

**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN PODCAST  
BEST HEALTH**

**THESIS**

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**AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN PODCAST  
BEST HEALTH**

**THESIS**

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**2022**

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I state that the thesis entitled " **An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Podcast Best Health** " is my original original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 19 November 2022



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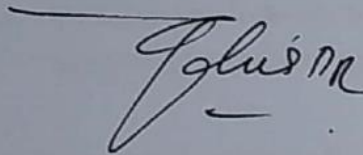
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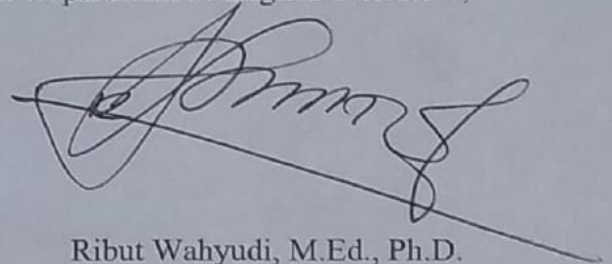
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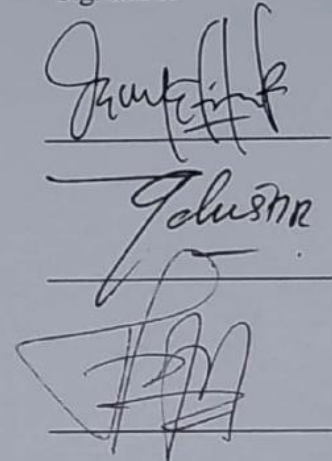
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## **MOTTO**

**“If you don’t go after what you want, you’ll never have it. And if you don’t ask, the answer is always no. Also if you don’t step forward, you’re always in the same place” – Nora Roberts**

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to the beloved people in my life, especially my parents. My beloved dad, Mr. Sri Handoko Swasono, who always gives encouragement and prayers. My beloved mom, Mrs. Puji Cahyani who, never stopped praying for me. And also My beloved friends who always accompany and give encouragement.

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This thesis would not be complete without the support and assistance from many people. First of all, I would like to thank my family, especially my mother, Mrs. Puji Cahyani and father, Mr. Sri Handoko Swasono who have supported me materially and supported me in completing this thesis. In addition, I realize that I need encouragement and assistance from other parties to complete this thesis. On this occasion, I would like to express my feelings of gratitude to my supervisor who has given time to guide me in working on this thesis, Ms. Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed, because without her I would not be able to complete my thesis well. I also want to thank the lecturers from the humanities faculty, especially Dr. M. Faisol, M.Pd as the dean of the Faculty of Humanities, and Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D as head of the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanities.

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realize that this thesis is not perfect, but hopefully this thesis is useful for readers and can be a reference for further research.

Malang, 19 November 2022

The Researcher,

Jihandini Kelana Salsabila

## ABSTRACT

**Salsabila, Jihandini Kelana** (2022) *An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Podcast Best Health*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Islamic State University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr.Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed.

*Keywords: Pragmatics, Speech Act, Directive Illocutionary Acts*

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This study is based on directive illocution actions that occur in host interactions with guests in two best health podcast videos. This study aims to determine the types of directive illocutionary actions and how the type is used in the two best health podcast videos. Researchers used two videos, the first was "Talking to Your Kids About The Coronavirus (Covid 19)", the second "Social Distancing Doesn't Mean Social Isolation - Managing Stress and Anxiety". To analyze data, researchers use qualitative descriptive methods. In this study, researcher found seventeen actions of directive illocution. Recommending is the most commonly used directive illocution act. Meanwhile, Asking is an act of directive illocution that is rarely used. In addition, host is the one who most often says directive illocutional acts rather than guest. The function of directive illocution that often appears is a competitive function. Based on these data, it can be concluded that the host often utns a directive illocutional acts rather than guest so as to produce a conversation in the best health podcast video.

## ABSTRACT

**Salsabila, Jihandini Kelana** (2022) *An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Podcast Best Health*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Islamic State University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr.Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed.

*Keywords: Pragmatics, Speech Act, Directive Illocutionary Acts*

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Penelitian ini didasarkan pada tindak ilokusi direktif yang terjadi dalam interaksi host dengan guest yang ada dalam dua video podcast Best Health. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis jenis tindak ilokusi direktif dan bagaimana jenis jenis itu digunakan dalam kedua video podcast Best Health tersebut. Peneliti menggunakan dua video, yang pertama adalah “Talking To Your Kids About The Coronavirus (Covid 19)”, yang kedua “Social Distancing Doesn’t Mean Social Isolation – Managing Stress and Anxiety”. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan tujuh belas tindak ilokusi direktif. Recommending merupakan tindak ilokusi direktif yang paling sering digunakan. Sedangkan, asking merupakan tindak ilokusi direktif yang jarang sekali digunakan. Selain itu, hostlah yang paling sering mengucapkan tindak ilokusi direktif daripada guest. Fungsi tindak ilokusi direktif yang sering muncul adalah fungsi kompetitif. Berdasarkan data tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa host sering mengucapkan tindak ilokusi direktif dari pada guest sehingga menghasilkan perbincangan dalam video podcast Best Health.

