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

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Abstract

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

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

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

According to Yule (1996), there are four main points studied in Pragmatics. First, Pragmatics concerns the speaker's utterances meaning which the hearer will interpret. In other words, communication works well if the speaker can convey their message and the hearer understands without misunderstanding. Second, Pragmatics concerns the contextual meaning of the speaker's utterances. The situation between the speaker and the hearer influences the purpose of the utterance spoken by the speaker. Third, Pragmatics is concerned with how to communicate more than what is said. It probably means that the speaker says something not only to say the words but also to get the hearer understands what they want by their utterances. Last, Pragmatics is also concerned with the expression of relative distance. The relationship between the speaker and the hearer assures how many things the speaker might tell the hearer.

Furthermore, in communication, every word that people say usually acts such as a promise, an apology, a request, an order, etc that is called speech acts. Austin in Huang (2007) defines speech acts as the actions which are performed by producing utterances. The speaker conveys their purpose to the hearer by uttering something containing an action. To get the hearer more understanding of what the speaker says, both of them should consider the context of the situation in their communication to avoid misunderstanding or miscommunication. He divides speech acts into three types which are Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary.

According to Austin in Huang (2007), Locutionary act is the fundamental action of talking. The speaker conveys their utterance with the actual meaning of the utterances themselves. Then, Illocutionary act is the action performed by uttering something. It is the act of saying something to the hearer which contains an action to reach the speaker's certain purpose. The last one, he defined the Perlocutionary act as a type of speech act that concerns on the effect of the speaker's utterance to the hearer.

This research is aimed to find out the types of Illocutionary acts using Searle's theory in Huang (2007). He classified the types of Illocutionary acts into five types: representative, declarative, commissive, directive, and expressive. First, representative is how the speaker tells something true based on their belief. Second, declarative is the type of speech act when the speaker's utterance brings any change to the object or person. Third, commissive is a type of speech acts in which the point of the speaker's utterance is committed to the speaker's future actions. Then, directive is how the speaker's utterances get someone to do something. The last, expressive is a type of speech act when the speaker expresses their feeling to the hearer in the context of the situation.

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

Furthermore, the researcher is interested in analyzing "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts hosted by Jack as the podcaster on *To Fluency*'s YouTube channel. The channel is owned by Jack, who often creates videos about learning English in the form of a video podcast. He and his guest star often talk to one another using phrases and new vocabulary in each video to make his video sounds interesting and suitable for learning English. In this research, his video podcasts, which were analyzed, talked about food and jobs. I chose the video podcast related to food as the topic of the podcast because the word "food" or "cook" got a lot of searches for the podcast (Retrieved from Kompas, 2020). Then, I chose jobs as the podcast's topic because it has more viewers than other videos on *To Fluency*'s YouTube channel. I want to find out what Jack and his guest star talk about related to jobs because I assume this topic gets many people's attention based on the viewers. I want to discover the intention in their utterances toward one another based on jobs as the context of the conversation.

Besides the Illocutionary acts, the researcher also analyzed the paradigmatic cases in the speakers' utterances to figure out the intention of the speakers related to the context specifically. Paradigmatic cases are the cases regarded as the selected instances which are taken from phenomena (Mills et al., 2010). Paradigmatic cases can be said as the representatives of phenomena. Phenomena in this study are the types of Illocutionary acts which are representative, declarative, commissive, directive, and expressive.

According to Searle in Huang (2007), paradigmatic cases in representative are assert, claim, conclude, report, describe, and stating. The second one, paradigmatic cases in declarative are naming and deciding. Third, paradigmatic cases in commissive are promise, denial, and threat. Then, paradigmatic cases in directive are order, request, suggest, invite, and command. The last one is paradigmatic cases in expressive consist of congratulate, thank, apologize, praise, blame, accuse, like, dislike, pain, and joy.

So, based this research is conducted to find out the types of Illocutionary acts and the most dominant paradigmatic case underlying the speakers' utterances in "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts taken from *To Fluency's* YouTube channel. It is aimed to discover the speakers' intentions toward one another, in the context of food in the UK, USA, and Spain, also jobs and time-off.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted by applying the descriptive method. This type of method was suitable for this research because the details of the data results were described by the researcher in words. The data of this research were 209 selected utterances of the speakers in "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts that potentially included as Illocutionary acts. The data were taken from *To Fluency's* YouTube channel as the data source. The video podcasts which were analyzed in this research had a different topic in each video. The first video talked about food and the second one talked about jobs.

In collecting the data, the researcher used several instruments to help her which were the table indicator as the primary instrument, the validator to help her validating the data correctly, the supporting instrument which was a laptop as the digital equipment. In collecting the data, there were several systematically steps used as follows:

a. The researcher downloaded "Advanced English Conversation" from *To Fluency's* YouTube channel.
b. The researcher watched the videos and transcribed every speakers' utterances in typing based and saved the transcript.
c. The researcher manually identified and classified the utterances in the video podcasts to Illocutionary acts.
d. The data of this research were able to get processed by the researcher to analyze.

Moreover, there were several systematically steps used to analyze the data as follows:
a. The researcher determined the types of Illocutionary acts in each utterance which has already classified into Illocutionary acts by creating a table.
b. The researcher determined the most dominant type of Illocutionary acts found in the video podcasts.
c. The researcher identified and classified the paradigmatic cases in types of Illocutionary acts from the speakers' utterances and put them into the table.
d. The researcher determined the most dominant paradigmatic cases in types of Illocutionary acts found in the video podcasts.
e. The researcher discussed the results in words by describing the utterances based on the types of Illocutionary acts and the

paradigmatic cases found in the utterances.
f. The researcher made a conclusion about this research.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Findings

Based on the research analysis, the researcher made a conclusion by creating the tables consisted of types of Illocutionary acts and the paradigmatic cases of "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts as follows:

Table 1. Illocutionary Acts in "Advanced English Conversation"
Video Podcast

Topic	Types of Illocutionary Acts				
	Representative	Declarative	Commissive	Directive	Expressive
Food	52	7	7	13	51
Jobs	46	1	1	5	26
Total:	98	8	8	18	77

