

Speech Acts in the Podcast *Pasca Laga Bersama Thom Haye & Debutan Pelupessy*

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Abstract. Speech acts are important in communication as it not only conveys information, but also perform actions and influences hearer. In spontaneous media like podcast, the natural use of language is appropriate for analyzing how intent is conveyed through utterances. The aim of this research is to determine the types of illocutionary acts utterances by Neal, to determine the types of perlocutionary acts utterances by Thom and Joey, and analyze perlocutionary effects successful, or unsuccessful after the speech acts are uttered. This research uses theory of Searle (1979) for categorizing illocutionary acts, Searle (1969) for categorizing perlocutionary acts, and Austin (1962) for identifying the effect of perlocutionary acts. This research uses descriptive qualitative method to find the result. The results show that Neal uses 5 types of illocutionary acts which are representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration. Meanwhile, Thom and Joey us 3 types of perlocutionary acts including verbal perlocutionary, non-verbal perlocutionary, and verbal-nonverbal perlocutionary. Moreover, the perlocutionary effect is said to be successful in line with the speaker's intention, since out of the 10 data analyzed, there are 8 successful mostly accomplish the expected communicative purpose.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is primarily a means of expression human thoughts and feelings themselves. Through the use of language, people can communicate using utterances to share feelings with others, such as emotions, ideas, and others. Furthermore, based on (Kustiyyarantini & Putra, 2023) states that "Language is a fundamental aspect of human culture and plays a crucial role in our ability to express ourselves and understand others." Thus, language as a tool for human communication, which enables people to express a feeling during social interaction. During social interaction, people occassionally use utterances that have implicit meaning in communication and result in the listener or

interlocutor misunderstanding the context of the communication. Therefore, the communication becomes misunderstanding and the communication may not go well.

To ensure successful communication, the hearer needs to be able to interpret the meaning of what the speaker is saying. Through analyzing language, people are able to learn or be interested in a language is part of linguistics. As stated by (Ismani & Effendi, 2022) "Linguistics is a branch of study that seeks to learn more about language." Thus, linguistics is a scholarly field that is dedicated to exploring and understanding the nature and function of language. Furthermore, (Hastuti *et al.*, 2021) mentions that the scientific study of language or human speech that provides some idea or style in communication is referred to as linguistics. In linguistics, there is a field that focuses on communication, especially about utterances there is speech acts. Moreover, (House & Kádár, 2025) highlight that speech acts are not only individual communicative acts, but also play an important role in broader interaction.

Speech acts are studied by Austin (1962) "The Speech Act Theory", and further developed by Searle (1969) cited in (Ahmed *et al.*, 2021) divides utterance into three types, which are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act defines a statement made by speaker that is understood by the hearer, while an illocutionary act defines a real action performed by utterances, and a perlocutionary act defines the effect of a real action. Furthermore, it can be said from this theory that utterance is not simply comprehended as a string of words, but also as an action which has a specific intent and effect. In practice, the intended perlocutionary effects are not always realized. Sometimes perlocutionary effect is successful and sometimes it is unsuccessful.

The successful communication between two or more people can be analyzed not only in real life but also in social media. One of them is in podcast. In recent years, podcast is one of the communication media that has significantly transformed. In contrast to other communication media, podcasts present spontaneous and mostly unscripted conversations known as natural verbal interaction. Podcast presents a unique platform where people can share stories, discuss current issues, express opinions, and carry out interviews without the formal constraints of traditional broadcast media. Moreover, Fadilah (2017) cited in (Sitorus & Rotua Elfrida, 2022) explains that a podcast is audio or video content that employs a format accessible on the internet, and it can be transferred to current devices like computers, laptops, and mobile phones. Many options are available to uses of podcast. These interactions make it an ideal site for analyzing natural language usage. Podcast interactions not only convey information, but also shape meanings, attitudes, and social relationships through the use of language.