## ABSTRACT

أطروحة جامعية. قسم Podcast Best Health تحليل الأفعال الإرشادية الإرشادية في (2022) Salsabila ، Jihandini Kelana ،  
الادب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج .المستشار د .جلوح نور رحمه  
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الكلمات المفتاحية: البراغمية ، قانون الكلام ، أفعال الخطاب التوجيهي

تعتمد هذه الدراسة على إجراءات التوجيهية التي تحدث في تفاعلات المضيف مع الضيوف في أفضل مقاطع فيديو صوتية صحية. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد أنواع الإجراءات التوجيهية غير التبعية وكيفية استخدام النوع في أفضل مقاطع الفيديو الصوتية الصحية. استخدم الباحثون مقطعين فيديو ، وكان الأول هو "التحدث إلى أطفالك والثاني "الابتعاد الاجتماعي لا يعني العزلة الاجتماعية - إدارة ، " (Covid 19) حول فيروس كورونا فيروس الإجهاد والقلق. "لتحليل البيانات ، يستخدم الباحثون أساليب وصفية نوعية. في هذه الدراسة ، وجد الباحثون سبعة عشر إجراءً لإلغاء التوجيه. التوصية هو قانون التوجيه الأكثر استخداماً. وفي الوقت نفسه ، فإن السؤال هو فعل التوجيه الذي نادراً ما يتم استخدامه. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، فإن المضيف هو الشخص الذي يقول في أغلب الأحيان عن أعمال التوجيهية بدلاً من المضيف. وظيفة التوجيه الإسقاط التي تظهر غالباً هي وظيفة تنافسية. استناداً إلى هذه البيانات ، يمكن أن نستنتج أن المضيف غالباً ما يتصرف في توجيهات توجيهية بدلاً من المضيف لإنتاج محادثة في أفضل فيديو بودكاست صحي.

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

An overview of the research project is provided here. It details the rationale behind the study, the research question, the significance of the study, its limitations, and the definition of key terms.

### **A. Background of the Study**

It takes a lot of work to be an effective communicator. To communicate effectively, individuals need to use a variety of methods. The term "communication" refers to the sending and receiving of messages between people. People need to learn the proper ways to ask, suggest, apologize, invite, greet, ask, and decline to communicate effectively with others. In addition, when someone interacts with other people, they use speech as a medium of exchange, Hargie, (2019). One's inner state can be communicated to others through the use of simple language. A person's words are the most powerful means of getting his point across. People still rely on verbal exchanges in their daily interactions, even though written text conveys much more information than speech. The intent of the statement is for the listener to experience the desired effect and take the necessary action. When someone makes a sound, they are doing more than just talking, as Fatimah and Utomo, (2020) have shown.

The truth is entangled in the act of speaking. Speech acts are utterances that lead to actual performances. According to Nontje and Gidion (2019), "Speech acts" are actions performed by speakers during speech. What is meant by "speech acts" are actual

actions performed by a speaker through the words he utters. There is much more to speech acts than just the words spoken, they also involve the intention of the speaker towards the listener (Salutfiyanti, 2018). According to Pajow et al, (2021), locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary are three types of speech acts. What the speaker actually says (locutionary acts), what is achieved (illocutionary acts), and what the listener takes (perlocutionary acts) are all aspects of communication. An illocutionary act is the most common type of speech act used to perform an action and influence listeners in everyday conversation. Representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative are the five types of speech acts identified by Searle (Pajow et al., 2021).

When people talk to each other, they use language that allows them to convey their thoughts and feelings to one another. To get others to do what you want, a speaker can use directive illocutionary acts (Pajow et al., 2021). Using directives means forcing the world to fit the words. Asking, requesting, urging, telling, requesting, ordering, forbidding, commanding, permitting, recommending, suggesting, insisting, warning, advising, pleading, begging, and praying are examples of directive illocutionary acts. To add to this, Hutajulu & Herman, (2019) argues that questions are also classified as directive speech acts because they are an attempt by the speaker to get the listener to answer, thus performing a speech act. On the basis of this clarification, this study concentrates on a number of directive illocutionary acts, including asking, telling, asking, recommending, and advising. This is what the researchers pay attention to when conducting directive illocutionary action research for the Best Health podcast.



This Best Health podcast is being talked about right now. They talked about health, which has been in the news lately because of the spread of the coronavirus, or COVID 19. In this Best Health podcast, the resource person talks about how to talk to kids about the Corona virus, how to deal with stress caused by the virus, and how to deal with anxiety. As well as different ways to stay in touch in this time of social isolation. Several studies have been done on directive illocutionary acts that are related to this topic. The data for this study came from the Best Health podcast. Even though podcasts are popular, many academic studies have not looked at the content on YouTube channels (Hutajulu & Herman, 2019). Podcasts are one way to look at directives that don't make sense. Podcasts are popular right now. A Podcast is a form of media that comes from the words "podcast" and "broadcasting." It has been around for a few years and is now entering a time of credibility, stability, and growth. In fact, podcasts are very popular in the US and a few other places. But in Indonesia, podcasts are not as popular as music and videos that can be watched or listened to whenever you want. But podcasts have become very popular in a short time (Lailika & Utomo, 2020).

Several previous works have examined directive illocutionary acts, including Putri et al, (2022), Rahmadanni (2018), Sembiring, and Ambalegin (2022). They claim that certain speech acts can be considered actions. People use a variety of linguistic and grammatical tools, including verbal and physical gestures, to convey their thoughts and feelings. The speaker intends for the listener to act on what he has said, so they use the directive form of speech. Other researchers include Christina et al., (2019), Wierciuska (2021), Puteri (2020), and Handayani & Siti (2019). Have a relationship with this

research. They contend that directive illocutionary acts are transmissions of communicative power or utterances. The speaker's speech is influenced by a number of factors, such as age, gender, status, and the atmosphere of the meeting. The strength of the directive used varies. Directives are used to invite listeners to do something, while objects like movies are usually used to ask for and give orders. This suggests that different types of illocutionary acts are applied to help better understand situations and emotions when interacting with others. His speech also helps the film come alive for an attentive audience. Djafar (2022), Fitriani et al. (2020), and Widisusanti (2018), in their research, provide the view that speech acts have a significant aspect in communication studies.

Following on from the previous studies, this investigation into the Best Health podcast focuses on analyzing the podcast's directive illocutionary acts. People often use directive illocutionary acts in public without realizing it, and this podcast is perfect for that purpose. Researchers are interested in directive illocutionary acts for various reasons. There are several reasons why researchers examine directive illocutionary acts. First, directive illocutionary acts are types of acts that speakers often use in everyday conversation. The second reason is that directive illocutionary acts are related to the wishes of the speaker and bind a strong relationship between the speaker and the listener because, even though the directive illocutionary act is uttered by the speaker, the success of that action is also influenced by the listener. The next reason is that directive speech acts are used to get the maximum attention of listeners when communicating.