Based on the table above, the researcher found out that all of the types of Illocutionary acts were found in "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts. Furthermore, the most dominant type of Illocutionary acts in the video podcasts was representative. The frequency of representative performed in the podcast about food was 52 times. Meanwhile, it was performed 46 times during the podcast about jobs. Moreover, expressive was also included to the most dominant type of Illocutionary acts. The frequency of expressive performed in the podcast about food was 51 times. Furthermore, in the podcast talked about jobs, it was performed 26 times. Meanwhile, the least types performed by the speakers were commissive and declarative with the same number, respectively. For the directive itself, it was only performed 13 times during the food podcast and 5 times in the podcast about jobs. For details of the types of Illocutionary acts can be seen as follows:

1. Representative

Based on the data table above, the speakers, who are Jack as the podcaster and Kate as the guest star, dominantly used representative during the podcast. Here is an example from Jack and Kate using representative in their utterance:

Jack: "Now what are some of the common restrictions here in Nashville?"
Kate: "**Sure, so a lot of people are gluten-free. So, they don't eat wheat or wheat products that have gluten in it.**"
Jack: "Like breads, and obvious, no bread, no pasta."
Kate: "Yup."

In a context of common restrictions that people have in Nashville, Jack asked Kate about it. Then, as an American who lives in Nashville, she answered it by saying, "…a lot of people are gluten-free…". '*People*' here refers to Americans who live in Nashville. She was sure that a lot of Americans in Nashville did not eat wheat and gluten food products. Then, she described what gluten-free was in her utterance by saying, "…they don't eat wheat or wheat products that have gluten in it." From her utterance, the definition of *'gluten-free'* could be understood by Jack as the hearer in this context. So, describing something in the utterance is included as representative. Furthermore, here is an example of the speakers performed representative in their utterances during the video podcast related to jobs:

> Kate: "So **I actually became certified to babysit and I babysat for our neighbor's children for several years**."
> Jack: **"Yeah, growing up watching American movies that seemed quite a common thing, to babysit."**
> Kate: "Yes."

From the dialogue above, it can be seen that the context of the conversation was about Kate's job as a babysitter. Furthermore, in the dialogue, there were two utterances of Illocutionary acts performed by the speakers related to the context. First, Kate told Jack the truth that she was a professional babysitter and she had the experience of babysitting for several years. It can be seen from her utterance, "…I actually became certified to babysit and I babysat for our neighbor's children for several years." *'became certified'* here means she already had a lot of experience as a babysitter, and she was good at taking care of a baby, so people trusted her to be a babysitter. She asserted her statement by giving extra information that she had already babysat her and Jack's neighbor's children for several years. Asserting is included as representative according to Searle's theory in Huang (2007).

Then, the second Illocutionary act in this conversation was from Jack's utterance. He said, "…growing up watching American movies that seemed quite a common thing, to babysit." He concluded that being a babysitter was a typical job in the USA based on American movies he watched. Concluding is included as representative, which is to say something true or something the speaker is sure of based on what they have heard or seen.

2. Declarative

From the data result in the table above, Jack and Kate rarely used this type in their utterance. They performed this type 8 times during the podcast. In detail, it was only performed once time in the podcast about jobs. Here are the examples from Jack and Kate using declarative in both of the video podcasts:

> Kate: "You don't like donuts at all, but if you had to choose, which would you prefer?"
> Jack: **"Probably the cider ones."**
> Kate: "Good choice."

In the context of donuts, Kate said that Jack does not like them by saying, "You don't like donuts at all…" *you'* in her utterance refers to Jack, and it was indicated that he did not like donuts at first. She asked him to choose his favorite type of donuts from all of types. Then, he decided to choose the cider donuts by saying "Probably the cider ones." It can be seen that Jack has decided something in his utterance. He decided to choose the cider donuts over other kinds—in a context that if he had to. Deciding is included as performing declarative in utterance. Moreover, another example of performing declarative is provided below:

Jack: "Then you get in one of those carts. What do you call that, the quad?"
Kate: **"We call them golf carts."**
Jack: "Well, it wasn't just a golf cart. It was more like a buggy."
Kate: "Like a dune buggy?"
Jack: "Yes."

In a context of golf carts, Jack asked Kate about what Americans call the carts in the USA by saying "…What do you call that? The quad?" which *'you'* refers to Americans in general. Then, she answered it by saying, "We call them golf carts." From her utterance, it can be seen that Americans called the carts as the golf carts because *"we"* in her utterance refers to Americans. Besides deciding, naming is also included as declarative. It is because naming an object causes a change to it.

3. Commissive
   Similar to declarative, this type was also the least type the speakers used during the podcast. The frequency of declarative performed was 7 times in the food podcast and only once time in the podcast about jobs. Here is an example of Jack and Kate performing commissive:

Jack: "I have no idea what they taste like."
Kate: "Really?"
Jack: "Well, no."
Kate: **"Okay, I'm gonna take you to a cider orchard and you're gonna try it."**

Jack firstly said that he did not know the taste of '*they'*, which referred to the cider donuts. Then, Kate promised to take him to the cider orchard where he could try the cider donuts. *"..I'm gonna take you…"* is such an utterance that Kate committed to her future action that she was going to take Jack to taste the cider donuts. Meanwhile, an example of Jack performing commissive in his utterance will be shown below:

Kate: "Do you miss golf?"
Jack: **"I'm gonna start playing again."**
Kate: "Great."

In a context of golf, Kate asked Jack if he missed that sport. Then, Jack answered by saying, "I'm gonna start playing again." From his utterance, it can be assumed that he would play it again. It showed that he committed to his utterance to play golf again. Promising something in the utterance is included as commissive because, by promising, the speaker has already committed to do something in the future based on what they promise.

4. Directive

Based on the data results of the video podcasts related to food and jobs as the topic, Jack was more often to perform directive in his utterance than Kate. Here is an example of Kate performing a directive in her utterance that can be seen below:

Kate: **"<u>We need to</u> have a snack sampling."**
Jack: "We can do that in another lesson."
Kate: "Yeah."

From the dialogue above, it can be known that the context of the conversation was snack sampling. To reach her purpose, she tried to convey her intention by saying, "We need to have a snack sampling." It indicated that she wanted him to provide a sample of snacks. Jack understood her utterance well when he said they could do that in the next lesson. Moreover, Jack's utterance which performed the directive would be described below:

Jack: **"<u>Kate's question.</u>"**
Kate: "Okay, so my question is, what is the most interesting job that you've had? And also, what is your favorite part about working?"
Jack: "Great. Most interesting job you've had and your favorite part   about working, perfect."
Kate: "All right."