However, several previous studies have analyzed speech acts in various forms of communication, there is a significant gap. The first previous research was conducted by (Rostiana & Novari, 2021) focuses on the types of illocutionary acts in Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier's interview podcasts. This research uses descriptive qualitative method and the theory of Yule (1996) to analyze the type of illocutionary act, the writer found 5 types of illocutionary speech acts used in the interview podcast between Siti Fadilah and Deddy Corbuzier on YouTube. Results showed (70.09%) assertive, (3.73%) directive, (0.9%) commissive, (0.93%) expressive, and (24.30%) declarative. The overall result of the analysis, the writer analyzed 107 data of illocutionary speech acts.

In addition, the second previous research was conducted by (Buansari et al., 2023) focuses on the types of illocutionary acts of Jo March as the main character in the movie. This research applies the theory of speech acts of Searle (1979) in analyzing the

utterances produced by Jo in the movie *Little Women*. However, the results indicate that there are 5 types of speech acts used by Jo, such as assertive with 5 utterances, directive with 10 utterances, commissive with 6 utterances, expressive with 9 utterances, and declarative with 2 utterances. Indications of the most dominant speech acts used by Jo are directive speech acts with 10 utterances, from a total 32 data.

On the other hand, the third previous research was conducted by (Susanto, 2022) focuses on the types of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts produced by Vivian and Claudia as the main characters in the *Moxie* movie. Furthermore, this research using Austin theory, the classification of illocutionary acts by Searle theory, and the classification of perlocutionary acts by Leech theory. The first finding shows that there are 4 types of illocutionary acts produce by Vivian, which are representative, expressive, directive, and rogative. Moreover, Claudia resulted in 5 types of illocutionary acts, which are representative, expressive, directive, commissive, and rogative. Additionally, there are 2 effects of perlocutionary acts, which are either in accordance or not in accordance with the illocutionary acts.

Regarding the three previous studies that has explored illocutionary acts in various forms of communication, relatively little attention is paid to the effects of perlocutionary acts. Much of the existing research focuses on illocutionary acts in interviews, and movies; hence there is a gap in understanding how spontaneous and performative speech acts function in sports podcasts. This gap highlights the need for a focused analysis on exploring the influence of effect of perlocutionary act is successful or unsuccessful after speech act is uttered, especially in media such as sports podcast. by examining this issue, this research contributes to the analysis of the application of the theories of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in sports podcast.

Moreover, the writer chooses a podcast on The Haye Way YouTube channel entitled Podcast *Pasca Laga Bersama Thom Haye & Debutan Pelupessy* to be analyzed. In this episode, there is a lot of discussion about describing the feeling of Joey Pelupessy and Thom Haye, apart from that, it also conveys the atmosphere of the situation after Timnas Day match at the AFC Asian Qualifiers. The podcast uses English language in an informal, and unscripted interaction between the host and guests. The writer takes an interest in analyzing the types of illocutionary act utterances by Neal Petersen as host, the types of perlocutionary act utterances by two soccer players Thom Haye and Joey Pelupessy, and the perlocutionary effects is successful or unsuccessful sfter the speech act is uttered. Because of that the writer entitled this research *Speech Acts In The Podcast Pasca Laga Bersama Thom Haye & Debutan Pelupessy*. This study seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. What is the type(s) of illocutionary act utterances by Neal Petersen as host contained in the podcast entitled Podcast *Pasca Laga Bersama Thom Haye & Debutan Pelupessy*?
2. What is the type(s) of perlocutionary act utterances by two soccer players, Thom Haye and Joey Pelupessy, contained in the podcast entitled Podcast *Pasca Laga Bersama Thom Haye & Debutan Pelupessy*?
3. How the perlocutionary effects is successful or unsuccessful after the speech act(s) is uttered?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research utilizes a descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative study of data contains all oral and written information that can contribute to answering the research problems mentioned in the research question (Lede, D. A. S., & Swarniti, 2020). The focus of qualitative methods is on deep observation and analysis. Additionally, this method uses descriptive methods to analyze the data. According to Sudaryanto (1993:620) cited in (Swarniti, 2023) mentions that "Descriptive research is based on the fact or phenomena of the speakers' speech in one area". By using descriptive qualitative method, that can be learned more about the true meaning of a speaker's speech.