The researcher has an interest in studying the use of directive illocutionary acts in podcasts from the Best Health YouTube channel because of the channel's massive viewership and consequently high linguistic profile. Choosing a word that represents a value on a scale is a reliable technique to convey a specific piece of information. This is most evident with respect to units of measurement. Useful words include all, some, always, frequently, and occasionally. When speaking, one chooses the most precise and illuminating term from the range. The fact that the Best Health podcast has attracted hundreds of thousands of listeners is proof of this. This podcast is not only educational but also very helpful in the field of health. As a result, listeners may just open a health education website and get a wealth of knowledge at their fingertips. The purpose of this study is, therefore, to identify the forms and functions of directive illocutionary acts as they are presented in the Best Health Podcast. The podcast's guest and host, who is also an expert on directive illocutionary acts, directs the current inquiry, which is titled "An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Podcast Best Health."

## **B. Research Questions**

This study is proposed to answer two questions based on the above research context.

1. What are the types of directive illocutionary acts in the Best Health podcast?
2. How are the directive illocutionary acts used in the Best Health podcast?

### **C. Significance of the Study**

This research is helpful for readers (students, researchers, and others) in the sense that it broadens their knowledge of the directive illocutionary acts used in the Best Health podcast. As a result, it enables readers to understand every conversation that takes place between the resource person and the host. This research not only gives insight into how directive illocutionary acts function in the greatest health podcast, but it also contributes new information.

### **D. Scope of the Study**

This researcher focuses on linguistic pragmatics, and this research focuses on finding the types of directive illocutionary acts that occur in the Best Health podcast. This study uses the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to analyze the data. The data analyzed are the types of directive illocutionary acts and the functions involved in directive illocutionary acts.

In the first part of this study, the researchers focused on Searle and Vanderveken's (1985) types of directive illocutionary acts, such as advising, recommending, asking, telling, and requesting, because these types of acts happen more often in question-and-answer activities or podcasts. Then, two video podcasts were used in this research. There are hosts and guests on the Best Health podcast video. Here, this study is limited because it only looks at the types of directive illocutionary acts. It doesn't look at any other types of illocutionary acts.

## **E. Definition of Key Terms**

The title of this research is "An Analysis Of Directive Illocutionary Acts In Podcast Best Health", in connection with this title, to avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding, several important terms are given as follows:

### **1. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a field of study that looks at how speakers and their audiences understand each other's words. The study of the relationship between language and context is the basis for explaining what a language means. It refers to the fact that in order to understand an expression or utterance in a language, you need to know more than just what a word means and how it fits together grammatically. You also need to know how it fits into the context in which it is used.

### **2. Speech Act**

Speech acts are things that the speaker does with their words. A "speech act" is a term used in linguistics and the study of language and how it works. It is a thing that a speaker does when they say something.

### **3. Directive Illocutionary Act**

Speech acts that speakers use to persuade their audiences to act in a certain way. Some examples of directive illocutionary acts are advise, recommending, asking, telling, and requesting.

### **4. Best Health Podcast**

Podcast videos from the Best Health YouTube channel entitled "Talking to your kids about the coronavirus (Covid 19)" and "Social Distancing Doesn't

Mean Social Isolation-Managing Stress and Anxiety" The interactions carried out by hosts and guests in the podcast discuss health in the era of the Corona virus explosion.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The researcher will discuss the hypotheses and theories that pertain to this research in the following chapter. Pragmatics, speech acts, and speech acts of request are the three components that make up the whole.

#### **A. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics concerned with how language is deployed in real-world contexts. Pragmatics is the study of human interaction, particularly as it relates to signs and symbols. Pragmatics studies how people behave in contexts where they are constantly exchanging and interpreting signs with one another.

Not too dissimilar from Levinson's viewpoint (Rizka et al, 2020), according to which pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context, which forms the basis of a note or report on language comprehension. the user's ability to connect and combine sentences and context appropriately. According to the view above, pragmatics is the use of language to communicate by looking at the target context. The study of pragmatics is closely related to the context of the speech situation when the target is spoken. The context of speech is very important to understand the speaker's intention. Salutfiyanti, (2018) reveals that pragmatics is the study of meaning and its relationship to discourse situations. According to him, pragmatics studies how language is used in communication, because meaning is not just something abstract, but meaning can be studied in context.

According to Rizka et al, (2020) defines pragmatics as "the study of how context affects our interpretation of sentences in general." On the other hand, Pragmatics is the study of a language's "external structure," or how it is actually used in communication. In other words, the intention of the speaker is taken into account when studying pragmatic meaning.

Every speaker can use pragmatics to understand the meaning of the interlocutor. Stakeholders and interlocutors can take advantage of shared experiences to facilitate interaction. Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that pragmatics cannot separate language and context. Therefore, pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that investigates how language is put to use in conversation to ascertain the meaning of the words said and their reception by the interlocutor, and to generate clear information based on the language used, facilitating effective conversation.

## **B. Speech Act**

Expressions of sentences used to verify that the listener understands the speaker's meaning A speech act is a type of speech fact, just as a speech event is a type of speech circumstance. The scope of each speaking engagement is confined to that which is directly covered by the rules and/or standards applicable to speakers. There may be more than one speech act in a given speech event or circumstance. It is only in the context of the action or location that a new set of words can be deciphered. In line with Rabiah (2018) contention that language changes depending on the situation.