The context of the dialogue above was a segment in *To Fluency's* video podcast in which Jack, as the podcaster, asked the guest star to give one or more questions to the audience related to the topic of the podcast. So, when it came to the segment, Jack indirectly ordered Kate to give her questions to their YouTube viewers related to jobs as the topic. To reach his purpose, he indirectly ordered her by only uttering, "Kate's question." From his utterance, it can be seen that he got her to ask to the audience some questions in his podcast segment. Ordering something in utterance is included as directive.

5. Expressive

Based on the data analysis of the video podcasts, the researcher found that the speakers often performed this type, even though it was not as often as the representative. The frequency of this type being used was 52 times during the podcast about food and 26 times in the podcast about jobs. Here is an example of Jack performing expressive:

Jack: **"In another lesson, <u>we talked about how the robot vacuum changed our lives. But also, the instant pot</u>."**
Kate: "Yes. We have a pressure cooker that cooks everything faster."
Jack: "Yeah, a lot faster."
Kate: "Yeah, it's really good for recipes that would take four hours or eight hours to finish cooking, you can cook them in an hour."
Jack: **"It's like an hour and <u>it tastes so much better. I just think the taste of it is excellent</u>."**
Kate: "Yeah, 'cause it puts everything under pressure and so as you know, if you are cooking at sea level or if you're cooking at altitude, the pressure affects your cooking time."

Regarding instant pot as the context of the conversation, Jack firstly appreciated to the instant pot that was able to help him on his daily basis by saying, "In another lesson, we talked about how the robot vacuum changed our lives. But also, the instant pot." From this utterance, it can be seen that he expressed his like toward instant pot because he thought that it changed his and Kate's lives positively.

Then, in the second one, he complimented the taste of food that was cooked in the instant pot or also known as a pressure cooker. He said, "It's like an hour and it tastes so much better. I just think the taste of it is excellent." From his utterance, it can be seen that he appreciated the pressure cooker faster and was more efficient in usage. Appreciating something or someone in the utterance is known as praise which is included as expressive. Moreover, Kate also performed expressive in her utterances; one of them can be seen as follows:

Jack: "There was someone that I used to see at the gym and she used to work out for hours and hours and then she was in the hospital once and she started to get very aggressive with people and she threatened to put needles in my eyes or something."
Kate: "Oh my gosh."
Jack: "And then I saw her at the gym the next day and she just came over and she was my best friend all of a sudden."
Kate: "So, you've been hit by golf balls, you've been almost dropped off the back of a milk truck, you have had to be a bouncer in a hospital and the hardest job that you've had was dealing with teenagers."
Jack: "Yeah, yeah."
Kate: **"<u>You've had some experience</u>."**

The context of this conversation was about Jack's jobs in his past. She mentioned several of Jack's job experiences, such as being hit by golf balls and almost dropping off the back of the milk truck, until dealing with teenagers, which was the most challenging job for him. She indirectly appreciated Jack for having many experiences during his career by saying, "You've had some experience."

Table 2. Paradigmatic Cases in "Advanced English Conversation"
Video Podcasts

Topic	Paradigmatic Cases																	
	Rep					Dec		Com		Dir					Ex			
	Ast	Desc	Rpt	Conc	Stat	Na	Dcd	Pro	De	Cmd	Or	Req	Sgst	Inv	Li	Disl	Prs	Apl
Food	19	28	1	4	-	1	6	5	2	1	2	6	3	1	21	5	24	1
Jobs	17	19	-	8	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	9	1	16	-
Total	36	47	1	12	2	2	6	6	2	1	4	8	3	2	30	6	40	1

The researcher classified the data of paradigmatic cases of Illocutionary acts in the video podcasts by putting them into the table through coding. Here is the list of abbreviations provided below:

Rep: Representative
Dec: Declarative
Com: Commissive
Dir: Directive
Ex: Expressive
Ast: Asserting
Desc: Describing
Rpt: Reporting
Conc: Concluding
Stat: Stating
Na: Naming
Dcd: Deciding

Pro: Promise
De: Denial
Cmd: Command
Or: Order
Req: Request
Sgst: Suggest
Inv: Invite
Li: Likes
Disl: Dislikes
Prs: Praise
Apl: Apologize

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the most dominant paradigmatic case in "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts was describing. It was occurred 28 times during the food podcast and 19 times in the podcast about jobs. Describing is the paradigmatic case of representative. The researcher concluded that the speakers intended to describe something in the context of food and jobs. More details of the table above are presented below:

Table 3. Paradigmatic Cases of Representative in "Advanced English Conversation" Video Podcasts

Topic	Paradigmatic Cases of Representative				
	Asserting	Describing	Reporting	Concluding	Stating
Food	19	28	1	4	-
Jobs	17	19	-	8	2
Total:	36	47	1	12	2
	98 Utterances				

The paradigmatic cases of representative which occurred in the video podcasts were describing, asserting, stating, reporting, and concluding. Moreover, the most dominant paradigmatic case of representative occurred during the podcasts was describing. The frequency of describing underlies the speakers' utterances was 28 times in the food podcast and 19 times in the podcast about jobs. So, the researcher could conclude that the speakers during the podcast intended to describe things either in terms of food in the UK, USA, and Spain or in terms of jobs and time off.

1. Asserting

After analyzing the data of the video podcasts, the researcher found that the frequency of the speakers using this paradigmatic case was 19 times during the podcast about food and 17 times in the podcast about jobs. Here is each example of Jack and Kate's utterance which asserting was occurred:

Jack: "**We have pancakes one day a year**."
Kate: "On Pancake Day?"
Jack: "On Pancake Day. That's when we have pancakes."

The context of the conversation was about pancakes. In the dialogue above, Jack, who is British, told information or a fact to Kate that the British rarely eat pancakes daily. He uttered, "We have pancakes one day a year." '*We'* in his utterance refers to the British in general. So, it can be known that the British only eat pancakes once a year which are on Pancake Day. His utterance is included as asserting, which means to state something truth. Furthermore, here is another example from the podcast related to jobs and time-off:

Kate: "Let me ask you a little bit about your first job."
Jack: "Okay."
Kate: "What was it?"
Jack: "**My first job was a paper round.**"
Kate: "Okay."
Jack: "Do you call it paper route here?"

