Assertive is the most dominant used by the main character. This study also found an article in the journal entitled "The Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Will Salas’ Utterances from In Time Film," written by Muliartawan et al. (2023). The aim of his study is to find out the types of illocutionary acts uttered by Will Salas as the main character of the In Time film, using the theory from Searle (1979). The findings of the study showed that the most dominant types of illocutionary acts found were assertive acts and the least dominant types of illocutionary acts found were declaration acts. The last article journal from Sari (2020) entitled “The Speech Act of Cartoon Movie: SpongeBob SquarePants the Movie”. The goals of this research are to find the types of speech acts used by the main character and analyze the directive speech acts that appear in the movie. The finding results of this study are that the directive speech act is the most dominant with data 118, or 44,36%, from a total of 266, or 100% of the whole data.

This study is designed to provide the reader with more insights into pragmatics, namely the analysis of illocutionary acts used by the host and guests on a podcast. The writer used "Daebak Show" as the object of this study because in this podcast, the guest stars on the Daebak Show tell the viewers how they can become idols in Korea. In this modern era, almost all teenagers around the world have aspirations of becoming a K-pop idol in Korea. So, the content in the podcast can be motivation for viewers to achieve their goals. Both the utterances of the host and the guests employ several types of illocutionary acts. There are two problems with this study: (1) what are the types of illocutionary acts performed by the host and the guest, and (2) what is the function of illocutionary acts performed by both the host and the guests?

Methods

The data in this study were taken from a podcast that was hosted by Eric Nam on "The Dive Studios" YouTube channel titled "Stray Kids' Bangchan and Felix Catch Up with Eric Nam| Daebak Show S2 Episode 1." This study used a descriptive-qualitative technique to collect the data and explain the current situation. According to Creswell (2014: 32), qualitative research is the best technique to investigate and comprehend the meaning of individuals or groups in social or human situations. The researcher employed two theories for this study. The first theory, developed by Searle's (1976) that categorizes illocutionary acts into five categories: assertive, directive, communicative, expressive, and declaration. The second theory used theory from Leech's (1983) to solve the problem number two about the function of illocutionary acts. There are four types of function Illocutionary acts include Collaborative, Convivial, Competitive and Conflictive. In the data collection process, (1) writer started to download the video of Daebak Show S2 Episode 1 on YouTube first. (2) Then, the writer used application to complete the transcript of the video. (3) The writer rewatched, listened to, and then double checked the transcription with the sound. (4) Identify the dialog between the host and the guest that contained of types of illocutionary, and the last (5) The writer did the note-taking to write down the types of illocutionary acts in Daebak Show.

Finding and Discussion

The results of this study, the researcher only found four types of Illocutionary acts, such as: Assertives, Directives, Commissive and Expressives. In the Daebak Show Season 2 Episode 1, the host and the guest performs 36 data of Illocutionary acts. It can be described as follow:

Table 1. Types of Illocutionary Acts in Daebak Show Season 2 Episode 1

No	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage
1	Assertive	15	41,6%
2	Directive	10	27,7%
3	Commissive	2	5,7%
4	Expressive	9	25%
TOTAL		36	100

Based on the table data above, there are four types of illocutionary acts that are found in Daebak Show S2 Episode 1. It showed that assertive acts were the most dominant illocutionary acts that produced fifth-teen data (41.6%), followed by directives that consist of ten data (27%). On the other hand, expressive acts have nine data points (25%), followed by commissives that have two data points (5,7%), and Declarative acts are not found in the podcast.

Assertive

According to Searle (1976) The purpose of Assertive is to describe the strategy employed by characters when delivering their dialogue to reveal the truth or reality of a given situation. In this particular podcast, many characters used assertive acts in their interactions to make other social actors aware of the actual circumstances. There are 15 utterances of assertive acts that are found in Daebak Show Season 2, Episodes 1. Some of them are explained as follows:

Data 1

Felix: "we're both from Sydney, New South Wales"

Felix: "i've been to Korea for like the holidays, living there i didn't know korean fully, it was just like annyonghaseo."

Eric Nam: "did he just said annyonghaseo in Australian accent?"