Individual psychological symptoms manifest in speech acts, which in turn depend on the speaker's linguistic resources for handling a given circumstance. The focus of speech events is on the event's function, while the emphasis of speech acts is on the function of the act (Ninio, 2018). The speaker communicates with the speech partner through a series of speech events in this speech act. From the perspective of the speaker, Agustin (Lumbantobing, 2020) analyzes linguistic behavior. Formal question sentences convey meaning and can be used to accomplish various speech acts. Consequently, the speaker commands the listener to take some sort of action, such as "Go," "Please leave this house because you have not paid the rent!", or "I beg you to leave this house." The speaker is giving the listener an order to perform an action with this speech act.

Speech act is the act of someone using language with the speech partner to convey something. Not only can the context in which a message is delivered shed light on its meaning, but so can the language used to convey that message. When saying a phrase, one doesn't just say something while saying the phrase. When he says a sentence, it means he is acting. Say, "What would you like to eat?" the speaker is not only asking or answering a particular question, he is also acting on something, namely providing lunch. In everyday life, every member of society always carries out social communication activities. In these kinds of group settings, people typically communicate through verbal and written means of language. Here, the use of language can take the form of single, multiple, or multiple utterances in the course of a conversation.

Every word in a speech or conversation conveyed by a speaker or writer to the interlocutor or reader has a meaning or purpose with a specific purpose. Can say the intent or purpose of the sentence to tell the action. The intent and purpose of expressing the action attached to the speech is called a speech act. Therefore, speech behavior that is part of the study must be known, because speech is not just an explanation. But behind the speech there is a purpose and purpose to be conveyed.

In his theory of language use, There are three different kinds of "speech acts" according to Searle, cited in Sihombing et al (2021) identified: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

### **1. Locutionary Acts**

Locutionary speech acts or often called the act of saying something are speech acts that simply state something. In locutionary speech acts, the intention or function of the speech conveyed is not important. For example, first, there is drink on the table. Second, Nella learn to write the numbers. Third, Elephant is an animal that has mammals. The three sentences above are spoken by speakers to inform something without any inclination to do something.

Example: **“There is a food in the stove”**

**“Cindy learn to write the letters”**

### **2. Illocutionary Acts**

Action of saying something false or what is commonly known as an action. There are a wide variety of motivations behind illegal speech acts. Hallucinating, in this context, means keeping or performing a certain kind of function or action

related to the production of speech. Among other reasons, I simply won't be able to be there. The purpose of apologizing to a friend on the occasion of their birthday goes beyond simply mentioning the event. Since the listener may already be aware of the speaker's absence, explaining it is unnecessary here.

Example: **“It is raining”**

**“Don’t do that!”**

### 3. Perlocutinary Acts

Affective speech acts, also called perlocutinary speech acts. The potential impact of one's words on another is at the heart of this perlocutinary speech act. The illocutionary effect, also called the perlocutionary effect, is the result of a perlocutionary speech act. Such as, It's raining outside (a locution analysis). The act of utterance, or locution, has meaning in and of itself. When this happens, rain is falling outside. The illocutionary act is either encouraging the speech partner to stay indoors and use an umbrella, or discouraging the speech partner from leaving the house. There is an effect of language known as perlocutionary. Either the listener stays inside and doesn't talk, or he takes an umbrella with him whenever he goes outside. We haven't cleaned this space in three weeks. (The illocutionary analysis would have the child picking up a broom because they were told to, but the perlocutionary analysis would have the child picking up a broom because they wanted to).

Example: **“It is run outside”**

**“It’s been three weeks since this room has not been cleaned”**

To begin, Searle argues that assertives have truth value because they are illocutionary speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed. Affirmations, claims, conclusions, reports, and statements are all examples of statements that could be interpreted as raising doubt. In this case, the weather was particularly nice, as the sun was shining and the temperature was high. Second, the use of directives in speech is an indication of the speaker's motivation to influence the listener. This form of communication encompasses commands, requests, prohibitions, and recommendations. Melda, please wipe down the blackboard. Third, acts of communication known as "Commissives" encourage future behavior from their speakers. Offers, guarantees, denials, and threats are all possible outcomes. For instance, I will return. Speaking with emotion, whether it be happiness, sadness, or disapproval, is the fourth type of expressiveness. Such as, You are the reason why this has happened. In the fifth place, a declaration is a form of communication that can immediately affect the here and now. I, for one, have stepped down from my position as chairman.

### **C. Directive Illocutionary Acts**

Speech acts that lead to the greeting the speaker intends to make are significant occurrences in directive illocutionary acts (Widiusanti, 2018). People all over the world use speech acts of directiveness regularly (Sitanggang et al, 2020).

According to Searle and Vanderveken, cited in Sihombing et al, (2021) explains, there is some merit to the mandate. What the speaker means by "action" is that he or

she wants the audience to take some kind of behavioral action. The speaker's desires are communicated through this act of speech. Words like "ask," "request," "order," "command," "beg," "forbid," "permit," "warn," "advise," "recommend," "invite," and "forbid" are all.

As the first directive illocutionary act, asking has many meanings, including saying something to get an answer or information. According to Searle and Vanderveken, cited in Sihombing et al, (2021) point out, any language that explicitly aims to engage the speaker in a communicative act, including questions, is inherently directive. When someone asks a question, they are making a request for another person to engage in a particular type of speech act, the form of which is determined by the proposition being asked. For W questions (what, who, why, when, where, how), the question form contains propositional functions and language partners are asked to fulfill the value of the independent variable from the complete proposition and offer function. Searle and Vanderveken give the following example: "How many people went to the party ?" means the speaker asks the interlocutor to give the correct number of people who came to the party.

Second, request is to ask for something formally or politely. A request is a nonverbal instruction that provides a choice of refusal. Request can approve or reject the request. In a request, the speaker gives the interlocutor the opportunity to refuse future action in terms of what has been said.

Third, order has many meanings, such as giving formal instructions to do something. In this sense it does not require a special power structure, the speaker can

order his listener to do something only based on the speaker's position of power, regardless of whether that power is recognized institutionally or not. Another meaning is to invite to make, prepare, or offer something. Order categories include ordering, ordering, ordering, and reservation.