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Kate: **"I think we would call it a paper round. But <u>it's pretty uncommon job for young people to have today.</u>"**
Jack: "Right."

The context of the conversation was about the speakers' first job. From the dialogue above, it can be seen that two utterances are included as asserting. First, Jack told Kate a fact about his first job. He uttered, "My first job was a paper round." From his utterance, it can be seen that he told something true about his first job that he delivered magazines and newspapers to people's houses every morning. Then the second one is Kate, who was sure that the paper round job did not exist anymore in this modern era. She asserted it by saying, "…it's pretty uncommon job for young people to have today." Her utterance is also included as asserting. It is because she believed what she said was true.

2. Describing

Based on the result, describing was mostly used by the speakers. It occurred 28 times during the food podcast and 19 times in the podcast about jobs. For more details, the example of each video podcast is provided below:

Jack: "And then in Bilbao, it was more like little pinchos."
Kate: **"Pinchos, so usually <u>a slice of bread with some kind of creation on top, something usually fried or in a sauce.</u>"**

In the context of food in Bilbao, a city in Spain, which is *pinchos*, at first, Jack said, "…it was more like little pinchos." Then, Kate described what pinchos was in her own words. She described it by saying, "Pinchos, so usually a slice of bread with some kind of creation on top, something usually fried or in a sauce." Moreover, the example from the podcast about jobs is provided as follows:

Jack: "What else have I done? I was a porter at hospital."
Kate: "Oh, yeah. That one also is an interesting—"
Jack: "There's some stories there."
Kate: "Yeah."
Jack: **"It was crazy. <u>Porter is basically where you transport patients around the hospital and then you tasks here and there, and if people are getting aggressive then the porters go.</u>"**

In the context of Jack's job as a porter, he gave some information about the porter's job description. From the dialogue, it can be seen that Jack described by saying, "…Porter is basically where you transport patients around the hospital and then you tasks here and there, and if people are getting aggressive then the porters go." From his utterance above, Kate could know what a porter was based on what he knew about the job.

3. Concluding

After analyzing the data of the video podcasts, the researcher found that the frequency of concluding something in the speakers' utterances was 4 times during the food podcast and 8 times in the podcast about jobs. Here is each example from the video podcasts which concluding was occurred:

> Jack: "Puffin."
> Kate: "You ate puffin?"
> Jack: "Tasted a little bit like squirrel."
> Kate: **"All right, <u>now you're just pulling my leg.</u>"**

The context of the conversation above was about the puffin. Kate said, "…now you're just pulling my leg." After what she had heard from Jack, she concluded by saying an idiom, '*pull my leg,*' which means to tease someone playfully (retrieved from Oxford Languages, 2022). She concluded that Jack only told her a joke about eating puffin. She was sure he didn't eat that. Her utterance is included as concluding because '*now you're just…*' indicated that she concluded something based on the context.

> Jack: "But what was your first-ever job?"
> Kate: "So my first-ever job was actually working at a sailing school. So, eventually I became a sailing instructor but in the beginning, I was just a helper, so I would help move boats and help people who wanted to rent the boats, what to do and where to go. So we rented kayaks and small sailboats and small catamarans and that was the beginning of my working career."
> Jack: "Very cool."
> Kate: "Yeah."
> Jack: "How old were you?"
> Kate: "I was 15."
> Jack: "Right. Was that like a summer job?"
> Kate: "It was a summer job."
> Jack: "And is that common around that age in America?"
> Kate: "I think that most, because we have a longer summer break than a lot of other countries; I think it's pretty common for American teenagers to have some kind of a summer job<u>.</u>"
> Jack: **"Right. <u>So yours was working at a sailing school. But you didn't teach sailing at first.</u>"**
> Kate: "No."
> Jack: "That came later."
> Kate: "That came later. I had to work my way up to that."

The context of this conversation was about Kate's first job. Kate told Jack about her first job at a sailing school. Then, after listening to Kate's story about her first job at a sailing school, Jack concluded from what he had heard that she was only just a helper—not the sailing instructor, at the beginning of her career. He made a conclusion by

saying, "Right. So yours was working at a sailing school. But you didn't teach sailing at first." His utterance is included as concluding, in accordance with the definition of concluding; it means to say something the speaker believes based on what they have seen or heard.

4. Stating

In the video podcasts, the researcher found that the speakers used this paradigmatic case only two times during the podcast. Unfortunately, this paradigmatic case only occurred in the podcast about jobs. Here is an example of an utterance which stating has occurred:

> Kate: "What has been your most challenging job?"
> Jack: "Most challenging?"
> Kate: "Mm-hm."
> Jack: **"The first thing that comes to mind is teaching teenagers in Spain."**
> Kate: "Yeah."
> Jack: "Challenging in the sense of it caused me the most amount of stress and frustration and it was quite difficult to keep them in line."
> Kate: "Yeah."
> Jack: "I'd say."
> Kate: "Yes, I could see that being the case. I would say that teaching has been my favorite job and that it definitely has its moments of stress and pressure from a variety of sources."

The context of the conversation was about Jack's most challenging job. It can be seen from the dialogue above that Jack stated that teaching teenagers in Spain had been his most challenging job. He made the statement about it because it caused him to get stressed and frustrated. He stated, "The first thing that comes to mind is teaching teenagers in Spain." His utterance was a clear statement based on his experience. It is included as stating, which means to say something clearly.

5. Reporting

After analyzing the video podcasts, the researcher found that this paradigmatic case only occurred once in the podcast about food in the UK, USA, and Spain. Here is the utterance in which reporting has occurred:

> Jack: **"And then, it seemed like dinner was a lighter thing."**
> Kate: "Yeah, it would have to be after that huge menu."

From the dialogue above, the context of the conversation was about the portion of dinner in Spain. Jack told Kate that the Spanish have their dinner in small amounts based on what he had seen in Spain. It can be seen from his utterance, which is "…it seemed like dinner was a lighter thing." The word "*lighter"* in his utterance means a dinner menu was not a lot and easy to digest.

Table 4. Paradigmatic Cases of Declarative in "Advanced English Conversation" Video Podcasts

Topic	Paradigmatic Cases of Declarative	
	Naming	Deciding
Food	1	6
Jobs	1	-
Total:	2	6
	8 utterances	

The whole paradigmatic cases of declarative occurred in the podcasts. However, there was only one paradigmatic case which was occurred in the video podcast about jobs. The total frequency of paradigmatic cases of declarative during the podcasts was 8 times. In detail, 7 times in the podcast about food and one time in the podcast about jobs.