This utterance was delivered by Felix, a member of Stray Kids, who is one of the guest stars at the Daebak Show. He came to the studio with another member named Bangchan. He told the viewers about his life before he became a K-Pop idol because the host asked about their lives before they became K-Pop idols. The sentence above contains an indication of an assertive informing act. Because Felix said, "I've been to Korea for like the holidays, but living there, I didn't know Korean fully," it means that he is not Korean. Actually, he was born in Sydney, just like Bangchan. So, now they are working in Korea as a popular idol K-pop group. He had been to Korea just for a holiday before he debuted.

The function of the illocutionary act in the utterance by Felix is collaborative. According to Leech (1983) Collaborative strives to ignore societal goals such as asserting, reporting, declaring, and instructing. The dialogue above contains of Collaborative function illocutionary because in that sentence he emphasized that at that time he was only on vacation to Korea and he could not speak Korean.

Data 2

Eric Nam: "so, first menu today we have a game called,do you know Ssam?"

Eric Nam: "Ssam is pretty much like lettuce with meat and sauce in the middle and you wrap it up and you put it in your mouth and you eat it, its Korean food."

Bangchan: "wow.. that was so good"

On the dialogue above, Eric Nam told Bangchan and Felix that there is a segment called Daebak Restaurant, and the first dish that they tasted was ssam. They ate Ssam while answering the questions from Eric Nam. The host is telling the guest and the viewers about Korean food called Ssam. He started to describe ssam, what ingredients are contained in it, and how to consume it. Ssam is a type of Korean dish that is usually eaten wrapped first in lettuce. Usually, ssam is grilled meat and a combination of spicy Ssamjang or Kimchi, which may also include raw onions, green chilies, and rice. This utterance is classified as an assertive act and contains an informing act. Eric Nam said, "Ssam is pretty much like lettuce with meat and sauce in the middle, and you wrap it up, put it in your mouth, and eat it." It

means Eric knows that Felix and Bangchan are not Korean, so he gives them information about the ingredients and how to eat Ssam correctly so that Felix and Bangchan can taste Korean specialties.

The function of the illocutionary act from the utterance above is Collaborative. Collaborative aims to ignore social function. Leech clearly stated that “The collaborative function involves acts where the illocutionary goal is indifferent to the social goal, e.g., asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. These acts are considered neutral in regard to politeness (Leech, 1983:104–105). So, Eric's sentence is contain of Collaborative, because the host indirectly instructing guests to taste the food by explaining about the ingredients and how to eat Ssam.

Directive

According to Searle (1976) Directives is in the fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. The types include requesting, begging, inviting, recommending, asking, command, and permitting. In Daebak Show Season 2 Episode 1, there are 3 utterances of directive act. Here types of directives were explained as follow.

Data 3

Bangchan: “yeah.. finally came back”

Eric Nam: "Well tell me about the album, and what the album called?"

Bangchan: “the album is called Maxident”

Stray Kids just released a new album, and then they did promotions for their new album. Previously, Eric didn't know about Stray Kids' new album, so he asked Felix and Bangchan, so that he and the audience at home could know the answers from the two Stray Kids members. Based on Eric's utterance above, it can be categorized as a directive act and contain of asking act, because Eric Nam as the host, wants Bangchan and Felix, as the guests to explain clearly about their new album. Eric said “Well, tell me about the album, and what the album called?” In this utterance, there are words “Tell me” and “what the album called” it means he wants to know more about the album, also Eric Nam wants both of them to explain about their new album and what the title of it is.

The function of the utterance above is competitive. According to Leech (1983: 104) this theory about function of illocutionary act, Competitive attempts to compete with social reasons such as ordering, requesting, demanding, and begging. In Eric's sentence, he is asking the guest about the name of the album, and he wants one of them to answer his question. Asking is an example of being competitive.

Data 4

Bangchan: “please enjoy”

Eric Nam : "So this is out now, be sure to download it, get the album, watch the music video Everything, be sure to check it out Case 143, As well as the entire album Maxident."