Theoretical Approach

This research applies the theory of Searle (1979) cited in (Sholihatin, 2020) for categorizing the types of illocutionary acts, which are representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration. Moreover, the theory of Searle (1969) cited in (Wahyuningsih & Nirmala, 2020) for categorizing the types of perlocutionary acts, such as verbal perlocutionary, non-verbal perlocutionary, and verbal-nonverbal perlocutionary. Furthermore, the theory of Austin (1962) cited in (Arfiawati, 2021) for identifying the perlocutionary effect is successful or unsuccessful after the speech act is uttered.

Data Sources

As stated by Arikunto (2010:129) cited in (Sihombing *et al.*, 2021) data is information or facts that is used in discussing or deciding the answer to a research question. The primary data source for the research is the Podcast Pasca Laga Bersama Thom Haye & Debutan Pelupessy. The podcast provides conversational dialogue between Neal, Thom, and Joey. The podcast contains rich examples of speech acts. The secondary data source are derived from reading source such as scholarly works on the theory of illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, and effect of perlocutionary act.

Data Collection

The data collection process involved several steps. First, watching and transcribing The Haye Way podcast entitled Podcast Pasca Laga Bersama Thom Haye & Debutan Pelupessy. Second, marking and identifying dialogues that are included in the types of illocutionary act uttered by Neal Petersen. Third, marking and identifying dialogues that are included in the types of perlocutionary act by Thom Haye and Joey Pelupessy based on the response of illocutionary act uttered by Neal Petersen. Fourth, analyzing the perlocutionary effect is successful or unsuccessful after the speech act is uttered. Fifth, organizing the data based on each type of speech act. Sixth, explaining the data using relevant theories. The final step is presenting conclusions of the research results.

FINDINGS

Based on the analysis in the Podcast Pasca Laga Bersama Thom Haye & Debutan Pelupessy, the results of this research are in three broad categories, including the types of illocutionary acts uttered by Neal Petersen as host, the types of perlocutionary acts uttered by Thom and Joey as guests, and effect of perlocutionary acts.

Data 1

Duration of time: 00:04 - 00:16

Supporting dialogue:

- Neal : ***“So, this is very, very,very, very special episode. It’s nearly two o’clock, Wednesday morning, and Timnas just beat Bahrain with 1-0, Thom Haye.”***
 Petersen
 Thom Haye : *“It’s not the setting that we’re used to.” (while smiling)*

According to the Neal’s utterance analyzed, the utterances in bold are part of a representative that reports something. Neal utterance “It’s nearly two o’clock, Wednesday morning, and Timnas just beat Bahrain with 1-0” is demonstrate a factual information report about the time and result of the match. This aligns with Searle’s theory, which states that representative convey what the speaker believes to be true about a situation.

Neal’s utterance is a representative illocutionary act reporting the match result and mentioning Thom Haye. Meanwhile, Thom Haye responds with a verbal-nonverbal perlocutionary act respons as this utterance is delivered verbally “It’s not the setting that we’re used to” and accompanied by a non-verbal gesture (while smiling). This respons combining verbal content with a positive non-verbal gesture.

Based on the dialog utterance above, Neal’s representative illocutionary act carries the perlocutionary effect to inspire the hearer. The utterance is conveying enthusiasm and pride in Timnas’ win to evoke a shared emotional moment. The intention is to inspire and awaken a positive emotional spirit for the result. Moreover, Thom respons with verbal-nonverbal reflects a positive emotional reaction, indicating the inspirational effect is successfully achieved.

Data 2

Duration of time: 10:29 – 11:24

Supporting dialogue:

- Neal : *“Yeah, so let’s go to the start of this day, Timnas day. Yeah, we just spoke about the game against Australia. There’s a lot of pressure on this game. I was listening a lot to Indonesian journalists. It was even on the news, but you felt it around the stadium. **Did you feel it, that this was such an important game, Joey?**” (looking at Joey)*
 Petersen
 Joey : *“Yeah, I don’t look too much on my phone, on social media, especially on this kind of days. So, to be fair, I didn’t feel it like how you describe it. But, of course, I feel like... but that was more about the losing game against Australia. We need to get points, get it on the table. So it was, for me, more about this, what I created by myself, than looking too much to everything outside.”*
 Pelupessy
 Thom Haye : *“Yeah, for me, exactly the same.”*

Neal’s analyzed utterance in bold part of a directive in the form of question about something. Neal utterance “Did you feel it, that this was such an important game, Joey?” the utterance is in the form a direct question which asks Joey to give an answer or opinion. It aims to obtain information or classification from Joey regarding his feelings about the importance of the match.