1. Naming

Based on the table, naming occurred two times in the podcasts. It occurred once a time in each topic of the podcasts. The example from both of the video podcasts is provided below:

> Jack: "Lancashire cheese and salad cream, or tuna, and salad cream sandwiches. Those were the two main ones I had but most people have like sliced turkey, or sliced ham, sliced chicken."
> Kate: **"Yeah, <u>we say deli meat</u>."**
> Jack: "Deli meat. See. There's so many differences. We wouldn't say deli meat."

The context of the conversation above was about sliced meats. At first, Jack mentioned sliced turkey, sliced ham, and sliced chicken in his utterance. Then, as an American, Kate called those sliced meat deli meat by saying, "…we say deli meat." The word *'we'* in her utterance refers to Americans in general. So, it can be seen that Americans named sliced meat deli meat. Her utterance is known as naming, which is included as declarative. Moreover, the example of naming in the podcast about jobs and time-off can be seen as follows:

> Jack: "Then you get in one of those carts. What do you call that, the quad?"
> Kate: **<u>"We call them golf carts."</u>**
> Jack: "Well, it wasn't just a golf cart. It was more like a buggy."
> Kate: "Like a dune buggy?"
> Jack: "Yes."

So, in the context of the carts, Americans called them 'the golf carts', according to Kate. She said, "We call them golf carts." 'we' in her utterance refers to Americans in general. From her utterance, it can be seen that Americans called the carts by saying *'golf carts'*. Before it was called that, the carts were probably not known as the 'golf' carts.

2. Deciding

Deciding occurred six times in the podcast, which talked about food. Unfortunately, the researcher did not find this paradigmatic case in the podcast related to jobs as the topic. Here is the utterance in which deciding has occurred:

Jack: "If you could only eat one meal for the rest of your life, what would it be?"
Kate: **"Oh, man, I kind of thought that this question might be coming. Can I cheat? Can I say Indian buffet?"**
Jack: "Yeah."
Kate: "Yeah, that's my favorite thing ever."
Jack: **"I won't cheat and I'll say probably a chili."**
Kate: "A chili?"
Jack: "Yeah, I could just eat chili all day, every day."

The context of the conversation above was about choosing one meal to eat for the rest of life. The researcher found two utterances related to deciding as the paradigmatic case of declarative. It started with Jack asking Kate if she could only eat one meal, then what meal it would be. Then, she decided by saying, "…Can I say Indian buffet?" From her utterance, it can be seen that she decided to choose an Indian buffet instead of American food or others. She indirectly made a change in her life that the Indian buffet would be the only meal she would eat if she could only choose one meal. Meanwhile, Jack chose chili as the only food he ate for the rest of his life. He decided by saying, "…I'll say probably a chili." From his utterance, he also made a change in his life related to the meal he chose for the rest of his life.

Table 5. Paradigmatic Cases of Commissive in "Advanced English Conversation" Video Podcasts

Topic	Paradigmatic Cases of Commissive	
	Promise	Denial
Food	5	2
Jobs	1	-
Total:	6	2
	8 utterances	

Just like the paradigmatic case of declarative, the commissive one has occurred only 8 times during the podcasts. In detail, 7 times in the podcast about food and one time in the podcast about jobs. The paradigmatic cases of commissive occurred in the podcasts are promise and denial. Unfortunately, denial was not found in the podcast about jobs.

1. Promise

The data table above showed promise occurred 5 times during the podcast about food and once in the podcast about jobs. Each example from each video podcast is provided below:

> Jack: "I have no idea what they taste like."
> Kate: "Really?"
> Jack: "Well, no."
> Kate: **"Okay, <u>I'm gonna take you to a cider orchard and you're gonna try it</u>."**

The context of the conversation was about donuts, specifically the cider donuts. So, after choosing the cider donuts from other kinds, Jack wondered what they taste like by saying, "I have no idea what they taste like." Then, Kate promised Jack to take him to the cider orchard so that he could taste them. She committed to her future action that she would bring him to taste the cider donuts by saying, "…I'm gonna take you to a cider orchard and you're gonna try it." Her utterance shows that she planned to ask him to go to the cider orchard to taste the cider donuts. Moreover, another example from the video podcast related to jobs can be seen below:

> Kate: "Do you miss golf?"
> Jack: **"<u>I'm gonna</u>**
> **<u>start playing again.</u>"**
> Kate: "Great."

The context of the conversation was about playing golf. From the dialogue above, it can be seen that Kate asked Jack if he missed playing golf. She asked him, "Do you miss golf?" Then, Jack answered by saying, "I'm gonna start playing again." It can be assumed that he would play it again, which showed that he committed to his utterance to do something, which was playing golf, in the future. *"I'm gonna…"* was one of the expressions included as a promise. Moreover, promise is one of the paradigmatic cases of commissive besides denial and threat.

2. Denial

This paradigmatic case has occurred only in the podcast about food. Jack is the person who used this paradigmatic case during the podcast. Here is his utterance in which denial has occurred:

Jack: "Lancashire cheese and salad cream, or tuna, and salad cream sandwiches. Those were the two main ones I had but most people have like sliced turkey, or sliced ham, sliced chicken."
Kate: "Yeah, we say deli meat."
Jack: **"Deli meat. See. There's so many differences. <u>We wouldn't say deli meat.</u>"**

Unlike Kate, Jack—a British, denied that the British would not call sliced meat such as sliced turkey, ham, or sliced chicken deli meat by saying, "…We wouldn't say deli meat." The word '*wouldn't*' indicates that there was a denial action performed in his utterance. In other words, he committed in the future that he and other British would not call the sliced meat deli meat.

Table 6. Paradigmatic Cases of Directive in "Advanced English Conversation" Video Podcasts

Topic	Paradigmatic Cases of Directive				
	Command	**Order**	**Request**	**Suggest**	**Invite**
Food	1	2	6	3	1
Jobs	-	2	2	-	1
Total:	1	4	8	3	2
	18 utterances				

The paradigmatic cases of the directive that had occurred in the video podcasts were command, order, request, suggest, and invite. Unfortunately, command and suggest were not found in the podcast talked about jobs.