Bangchan: "I'm just really surprised, he was in the script though"

The writer found another example of a directive act in this podcast. In the situation described in the utterance above, Bangchan explained the process of making Stray Kids' new album, how many songs are on it, and the meaning of Maxident. After Bangchan finished explaining, he told the audience to enjoy the songs on the album. Then Eric made sure to the two members that this album was out and could be listened to. The sentence uttered by Eric above included in a directive act because Eric's sentence instructs the listener or viewers to listening and buy the New album of Stray Kids by saying "be sure to download it, get the album, watch the music video, everything, be sure to check it out Case 143."this sentence refers to promoting Stray Kids' new album to the viewers. The host asked Stray Kids' fans to immediately listen to their idol songs, watch their music videos, and buy the latest album in order to increase the number of album buyers and viewers.

The function of the utterance is competitive, as previously explained Competitive has a goal to produce effects through the actions of listeners. Eric's sentence contains the word competitive because the host orders the hearer to listen to the whole album and buy it. The host hopes the hearer or viewer can take his order and do what the host wants.

Data 5

Bangchan: "bro you're the one who says cooking like chef i'm a five stars Michelin"

Felix: "that's why i thought it was five"

Eric Nam : "who wrote that lyrics?"

The situation in the dialogue above The host and guest are talking about the "daebak restaurant" segment in the podcast. Eric Nam, as the host, explained that in this segment there were 19 Michelin stars. Felix seemed confused; he thought the maximum was only 5 because in the lyrics of their old song, Felix mentioned 5 Michelin stars. After hearing that, Eric asked, "Who wrote the lyrics? and Bangchan answered that another member wrote that lyric. The utterance that Eric Nam uttered is an example of a directive act because the host asked the guest by saying "who". He asked the guest which members wrote the lyrics of the songs; he asked that because he wanted to get an explanation from Bangchan and Felix about who wrote that lyric. It is related to the Directive Act theory by Searle (1979) and is about the speaker making the hearer do something for the speaker.

The function of the utterance is competitive. As said before, According to Leech (1983), Competitive has a purpose to competing with the social purposes. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. The utterance of Eric contains asking, He asked that because he wants to know about who wrote the lyric in that song.

Expressive

Based on Searle (1976) expressive act is a form of speech that serve to express the psychological attitudes of the speaker's towards a situation. Also it can express the speaker feelings to the hearer. The types include congratulating, wishing, praising, greeting, apologizing and thanking. There are 2 utterances about expressive act, it explained as follows:

Data 6

Eric Nam: “what are three things you’re thankful for today?”

Felix: “So, first I’d say Eric Nam inviting us to the Daebak show, that’s one thing I’m grateful, thank you to the JYP, yeah I’m grateful for JYP, and thank you for Chris for coming with me.”

Felix: “yeah, those are three things I’m grateful for today”

The context situation above, Eric asked the guest briefly what he was grateful for at that time. Felix replied that he was very grateful to have been invited to the podcast and also thanked the producer for allowing him to come to the event with the leader. This utterance above, delivered by Felix, a member of Stray Kids, is categorized as an expressive act because it contains a thanking act because he said, “Thank you to the JYP; yeah, I’m grateful for the JYP, and thank you to Chris for coming with me.”it means The guest expressed his gratitude to Eric Nam for inviting him to the talk show, thanking his company and also the leader of Stray Kids for coming with him. The guest wants to express his feelings; he was grateful and happy for the opportunity to come to the Daebak Show, and their producer allowed them to having fun in that podcast.

The function of the utterance is Convivial, because the utterance above contains a grateful feeling that he was invited to the talk show to promote their new album. The convent functions according to Leech (1983: 104) in compliance with the social purpose. This function includes greeting, offering, thanking, and congratulating.

Data 7

Bangchan: “it becomes like a horror novel bro”

Eric Nam: “You have such a nice like deep low voice, it’s very...I’m jealous, it’s like cool and sexy.”

Eric Nam: “when i do it I’m like batman or joker.”

In the context of the dialogue above, Eric as the host gave the game to the guests. This game is like singing a song from high to low voice. Whoever can sing in the lowest voice wins. In the final, Felix finally wins the game. When he heard Felix’s low voice, Bangchan said that Felix’s voice made the atmosphere horror like in a novel. Eric agrees with what was said with Bangchan, but he thinks Felix’s low voice is cool and sexy, Eric is jealous of Felix’s voice because he wants to have a voice like that. The utterance above contains praising in an expressive act, because Eric was surprised while listening to Felix’s deep voice. The words “I’m very jealous”. In Eric's utterance means Felix's voice is amazing until he lost the words to describe it. That is why the utterance above can be categorized as expressive act, It allows the host to express psychological feelings such as joy, dislike, and so on, based on Searle (1976).