Fourth, commands. According to Searle and Vanderveken, cited in Sihombing et al, (2021) speaking power or position is more necessary than the speech partner. Positions of power are recognized institutionally, so speakers do not have the option of opting out. Command has the meaning of an order that must be followed.

Fifth, Bags have a greater degree of power than asking. According to Searle and Vanderveken, cited in Sihombing et al, (2021). This directive illocutionary has a higher level of desire. Therefore, the speaker uses a more polite way and the interlocutor has a higher level of power to convey the desire. Bag can also mean asking for food or money as a donation or sympathy. Begging is also included in this speech act category.

Sixth, Forbid is a form of negation of order, which means telling not to do something. According to Searle and Vanderveken, cited in Sihombing et al, (2021) Prohibiting is also included in the forbid category.

Seventh, permit is a directive, although it does not explicitly try to get the hearer to do something, but in the form of removing a pre-existing restriction (prohibition) when the speaker does it. Permit has the official meaning of allowing someone to do something. Permit and allow are also included in the permit.

Eight, Warn means giving information to someone before there is a possible danger, problem, or other unpleasant situation. A speaker who issues a warning to his

listener is usually requesting that the listener take some sort of action, otherwise it will be bad for the hearer. According to Searle and Vanderveken, cited in Sihombing et al, (2021). In warn also has the meaning that what is said by the speaker is not pleasant or liked by the speech partner. Included in the warning is to warn.

Ninth, advise has the opposite meaning of warn. The information provided by the speaker is a good thing for the interlocutor and attracts the attention of the speech partner. Advising, suggesting and recommending are included in the type of advise.

Tenth, a recommendation is advice when the recommendation's subject matter is beneficial not just to the recipient but to society at large.

Eleventh is an invite. Invite means a polite, formal, favorable form of request to go somewhere or to do something. This illocutionary has the definition of a communicative act aimed at the self-image needs of the speech partner, and is aimed at strengthening a good and healthy relationship between the speaker and the speech partner (Al-Khatib, 2006). What is included in the invite is to invite, invite.

Twelfth, pray. According to Searle and Vanderveken, cited in Sihombing et al, (2021) Pray means to ask God or other gods.

The last one is a call. Call has several meanings, including meaning to mention or give a special designation (someone or something) and meaning to call on someone to call or attract attention. Call with the meaning of calling has a directive illocutionary point because this act causes the hearer to do something for the speaker.

## 1. **Function of Illocutionary Acts**

Illocutionary speech acts have various functions to determine politeness values. The principle of politeness is needed in determining the functions of illocutionary speech acts. This function can be used in the practice of daily activities. Leech (Tarigan, 2009) reveals that the function of illocutionary speech acts is divided into four criteria, the first being competitive. This competitive function is a function whose purpose is to reduce the implied discord in the competition between what the speaker wants to achieve and what is a good way or style (Thao et al, 2021). This competitive function is actually impolite, such as ordering, prohibiting, and so on. The principle of politeness is needed so that speakers can change the impoliteness in a better way. For example, when the speaker orders the speech partner to lend money to the speaker, "ordering" is considered impolite. The principle of politeness is needed to reduce impoliteness so that the method used is good, such as "I need a lot of money, please lend me money if you have it". Ordering what is said to be impolite will be polite if the method used is good. Leech (Sihombing, 2021) reveals that the type of illocutionary speech act included in this competitive function is directive. Directives are divided into six types, namely requestives, questions, requirements, prohibitives, permissives, and advisories. So, the types of directives are types of illocutionary speech acts that use competitive functions.

The second illocutionary act function is the convival function, this function is the opposite of the competitive function because this function prioritizes



politeness (Sihombing et al, 2021). On various occasions this convival function is used to be respectful. For example, in the utterance "Congratulations, you have been accepted to a public school", when the utterance is uttered by the speaker, the speaker has performed an illocutionary speech act with a convival function. The word congratulations belongs to one of the types of illocutionary speech acts, namely expressive. Searle (Sihombing et al, 2009) states that praying and offering are included in convival functions. The type of illocutionary act of praying and offering is commissive. So, the types of commissive and expressive illocutionary speech acts have the function of convival illocutionary speech acts.

The third function of the illocutionary act is the collaborative function. This collaborative function is a function where the level of politeness is neither too polite nor impolite. This function is often used by speakers and interlocutors when communicating. Sihombing et al, (2021) says that in collaborative functions, politeness is mostly irrelevant. For example in the speech "Tomorrow Saturday there will be gymnastics, so all students are encouraged to wear sports clothes". The utterance implies announcing to the students. The word announce belongs to the type of certifiable illocutionary act. Searle (Sihombing et al, 2021) states that assertive illocutionary is included in the collaborative function.

The fourth function of the illocutionary act is the conflictive function. This conflictive function is a function that no longer recognizes politeness. Speakers will tend to be indifferent and mediocre when they make a mistake. Sihombing et al, (2021) reveals that in this function politeness is out of the question. In

essence, this illocutionary speech act is planned to cause an error. This function will conflict with existing rules. Words that are included in the conflictive function are threatening, accusing, cursing, cursing, reprimanding, reviling, and nagging. Speeches that fall into the conflictive function, for example, are "Give back the book you took!" With this utterance explicitly accuses the other person.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The research methodology is an exact and scientific approach to gathering information. This study's methodology consists of the following five sections: research strategy, information gathering, information synthesis, and information analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This study analyzes directive illocutionary acts on the Best Health Podcast using a qualitative descriptive research method. Descriptive research is a type of research that aims to provide a detailed and organized description of a particular group, situation or event. The process of conducting qualitative research requires gathering and analyzing information other than quantitative statistics, such as text, images, and video or audio recordings. To draw conclusions consistent with theory, qualitative researchers start with the data and not the other way around. Descriptive qualitative methods, as outlined by Sugiyono (2016:9), are based on postpositivism and are used to investigate the natural state of objects (as opposed to conducting experiments) by making researchers the main tool in the data collection process. Together, these methods constitute a triangulation, inductive/qualitative approach to data analysis in which research results emphasize the significance of the findings rather than their generalization. An in-depth understanding of illocutionary directives can be achieved through the application of this methodology, which is used to answer research questions. This method can also be

applied to analyze Best Health Podcasts for various forms of directive illocutionary acts.