The bold utterance is a directive illocutionary act which asks Joey to give an answer or opinion. Joey Pelupessy gives a response to Neal’s utterance by giving a verbal perlocutionary, expressing focus on performance without any noted non-verbal. Joey’s

utterance is verbal, because it is a directly spoken sentence. Meanwhile, Thom Haye also gives a response in the form verbal perlocutionary by agreeing with Joey's statement, showing shared views, which aligns with the concept of verbal perlocutionary acts.

According to the dialog above, Neal's directive illocutionary act carries the perlocutionary effect to get the hearer to say something. The utterance of Neal encourages Joey to shares his feelings about the pressure of the match. The utterance is an question, and its purpose is clearly to get a verbal answer from Joey. Both Joey and Thom respond verbally, showing they understood Neal's intent, making the perlocutionary effect is successfully achieved.

Data 3

Duration of time: 04:53 – 05:16

Supporting dialogue:

- Neal : *"We were both lying in the bed."*
 Petersen
 Thom Haye : *"Yeah, and nervous." (smiling)*
 Neal : *"We did a video call and Thom did. I think Thom was going to take a nap. I was going to take a nap. And I just said to him, ok, today, tonight, 70,000 people, so much pressure on the game. And he just looked at me and he said, Neal, I'm really looking forward. And if I would be stressed, I shouldn't play the game. **I said, yeah, so, I'm really happy you're on the pitch and I'm not.**" (smiling)*
 Petersen
 Joey : *(nodding the head and laughing)*
 Pelupessy
 Thom Haye : *(laughing)*

The bolded utterance of Neal above is an expressive illocutionary of feelings about something. The utterance "I said, yeah, so, I'm really happy you're on the pitch and I'm not" Neal's expresses a feeling of relief or happiness that he is not having to play, whereas Thom is playing. Furthermore, the utterance is not an instruction, a promise, or a change of status, but an expression of feelings. It is in line with Searle theory about expressive.

Neal's utterance is an expressive illocutionary act of feeling about something. The utterance receives non-verbal perlocutionary response from Joey Pelupessy and Thom Haye. Joey give a response in the form of laughter and nodding the head. Moreover, Thom give a response in the form of laughter. It is show a positive emotional response, such as joy or humor.

Based on the dialog above, Neal's expressive illocutionary act contains the perlocutionary effect to get the hearer realize something. Neal's utterance expresses feeling of relief or happiness because he is not having to play, while Thom is playing. Additionally, Joey and Thom give non-verbal response caught the emotional message from Neal and realized the meaning behind the utterance. It is indicate they understood and accepted the message, showing the perlocutionary effect is successfully achieved.

Data 4

Duration of time: 17:55 – 18:27

Supporting dialogue:

- Neal : *"Give me the ball back! (illustrating movement) something like that. I was standing like my eyes are really bad. But I could see it that you really wanted the ball back. And I don't know. It's different than normally, right?"*
- Petersen
- Thom Haye : *"No." (shake one's head)*
- Neal : *"I have never seen you like this." (looking at Thom and pointing at Thom)*
- Petersen
- Joey : *(laughing)*
- Pelupessy
- Thom Haye : *"Then you are not watching my game."*
- Neal : ***"Okay, okay. So, okay. We'll make a bet. Next time that you, you'll do it, won't be untill..."** (pointing at Thom)*
- Petersen
- Thom Haye : *"Why? I cannot control my emotions like that in the game." (shrug one's shoulder)*
- Neal : *"No, but normally you control them. That's what I'm saying."*
- Petersen
- Thom Haye : *"No."*

According to Neal's utterances analyzed, Neal's bolded utterance are commissive which is betting on something. The utterance "Okay, okay. So, okay. We'll make a bet. Next time that you, you'll do it, won't be untill..." Neal states an intention to make a bet with Thom concerning Thom's behavior in the next match. it can be categorized as a commissive act. Also, a commissive acts involves the speaker committing to do a certain action or promise, and in this utterance, Neal shows his intention to make a bet about Thom's performance in the future.