The function of the utterance can be classified into Collaborative. Collaboration's goal is to commit the speaker to the veracity of the stated proposition. The utterance above features a collaborative function because the host stated that he was jealous of Felix's voice

because his voice sounded like a joker when he tried to use a low voice. The social objective of the foregoing speech is to express that he was amazed by Felix's deep, low voice.

Commissive

According to Searle (1976: 22) The Commissive's illocutionary act points are similar to directions concerned with transforming the world to meet the words, but the purpose is to commit the speaker himself to act and engage intention in the future, which includes swearing, promising, refusing, pledging, threatening, and offering. There is only 1 utterance about commissive act, it can be explained as follow.

Data 8

Bangchan: "another quick, thank you to STAY for always being out for us"

Bangchan: "and because you know, we will always be up for you guys too"

In the situation above, the host asked the guest stars what they wanted to convey to their fans who were watching at home. Bangchan expressed his gratitude to the fans because STAY (the nickname of Stray Kids' fans) is always there for them. Bangchan also wants to do the same for his fans and will be more enthusiastic about making better music in the future. This utterance is classified as a threatening act, and it can be categorized as promising because Bangchan said, "We will always be up for you guys." This sentence is meant for his fans, because they have always been there in any situation. The meaning of this sentence is that Stray Kids promise to continue to be passionate about working and creating good songs for their fans.

The sentence above belongs to the collaborative function of an illocutionary act. In that sentence, Bangchan emphasized that if his fans do good things for Stray Kids and always support them, then Bangchan and the other members will do the same, and they will also work harder in the future for their fans who have supported them. The utterance can be classified as asserting a collaborative function.

Conclusions

This study analyzed the types of illocutionary acts found in the Daebak Show Season 2 Episode 1 and the function of illocutionary acts, used descriptive qualitative to analyzed the data. To solving the problems, the writer employes 2 theories, there are theory from Searle (1976) and Leech (1983) and used 5 related studies from journal. The findings of this study reach 36 Data of illocutionary acts includes of Assertives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives. It can be seen that Assertives were most dominant, it reached 41,6%, then continued with Directive 27,7%, in the third position were Expressive 25% and the last Commissives 5,7%, in this study Declarative were not found in the podcast.

References

Amelita Lusia. (2006). Oprah Winrey Dan Rahasia Sukses Menaklukan Panggung Talk Show. Jakarta: Gagasmedia (76-81)

- Austin, J.L. (1962). *How To Do Things with Words*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Ayu, G., Putri, V., Made, I., & Skolastika, P. (2022). Directive Speech Act Used by The Students of The English Study Program (Fba Unmas Denpasar) During Online Learning.
- Creswell, Jhon W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, And Mixed Methods approaches 4th Ed*. California: Sage Publications.
- Fa'adillah Mustakim, N., & Weda, S. (2022). Illocutionary Acts in J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter: The Cursed Child".
- Leech, G. N. (1983). *Principle Of Pragmatics*. New York: Longman Group Limited.
- Muliartawan, K., & Ayu, G., Putri, V. (2023). The Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Will Salas' Utterances From In Time Film. Denpasar: Language And Education Journal Undiksha, 6(1), 48-57
- Safitri, H., Perlina, M., & Romano, D. (2022). Utterances in The Woman in The Window Movie: An Analysis Of Illocutionary Act **A R T I C L E I N F O**. Retrieved From [Https://Ejournal.Bbg.Ac.Id/Geej](https://ejournal.bbg.ac.id/geej)
- Sari, I. F. (2020). The Speech Act of Cartoon Movie: Spongebob Squarepants The Movie. *Linguists : Journal Of Linguistics And Language Teaching*, 6(1), 126-132.
- Searle, J.R. (1979). *Expression And Meaning: Studies In Theory of Speech Acts*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.