## **B. Research Instrument**

Research instruments are measuring tools used to collect data from research participants on a particular topic. The research instrument is the paper or document where the data is collected. In this study, the researcher is the instrument. The researcher is the first instrument to write and answer research questions. Another instrument is the script of the talk, which shows the conversation. The scripts are obtained by watching and writing down (taking the script) the conversations in the podcast, and the scripts are used to analyze the types of directive illocutionary acts that occur in the podcast.

## **C. Data and Data Source**

Researchers used two videos as data sources because they were considered able to meet research needs. Two video podcasts from YouTube are used as data sources. The first, titled "Talking to Your Kids About Coronavirus (Covid 19)", premiered on YouTube on December 3, 2020. The second, titled "Social Distancing Doesn't Mean Social Isolation: Managing Stress and Anxiety", premiered on YouTube on March 3, 2020. This object was chosen as the research subject because many of the interactions in the Best Health podcast involve directive illocutionary acts.

The data is in the form of a conversation script with the subject of the podcast (Best Health), who has a health background related to the existence of the Corona virus (covid 19). The script of the conversation comes from the Best Health podcast show on YouTube. Hosts and guests who discussed health issues related to the existence of the Corona virus (Covid 19) were used as resource persons in this study. Data is taken from YouTube channel.

#### **D. Data Collection**

The study drew data from the Best Health podcast YouTube channel. There are several methods for obtaining data. The first step is to download the two Best Health video podcasts from YouTube. After downloading the video, the researcher watched the video until it was finished. After that, the researchers transcribed the conversation for the Best Health podcast. After transcription, the transcript is checked against the video. Then identify data containing directive illocutionary acts using the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) regarding the types of directive illocutionary acts.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

The researcher goes through a number of steps to find out what the data means. First, the researchers organized the types of directive illocutionary acts used by the Best Health podcast hosts and guests into a table. This table shows the types of directive illocutionary acts that the host and guest use when speaking to each other. Use Searle and Vanderveken's theory to show (1985). After classifying the different types of

directive illocutionary acts in the Best Health podcast, researchers looked at what they are used for in the podcast. Finally, the findings are summed up.

## **F. Outline of The Research**

This study is broken down into an introduction, a literature review, a discussion of the results, and a summary and recommendations section. All four steps are taken in a methodical order, and they all depend on and influence one another. To ensure that the research makes sense as a whole, the four parts are completed in a specific order. The following is a synopsis of the research conducted in each chapter:

### **1. Chapter I: Introduction**

Research context, which typically comprises illocutionary acts of direction, is discussed in this chapter. Additionally, this chapter explains the theoretical and practical significance of this research, formulates research questions, and outlines research methods and structure. In this study, we learn about the research methodology, the specific type of study, and the area of interest.

### **2. Chapter II: Review of Related Literature**

In this study, we present the theoretical underpinnings of the study's title and primary focus. In this section, Searle's (1969) speech act theory is discussed in depth. This theory consists of several types, each of which is defined and explained.

### 3. Chapter III: Findings and Discussion

Research findings are presented and discussed with the reader in this section to provide definitive answers to the research questions, confirmation that the research objectives were met, and resolution of any remaining questions or confusion.

### 4. Chapter IV: Conclusion

In this section, we report on the results of the qualitative study that has been carried out so far. As a further resource for the improved execution of future studies of this nature, this chapter offers recommendations derived from the present study's findings. The final component of this study is the reference cited to facilitate further research.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Results and analysis of the first and second videos are presented and discussed in this chapter. The first video is "Talking To Your Kids About The Coronavirus (Covid 19)." The second video is "Social Distancing Doesn't Mean Social Isolation—Managing Stress and Anxiety." The two video files are still in the same playlist, namely the best health podcast. In this finding, I will describe the video and then present the findings in the context of the findings, types, and functions.

#### **A. Findings**

##### **Video 1 : “Talking To Your Kids About The Coronavirus (Covid 19)”**

This best health video podcast, guest starred by Dr. Linda Nicoletti, a child psychologist from Brenner Children's, is widely discussed on various social media sites, in the news, and in schools. This 17-minute, 58-second video will teach you a lot. This is what attracts the attention of viewers and listeners. In this case, the host introduces the episode. How to have honest, age-appropriate conversations about the coronavirus with your kids is the topic of this episode.

According to the study's authors, podcasts feature substantial dialogue and interaction between hosts and guests. The interaction in this podcast raises several speech acts. One example is the directive illocutionary act of the host towards the guest. This study looked at the best health podcasts and analyzed the



illocutionary directives exchanged between hosts and guests. There are five directive illocutionary acts, namely suggesting, recommending, asking, telling, and asking. Additionally, the top health podcasts are defined as having roles related to directive illocutionary acts.

After knowing the forms of directive illocutionary acts that occur in the host and guests, the researcher believes that the types of directive illocutionary acts affect the debate that occurs. Usually the host and guest are involved in various directed illocutionary activities, such as advising, recommending, asking, telling, and asking. The most popular health podcast hosts and guests often do one of the five illocutionary acts above.