Neal's bold utterance is a commissive illocutionary act of making a bet. Neal stated his intention to make a bet with Thom concerning Thom's behavior in the next match. Moreover, Thom responded to Neal utterance with a verbal-nonverbal perlocutionary response. It is verbally conveyed by word that explain an inability to control emotions. Thom shrug his shoulders, which is a non-verbal gesture that expresses uncertainty, or resignation.

The dialogue above, Neal's commissive illocutionary act carries the perlocutionary effect to get the hearer to do something. Neal implicitly invites Thom to do something, which is showing an emotional attitude like the one discussed earlier in the next match. Additionally, Thom response in the form of verbal-nonverbal perlocutionary. It shows that Thom is responding by rejecting the ability or habit to express such emotions in the match. As such, the perlocutionary effect of Neal act can be described as unsuccessful at this point.

Data 5

Duration of time: 01:38 – 02:01

Supporting dialogue:

- Neal : *"There was no plan." (smiling)*
- Petersen
- Thom Haye : *"There was no plan. And then we said, yeah, we won. Everyone was so happy. We said, maybe we can just record and create a setting."*

- Neal : *"That's it."*
 Petersen
 Thom Haye : *"And yeah, we got some help and we did it. And yeah, then I was like, maybe someone wants to join. And of course..." (looking at Joey)*
 Neal : ***"Making his debut today for Timnas and making his debut in a podcast."*** (while looking at Joey and pointing at Joey)
 Petersen
 Joey : *"Double debut. So, yeah, that's special." (while nodding the head)*
 Pelupessy

The bolded utterance of Neal above is a declaration which states status. The utterance "Making his debut today for Timnas and making his debut in a podcast" Neal is stating a fact or declaring a new status that Joey Pelupessy makes both a player debut for Timnas and on a podcast, thus presents this information as true and valid. These declaratives serve to inform and assert a new fact or condition with no require further action. Besides, it is aligned with the declarative theory, which is a speech act that changes something new in a certain situation by the speaker's utterance.

Neal's bolded utterances are declaration illocutionary which states status. Neal is stating a fact or declaring a new status that Joey Pelupessy makes both a player debut for Timnas and on a podcast. Furthermore, Joey Pelupessy gives a response to Neal's utterance by giving a verbal-nonverbal perlocutionary response. This verbal utterance confirms and asserts the importance of the moment for Joey. The nodding of Joey's head, which is non-verbal gesture, gives a positive response that reinforces the atmosphere of the conversation. It is in line with the concept of verbal-nonverbal perlocutionary that provides responses in verbal and non-verbal forms.

Based on the dialogue above, Neal's declaration illocutionary act contains to get the hearer realize something. In Neal's utterance is highlighting the importance of the moment for Joey, which is two debuts in one day. Even though Joey is probably aware of it before, the way Neal says it is intended to highlight and realize again the special moment. Moreover, Joey gives a verbal-nonverbal perlocutionary. It indicates that Joey realized and accepted that it was an important moment. Therefore, Neal successfully emphasized and realized the importance of the moment that is acceptable to Joey.

DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, the findings indicate that communication in the podcast involves complex interactions between illocutionary acts by the host (Neal Petersen) and perlocutionary acts by the guests (Thom Haye and Joey Pelupessy), producing specific emotional and cognitive effects on the listeners.