1. Command

Based on the table above, the researcher found that this paradigmatic case only occurred in the podcast related to food as the topic. Here is the utterance in which command has occurred:

Kate: "One thing to say about the United States and about our cuisine, our language, a lot of different things is that we are, in many ways, a melting pot."
Jack: **"<u>Explain that</u>."**
Kate: "So, people come from different countries and different cultures, and people come and they become American and at the same time, they bring a little bit of their culture and it all kind of blends together. So in a town, in a small city or a large town, you'll probably be able to get Japanese sushi, you'll be able to get Mexican food, you'll be able to get Indian food, Chinese food, and all of those different cuisines, different styles of cooking come with their own vocabulary."

The context of the conversation was about the term, which was *a melting* pot. Jack wanted to know what *a melting pot* was, so he conveyed his intention by saying, "Explain that." From his utterance, it can be seen

that he asked her to give more details about *a melting pot* based on the context of their conversation. His utterance is included as the paradigmatic case of directive because he got the hearer to do something for him, specifically command. After all, there was an authoritative order found in his utterance.

2. Order

Based on the table above, the frequency of this paradigmatic case occurred in the speakers' utterances was 4 times during the podcasts. The detail of the frequency was 2 times in the podcast about food and also 2 times in the podcast about jobs. Here is each example from each podcast of "Advanced English Conversation":

> Jack: "And then I think there are other things that the UK and America do, lasagna. So, people make a lasagna at home, make pizza."
> Kate: "Yup."
> Jack: **"If you wanna go that direction. What else?"**
> Kate: "Hamburgers, hotdogs."

In the context of food, in which the UK and USA were similar, Jack, as a British, mentioned the lasagna. In line with this, Kate, as an American, agreed with his statement. Then, he asked her to tell more about other foods besides lasagna by saying, "If you wanna go that direction. What else?" The utterance "If you wanna go that direction…" indicates that he indirectly asked her to talk about the food, which the UK and USA were similar. His utterance is included as the paradigmatic case of directive because he indirectly asked for something from her, which is known as order. The order defines as the speech act of asking for something. Moreover, here is another example taken from the video podcast that talked about jobs:

> Kate: "What was your most dangerous job?"
> Jack: "At the driving range."
> Kate: "Oh!"
> Jack: "Did I ever tell you about that job?"
> Kate: **"I think you might have told me a little bit but clearly there's more to talk about."**
> Jack: "Well, so, at the golf driving range, I think I was 15, and then I was doing the milk round and then we realized that we could get paid five pounds an hour, so two pounds fifty an hour, to work at the driving range. But they started all the new people in the wrong way. "
> Kate: "Uh-oh, what did they do?"
> Jack: "Well, they gave you one of those tubes to collect, which you had to stab on the ball and go up. I think it held probably 20 balls, this little tube, and they'd say, "Okay, go to the 150 yard line," which is the most popular range to hit when you're practicing golf and go collect the golf balls. And they did it, they put us out there at peak hours, and they gave us a helmet, so like a motorcycle helmet."

The context of the conversation above was about Jack's most dangerous job which was working at the driving range. After that, Kate indirectly asked him to tell her more about his experience. She said, "I think you might have told me a little bit but clearly there's more to talk about." The words "…clearly there's more to talk about." in her utterance indicate that she was to get him to do something for her—giving her more detail about working at the driving range and why it is dangerous for him. The utterance was also included as order since she asked something, by uttering it, to him to reach her purpose.

3. Request

Based on the analysis, the researcher found that this paradigmatic case has occurred 6 times during the podcast about food and 2 times during the podcast about jobs. The example from each podcast has already been provided below:

> Jack: **"Well, a better way to say that is so, just in my head, she only eats chicken. But that's it, and seafood."**
> Kate: "Okay, let me rephrase that. Let me see if this is what you're thinking about. She doesn't eat red meat or pork."

The context of the conversation was about the food which someone could only eat. From the dialogue above, Jack's intention was indirectly requesting something from Kate to rephrase her utterance so that he could understand what she meant by saying, "Well, a better way to say that is so, just in my head, she only eats chicken. But that's it, and seafood." From his utterance, it can be seen that he did not understand her previous utterance related to the context, and he wanted her to make her statement clearer so it would be well understood by him. The utterance is called requesting and is included as the paradigmatic case of directive since it means politely asking someone to do something to reach a particular goal based on the context. Moreover, this is an example of Kate requesting something in her utterance during the podcast about jobs:

> Jack: "And call centers, I've worked in bars. That was interesting. I worked at the student union nightclub when I was at university."
> Kate: **"I bet you would have some stories for that."**
> Jack: "Yeah, that was definitely an interesting time, and I didn't really enjoy it."
> Kate: "No?"
> Jack: "No, because you're sober and everyone's really drunk."
> Kate: "Yeah, that sounds terrible."
> Jack: "And they're just, you know, trying to get free drinks from you, they never tip in England."
> Kate: "Oh, yeah. That's another conversation."

The context of the conversation was about Jack's job at the student union nightclub. He said, "…I worked at the student union nightclub when I was at university." Then, Kate responded, "I bet you would have some stories for that." From her utterance, she indirectly requested him to tell her more about his job working at the student union nightclub. The utterance is included as the paradigmatic case of directive known as requesting since she politely asked him to do something to reach her goals.

4. Suggest

This paradigmatic case occurred 3 times during the podcast. Unfortunately, based on the analysis, the researcher found that suggest only occurred in the podcast, which talked about food in the UK, USA, and Spain. The example of this paradigmatic case that occurred in the utterance is provided below:

Jack: "I never released it. I just thought, I'm not gonna release this video."
Kate: "It's a niche audience. People looking for snacks in the UK."
Jack: "But yeah, it's on my computer somewhere."
Kate: **"Who knows? Maybe it's the moment to shine."**
Jack: "Maybe I'll put it on Facebook or something."

The context of the conversation above was about Jack's video, which was not released yet. At first, he planned not to release the video by saying, "…I just thought, I'm not gonna release this video." However, Kate gave him a suggestion to upload it on his social media because she thought that people would probably like the video by saying, "Who knows? Maybe it's the moment to shine." Her utterance indicates that she suggested him release the video. Her utterance is included as suggestion because she indirectly told him what he should do related to the context. Telling something to people about what they should do in a particular situation or context is known as suggesting.