### **Datum 1**

Doctor : I'm good, thanks for having me

Host : well, i appreciate you being here with us today. so what are we going to talk about today here in a minute for everyone listening do you know what's going to be today's topic? here lately is kovat 19/coronavirus and there's a lot of information out there some of it is accurate information some of it is less than accurate.*Um, so i'm just start off by saying we encourage everyone to go to [wakehealth.edu/coronavirus](http://wakehealth.edu/coronavirus) and that is a great resource (1).* that has been vetted by our experts here at Wake Forest Baptist Health. we have a myth versus fact fact sheet there we have some other content some informational videos videos so I encourage everyone to check that out and get some good accurate information

now Dr. Linda Nicoletti I'm really excited for her to join us because she's going to give us some special insight and how to talk to kids about kovat 19 coronavirus so if you just want to start off by giving us a little bit of background about yourself and what you do day to day and how do you get into the healthcare health field”

The dialogue is conveyed by the host to the listeners in the podcast. Sentences in italics (1) are recommending directive illocutionary acts. The words "*so I'm going to start by saying we encourage everyone to get up makes you trim the coronavirus, and that's a great resource,*" according to Searle and Vanderveken's 1985 directive illocutionary speech act theory. It falls under the recommendation action classification, meaning it lets everyone know the host is about to start the Best Health Podcast. The host instructs listeners to visit the Institute's website for this podcast because there is some effective information about healthcare in the world situation that is currently under attack by a new disease called coronavirus. This shows that illocutionary intent is directive. Because the leading point is the point used to make someone do something, This future action will be taken by the public who listen to this podcast, namely, listeners will go to the Institute's website for this podcast and look for factual information about the Corona virus on this website. Thus, everyone can prevent the spread of COVID-19 so that global conditions return to normal. Therefore, speech has a collaborative function. where the host instructs listeners to visit the website and announces that the website is a good source of information. In

addition, this function has a politeness level function that is neither too polite nor impolite.

## **Datum 2**

Doctor : sure happy, so I'm a pediatric psychologist, I work at Wake Forest Baptist Health in the pediatrics department and in the hospital I do a few different things so I see in medical patients I also work in the gastrointestinal pediatric clinic a few days a week and then I have a lot of patients I see also adjuncts and department heads for child psychology and behavioral health and departments in Paediatrics and we have a growing team they are great

Host : great, that's great information, you know we are so blessed to have Bergen Children's Hospital resources in this area and all the expertise and knowledge that comes with it, so we appreciate you taking the time. I know it's a busy time for you so I'll start you know people are listening they may have a different understanding or may have a different level of information about the corona virus and covid 19 but at a basic level you know and this has emerged in my own home with my kids you know how we are if the kids haven't brought it up ourselves how do we break the ice so to speak how do you even start a conversation this seems to have taken over our media cycle they probably heard about it at school from friends or staff at the school and you know who knows what their friends are saying, *so what's a kind of a good initial first baseline step to take ?(2)*

This conversation took place while the host was questioning DR. Linda Nicoletti. Sentence (2) is a directive illocutionary act. In accordance with the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the words "*so what's a good initial first baseline step to take?*" Included in the classification of asking, is the intention to ask questions to Dr. Linda Nicoletti on the best health podcast. In this case, the intention of the speaker's directive speech illocutionary act is that the speaker asks something of the speech partner to get an answer or action as a response from the listener. That is, the speaker is trying to get the listener to do something, namely ask Dr. Linda Nicoletti what the first step is that anyone listening to this podcast should take. This shows that illocutionary intent is directive. Because the leading point is the point used to make someone do something, When the speaker does what he says, he wants the correct answer to his question. That is, the speaker only needs the listener to do what he wants. Therefore, it is included in the competitive function. where the emcee ruled that Dr. Linda Nicoletti would answer questions about what steps we should take to talk to children about this coronavirus. The purpose of governing here is said to be polite because it is done in a good way.

### **Datum 3**

Host : great, that's great information, you know we are so blessed to have Bergen Children's Hospital resources in this area and all the expertise and knowledge that comes with it, so we appreciate you taking the time. I know it's a busy time

for you so I'll start you know people are listening they may have a different understanding or may have a different level of information about the corona virus and covid 19 but at a basic level you know and this has emerged in my own home with my kids you know how we are if the kids haven't brought it up ourselves how do we break the ice so to speak how do you even start a conversation this seems to have taken over our media cycle they probably heard about it at school from friends or staff at the school and you know who knows what their friends are saying, so what's a kind of a good initial first baseline step to take ?

Doctor : yeah I agree by this point probably most children and especially older children and adolescents have heard about Kovan 19 and probably have some thoughts questions feelings about it so I think it is a great idea to bring it up with your children *keep lines of communication open. Um, you might start off by asking them, you know, what they've heard about it, what they've seen about it, what people are saying about it, you know, do they have friends or peers at school who are talking about it ? have teachers mentioned anything ? have they pet any exposure on social media or seen any news snippets from it (3).*

The conversation above is an interaction between the host and the guest. Dialogue presented by Dr. Linda Nicoletti is included in directive illocutionary acts. Sentence (3) is a type of advice: "*keep the lines of communication open.*" *Um, you might start off by asking them, you know, what they've heard about it, what they've seen about it, what people are saying about it; you know, do they*

*have friends or peers at school who are talking about it? Have teachers mentioned anything? "Has their pet received any social media attention or seen any news clips about it?" This is a literal dialogue in which DR. Linda Nicoletti tells something to the host and other listeners. The purpose of the directive illocutionary act, "advise," is that the speaker wants to make the people listening to this podcast ask questions about their own feelings. It can be inferred that the speaker wants to make the listener take the right action. This shows that illocutionary is directive, where the speaker says what he says and wants his listeners to maintain an open communication distance with children. That is, the speaker conveys the fact that the above statement is good for the listener. Therefore, have a directive illocutionary act of guest-submitted advice on top health podcasts and make a statement. This is included in the competitive function. Where is Dr. Linda Nicoletti instructing listeners to communicate with their own children, whether it's asking questions or providing simple information?*

#### **Datum 4**

Doctor : yeah I agree by this point probably most children and especially older children and adolescents have heard about Kovan 19 and probably have some thoughts questions feelings about it so I think it is a great idea to bring it up with your children keep lines of communication open. Um, you might start off by asking them, you know, what they've heard about it, what they've seen about it,

what people are saying about it, you know, do they have friends or peers at school who are talking about it ? have teachers mentioned anything ? have they got any exposure on social media or seen any news snippets from it.