Significance of the Findings to the Research Question

The research question focuses on how Neal's illocutionary acts influence the guests' perlocutionary acts and the resulting effects. The analysis shows that:

- Representative illocutionary acts** by Neal (Data 1) convey factual information about the match results. The perlocutionary effect is seen in Thom's verbal-nonverbal response (smiling), indicating shared inspiration and pride. This aligns with Searle's theory, which states that representative acts communicate the speaker's belief and can evoke emotional responses in the listener.
- Directive illocutionary acts** by Neal (Data 2) aim to elicit Joey's opinion about the match's importance. Verbal responses from both Joey and Thom indicate that the

- perlocutionary effect was successfully achieved, as the guests expressed their feelings and shared perspectives.
- c. **Expressive illocutionary acts** by Neal (Data 3) express personal emotions (relief and happiness). Non-verbal responses from Joey and Thom demonstrate that Neal's emotional message was received and understood, successfully achieving the intended perlocutionary effect.
 - d. **Commissive illocutionary acts** by Neal (Data 4), such as proposing a bet about Thom's future behavior, show limited perlocutionary success. Thom's verbal-nonverbal response (explaining his inability and shrugging) indicates that Neal's intention was not fully realized, suggesting that commissive acts require alignment between speaker and listener to produce the desired effect.
 - e. **Declarative illocutionary acts** by Neal (Data 5) announce a new status or fact (Joey's double debut). Joey's verbal-nonverbal response (affirmation and nodding) indicates acknowledgment and understanding, showing that the perlocutionary effect was successfully achieved.

Interpretation of Findings

These results highlight the importance of alignment between the type of illocutionary act and the communication context. Representative and expressive acts tend to generate positive emotional perlocutionary effects, while commissive acts require the listener's willingness to participate in the proposed action. This demonstrates that effective communication in podcasts relies not only on what is said but also on how the audience perceives and responds verbally and non-verbally.

Consistency with Previous Research

These findings are consistent with prior studies on verbal and non-verbal communication, which state that perlocutionary acts can trigger emotional, cognitive, or behavioral responses, especially in informal or narrative contexts such as podcasts. However, this study also shows a distinction: not all commissive acts achieve the intended effect, depending on context and listener engagement.

Implications

The results provide insights for podcast hosts or sports broadcasters that choosing the appropriate type of illocutionary act is crucial for eliciting the desired effect on listeners, whether to inspire, entertain, or convey information. Consistent use of verbal and non-verbal cues also enhances the effectiveness of perlocutionary acts.

CONCLUSION

In brief, the podcast *Pasca Laga Bersama Thom Haye & Debutan Pelupessy* contains a variety of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts throughout the conversation. The first objective of this research was to identify the types of illocutionary acts produced by Neal Petersen. The findings reveal that Neal Petersen employs all five types of illocutionary acts, namely representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative acts. This indicates that Neal's utterances comprehensively perform diverse communicative functions during the podcast.

The second objective was to identify the types of perlocutionary acts uttered by Thom Haye and Joey Pelupessy. The results show that their utterances consist of three types of perlocutionary acts: verbal perlocutionary, non-verbal perlocutionary, and

verbal-nonverbal perlocutionary acts. These findings demonstrate that Thom and Joey utilize all identified types of perlocutionary acts in responding to Neal's utterances.

The third objective was to analyze whether the perlocutionary effects were successful or unsuccessful after the speech acts were uttered. Based on the analysis, the perlocutionary effects can be considered mostly successful, as four out of five analyzed data indicate successful outcomes, while only one data shows an unsuccessful effect. This result emphasizes that the speech acts in the podcast generally achieve the expected communicative purposes.

Despite these findings, this study has several limitations. First, the data were limited to a single podcast episode, which may not fully represent the overall speech patterns of the speakers. Second, the analysis relied primarily on qualitative interpretation, which may involve researcher subjectivity in categorizing speech acts and determining perlocutionary success. Third, the study did not include audience responses, making it difficult to measure perlocutionary effects beyond the immediate interaction between speakers.

Future researchers are encouraged to analyze a larger number of podcast episodes or include different talk shows to allow broader comparison across communicative contexts. Future studies may also incorporate audience perception analysis to better understand how illocutionary and perlocutionary acts influence listeners. Additionally, researchers could further investigate factors contributing to unsuccessful perlocutionary effects, such as cultural background, conversational dynamics, or pragmatic misinterpretation, to deepen understanding of communicative outcomes in spoken discourse.

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