5. Invite

The researcher found that this paradigmatic case occurred in both of the video podcasts. The frequency of this paradigmatic case occurred during the podcasts was once in the food podcast and also once in the podcast about jobs. Here are the utterances from each podcast in which inviting has occurred:

Jack: "Now, <u>let's make this very relevant to what we're doing</u>—"
Kate: "Okay."
Jack: "—because tonight we're going to have some friends over for dinner and you had some questions for me."

This conversation was at the opening of the podcast. From the dialogue above, it can be seen that Jack invited Kate to start their podcast

related to food in the UK, USA, and Spain by saying, "…let's make this very relevant to what we're doing." His utterance is included as inviting since the meaning of inviting is to ask someone to go to a particular event or to do something in a specific situation. Moreover, here is the example taken from the video podcast about jobs:

> Kate: "We're like co-workers right now."
> Jack: **"Yeah, we need to do this more often."**

The conversation above was at the podcast's closing related to jobs topic. At first, Kate said that she and Jack were like co-workers. He responded to her by saying, "…we need to do this more often." From his utterance, it can be seen that he wanted her to be his podcast's guest star again. "…need to do this…" his utterance indicated that by his utterance, he indirectly invited her to come again to his podcast so that they could make another video with another topic.

Table 7. Paradigmatic Cases of Expressive in "Advanced English Conversation" Video Podcasts

Topic	Paradigmatic Cases of Expressive			
	Likes	Dislikes	Praise	Apologize
Food	21	5	24	1
Jobs	9	1	16	-
Total:	30	6	40	1
77 utterances				

There were four paradigmatic cases of expressive occurred during the podcasts. They were likes, dislikes, praise, and apologize. Unfortunately, apologize was only used in the podcast about food.

1. Likes

The researcher found that this paradigmatic case often occurred in the speakers' utterances during the food podcast. The frequency of this paradigmatic case was 21 times. Here is each example from each podcast that expressed likes in the speakers' utterances:

> Jack: **"So, but for me, my perfect breakfast is bacon and eggs."**
> Kate: "Yeah, uh huh."
> Jack: "What for you, chocolate?"
> Kate: "And coffee?"
> Jack: **"Yeah. I do like chocolate and coffee. That's usually like I need a little bit of fuel to get me going, a little bit of caffeination. But I like either fresh fruit or I like pancakes specifically buttermilk pancakes with some syrup and maybe bacon."**

In the context of the breakfast menu, two speakers' utterances expressed likes based on the dialogue above. First, Jack expressed his feeling related to the breakfast menu by saying, "…my perfect breakfast is bacon and eggs." From his utterance, it can be seen that Jack liked bacon and eggs for his breakfast. Meanwhile, the second one, Kate conveyed her feeling by saying, "…I do like chocolate and coffee…." It is indicated that she liked chocolate and coffee. Moreover, she added another breakfast menu that she liked more—fresh fruit or buttermilk pancakes, by saying, "…But I like either fresh fruit or I like pancakes specifically buttermilk pancakes with some syrup and maybe bacon." Furthermore, here is another example of expressing likes in the podcast which talked about jobs:

> Jack: "And how many summers did you work at the sailing school?"
> Kate: "That's a great question. I probably worked for four summers at the sailing school, three or four."
> Jack: "Cool. Did you enjoy it?"
> Kate: **"I loved it. I still kind of miss it. That's one thing that I think of when the weather gets summery, I think, "Oh, when am I gonna get out on the water? When am I gonna see my friends?"**

The context of the conversation above was about Kate, who has ever worked at the sailing school. Then, Jack asked her whether she enjoyed it or not. She answered, "I loved it. I still kind of miss it. That's one thing that I think of when the weather gets summery, I think, "Oh, when am I gonna get out on the water? When am I gonna see my friends?" From her utterance, it can be seen that she loved sailing sport. She expressed her feeling about working at the sailing school, which is included as likes.

2. Dislikes

Based on the table above, the researcher found that the frequency of this paradigmatic case in the speakers' utterances was 5 times during the food podcast. Unfortunately, dislikes occurred only one time in the podcast about jobs. The example from each podcast is provided as follows:

> Jack: "Yeah. Other things British people have in the morning are cereal, toast. Just toast."
> Kate: "Marmite."
> Jack: **"Let's move on. I hate it."**

The context of the conversation was about the breakfast menu of the British. Jack expressed his feeling about *Marmite* by saying, "Let's move on. I hate it." From his utterance, it can be seen that Jack disliked Marmite. When Kate mentioned it, Jack did not like it and did not want to talk about it. Furthermore, here is the example taken from the video podcast about jobs:

Jack: "And call centers, I've worked in bars. That was interesting. I worked at the student union nightclub when I was at university."
Kate: "I bet you would have some stories for that."
Jack: **"Yeah, that was definitely an interesting time, <u>and I didn't really enjoy it."</u>**
Kate: "No?"
Jack: "No, because you're sober and everyone's really drunk."
Kate: "Yeah, that sounds terrible."
Jack: "And they're just, you know, trying to get free drinks from you, they never tip in England."
Kate: "Oh, yeah. That's another conversation."

In the context of Jack's career working in the student union nightclub, utterance, He expressed his feeling about it that he disliked his career at the nightclub. He expressed it by saying, "…and I didn't really enjoy it." From his utterance, it can be seen that he did not like working at the student union nightclub.

3. Praise

The researcher found that speakers often use this paradigmatic case during the podcasts. The frequency of expressing praise in the speakers' utterances was 24 times in the podcast about food and 16 times during the podcast about jobs. Each example from each podcast can be seen below:

Jack: **"And then, <u>the best sandwich I think is a BLT</u>."**
Kate: **"Yes, <u>BLTs are good."</u>**
Jack: "Bacon, lettuce, tomato. With avocado or without for you?"
Kate: "Oh, always avocado."

The context of the conversation was about the sandwich. Two utterances from the conversation were included as the paradigmatic case of expressive known as praise. The first one was Jack's utterance. He complimented the sandwich and said that it was the best for him by saying, "…the best sandwich I think is a BLT." From his utterance, it can be seen that BLT, bacon, lettuce, and tomato sandwich, according to the conversation, was the best among other kinds of sandwiches. In the second one, Kate also gave her compliment about the sandwich by saying, "…BLTs are good." Her utterance was also included as the paradigmatic case of expressive known as praise since she intended to express her feeling about the sandwich. In other words, complimenting something in the utterance is recognized as praise, which is one of the paradigmatic cases of expressive. Moreover, here is the example taken from the video podcast about jobs:

Jack: "We, my friend and I, we went to the local news agent and we asked for a paper round job and we got one."
Kate: "Okay."

Jack: "And I think it paid around…the first one I had paid nine pounds per week."
Kate: "That seems shockingly low."
Jack: "Well, yeah, it was a lot of money when you're 12."
Kate: "Yeah, were you—"
Jack: "Well, you had to be 13 to do it."
Kate: "Oh, were you 13?"
Jack: **"I think I might have been 12, I can't remember. I was probably 13 <u>but it was, yeah, it was a cool job.</u>"**
Kate: "Yeah?"
Jack: "It was fine 'cause I started off doing the afternoon round, and mine was so easy."
Kate: "Okay."
Jack: "I think 'cause they start you on the easy route to begin with, it might have only been 25 houses and you wore this paper bag, I think that's what they called it, or paper round bag, you put your newspapers in there, the Lancashire Evening Post, and you just deliver them through the mailbox."

In the context of Jack's experience, for had ever had a paper round job, he gave his appreciation about the job. At first, he told Kate about his salary working at the local newsagent for a paper round job. Then, she got shocked because she thought that the salary was low. However, he appreciated it by saying, "…but it was, yeah, it was a cool job." Appreciating something in utterance is also known as praise, besides giving a compliment.

4. Apologize

Based on the analysis table, this paradigmatic case was only found in the podcast, which discussed food in the UK, USA, and Spain. Moreover, the frequency of apologize that occurred during the podcast was only once. The utterance which expresses apologize can be seen below:

Jack: "Yeah, and Kate's question."
Kate: "Hm, this is a little tricky but—"
Jack: **"<u>Sorry.</u>"**

The context of the conversation was about a podcast segment in which Jack, as the podcaster, asked Kate, the guest star, to ask the audience her question related to the podcast's topic. Unfortunately, she gave her response which indicated that she felt trapped. She probably did not know what she had to ask the audience. Then, Jack felt sorry about it and meant to ask for an apology from Kate by saying, "Sorry." The word '*sorry*' indicates that he genuinely regretted his order to Kate. He asked for an apology to her for making her feel like she got trapped. Asking for an apology is included as the paradigmatic case of expressive because the speaker expresses their guilt to the hearer by uttering something.

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2. Discussion

Based on the first finding, which was about the types of Illocutionary acts performed in "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts from *To Fluency*'s YouTube channel as the data source, the researcher found that all types of Illocutionary acts were performed during the podcasts. The utterances which were included in Illocutionary acts were 209 utterances. Furthermore, the most dominant type of Illocutionary acts was representative. According to Searle in Huang (2007), representative is a type of Illocutionary acts, in which the speaker says something true based on what they are sure of. The frequency of this type performed in the speakers' utterances was 52 times in the food podcast and 46 times in the jobs podcast. Meanwhile, the least types of Illocutionary acts were declarative and commissive. These types had the same frequency of being performed in the speakers' utterances. In the food podcast, it was performed 7 times, respectively. Also, in the podcast about jobs, it was performed one time, respectively.

Then, related to the second finding, the researcher found that describing was the most dominant paradigmatic case in "Advanced English Conversation" video podcast about food and jobs. Describing is to say what someone or something is like. Based on the data result, the frequency of describing something in the speakers' utterances was 28 times in the food podcast and 19 times in the podcast about jobs. So, it can be seen that the specific intention of the speakers in both of the video podcasts was to describe words in terms of food in the UK, USA, and Spain. Also, it was intended to describe the speakers' first job, the definition of a dream job according to the speakers' version, and the difference in time-off between the UK and USA since the speakers—Jack and Kate, are American and British.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This research is conducted to discover the types of Illocutionary acts performed in two "Advanced English Conversation" video podcasts taken from *To Fluency*'s YouTube channel. Moreover, this research is also conducted to discover the most dominant paradigmatic case underlying the speakers' utterances during the podcasts. Based on the result of the research analysis, the researcher has several conclusions related to Illocutionary acts and the paradigmatic cases in the video podcasts. First, it can be concluded that all of the types of Illocutionary acts were performed in both of the video podcasts. Representative was the most dominant type of Illocutionary acts during the podcast about food and jobs. Representative was the most dominant type because the speakers often said something true or something they were sure of in the context of food and jobs. The frequency of this type was performed is 52 times in the food podcast and 46 times in the podcast about jobs. Meanwhile, the least types which were performed in the speakers'

utterances during the podcasts are declarative and commissive. The total frequency of those types performed in the speakers' utterances during the food podcast and the jobs one is 8 times, respectively. It can be concluded that the speakers rarely decide, name, promise or denial something in a context of food and jobs.

Second, related to the second research question, the most dominant paradigmatic case underlies the speakers' utterances in both of the video podcasts is describing. It was mentioned as the most dominant because the speakers often to describe something in their utterance in the context of food in the UK, USA, and Spain also jobs and time-off. Because representative is the primary type of Illocutionary acts, the most dominant paradigmatic case automatically is from this type. Describing was used 28 times during the podcast about food and 19 times in the podcast about jobs.

So, related to the third research question, it can be concluded that the speakers specifically intended to describe something in terms of food and jobs based on what they are sure of. In the first video, they often describe things such as the traditional breakfast in the UK and USA based on what they were sure of, Spanish food like *pinchos*, and snacks in the UK and USA. Furthermore, they also often to describe their first job, the definition of their dream job, and the time-off differences between the UK and USA.

Suggestion

This research provides information about Illocutionary acts and the paradigmatic cases focusing on video podcasts. It is suggested to do other research related to Illocutionary acts and paradigmatic cases with different perspectives. For instance, either Illocutionary acts or paradigmatic cases can be analyzed on other social media platforms besides YouTube, such as Instagram, which has a feature known as Reels, and TikTok since many content creators like to create short videos on those platforms. It is essential to analyze the Illocutionary acts and the paradigmatic cases in many social media platforms so we might know the intended meaning of the content that people create in a particular context. So, there is no miscommunication or misunderstanding when listening to the speaker's utterances.

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