Host : so based on the type of answer they give back to you what is the best next step to take with them show you sit down and have a family *meeting, I noticed, you know some kids might be nervous that new, they hear about this (4)*, this virus that they don't know much about do they maybe do they think they have it or they're gonna get it what would you talk about that and kind of how to talk to them about that process ?

The conversation above is an interaction between the guest and the host. The talk delivered by the host to the guests is a directive illocutionary act. Sentence (4) is included in Telling "*meeting, I noticed, you know some kids might be nervous that new, they hear about this*". This expression has the meaning to state that DR. Linda Nicoletti knows that some children may be nervous about hearing about covid 19. In this case, the illocutionary point of the speaker's speech is that the speaker provides information that DR. Linda Nicolatti cannot refuse. That is, the speaker conveys his feelings to DR. Linda Nicoletti that she can provide more information about the coronavirus (covid 19) to people listening to this podcast before they share this information with their children. This shows that illocutionary intent is directive. Because the leading point is the point used to make someone do something. When the speaker said his words,

best health wanted DR. Linda Nicoletti accepted the speaker's statement. That is, the speaker only needs DR. Linda Nicoletti to do what the speaker wants. Therefore, this speech is included in the collaborative function. Where the speech contains the meaning of announcing to the listeners.

### **Datum 5**

Doctor : yeah I agree by this point probably most children and especially older children and adolescents have heard about Kovan 19 and probably have some thoughts questions feelings about it so I think it is a great idea to bring it up with your children keep lines of communication open. Um, you might start off by asking them, you know, what they've heard about it, what they've seen about it, what people are saying about it, you know, do they have friends or peers at school who are talking about it ? have teachers mentioned anything ? have they get any exposure on social media or seen any news snippets from it.

Host : so based on the type of answer they give back to you what is the best next step to take with them show you sit down and have a family meeting, I noticed, you know some kids might be **nervous** that new, they hear about this, this virus that they don't know much about *do they maybe do they think they have it or they're gonna get it what would you talk about that and kind of how to talk to them about that process*?(5)



This conversation takes place when the host questions the guest. The sentence in italics (5) is a directive illocutionary act of type "Requesting." In accordance with the theory of Searle & Vanderveken (1985), the words "*do they maybe think they have it or they're going to get it? What would you say about that and kind of how would you talk to them about that process?*". The host questions Dr. Linda Nicoletti. In this case, the speaker's illocutionary act is asking, because the speaker asks something of Dr. Linda Nicoletti to be done in a polite way. That is, the speaker wants Dr. Linda Nicoletti to talk about the Corona virus. This shows that illocutionary intent is directive because the pointing point is the point used to make someone do something. When the speaker utters his words, best health assumes that the listener is capable of doing that action. This means that the speaker believes that Dr. Linda Nicoletti will talk about the Corona virus because Dr. Linda Nicoletti has learned some factual information about the Corona virus. Therefore, it has a competitive function in which the host politely commands Dr. Linda Nicoletti so that Dr. Linda Nicoletti talks about the process of keeping children safe in the midst of the Corona virus and how to prevent the Corona virus from happening to us.

### **Datum 6**

Host: sure that's good information to follow up on, so you know if you have kids in your house or make contact or you know if you're a parent, grandparent, you

know you're probably going to talk to seven different-aged then you going to talk to a sixteen year old about this. so if you want to touch based on age only your appropriate conversation and content and what parents might be able to guide”

Doctor: yeah I think *a lot of families have kids with different ages and developmental levels so it's important to consider that as well as the child's personality and whether or not they might have anxiety, start with I think generally for younger kids. it is important to provide more concise information tell them what they need to know answer the questions they have but give them simpler and more direct answers they will probably want more detailed information. They have probably read or seen more about it so I think in most cases it is appropriate to provide older children and adolescents with more information and a good rule of thumb to guide (6) parents is if a child or a teenager asks a question then it is usually appropriate to answer them honestly and also keep in mind try not to give too much information at once as it can tend to overwhelm the kids*

The conversation above is an interaction between the host and the guest. The conversation spoken by Dr. Linda Nicoletti is included in the directive illocutionary act, "Advise." Sentence 6: "*Many families have children of different ages and developmental levels, so it is important to consider that as well as the personality of the child and whether or not they may experience anxiety,*" starting with "*I think it is generally for younger children.*" *It is important to provide more*

*concise information, telling them what they need to know, answering any questions they have, but by giving them simpler and more direct answers, they may want more detailed information. They've probably read or seen more about it, so I think in most cases it's appropriate to give older children and teens more information and good rules of thumb to guide"* Dr. Linda Nicoletti has a literal meaning telling about several families who have children with different ages and developments. In this case, the speaker's illocutionary intent is that the speaker wants to make people listening to this podcast ask their children about their feelings with the questions above. It can be interpreted that Dr. Linda Nicoletti wants to get listeners to take the right action or provide age-appropriate information. This shows that illocutionary intent is directive. Because the leading point is the point used to make someone do something, When the speaker speaks the words, he or she wants the listener to provide accurate and age-appropriate information. Therefore, it is included in the competitive function. where Dr. Linda Nicoletti instructed listeners to provide more concise or simple information and answer children's questions according to their age. The act of commanding here, which is said to be impolite, will be polite if the method used is good.

### **Datum 7**

Doctor : I think that's a good idea

Host: *so you know up to the teen-old point or you know it seems like kids are getting younger and younger and younger these days. You know if they're older they probably have a possibility they have a smartphone and they have social media accounts and they probably see some information on social media (7).* so I think your point about providing accurate information as opposed to what they might read on social media that may or may not be true”

The conversation above is an interaction between the guest and the host. sentence (7) *"so you know up to the point of being a teenager or you know it seems like kids are getting younger and younger these days. You know if they were older they probably had a possibility they have a smartphone and they have a social media account and they maybe see some information on social media".* This is a directive illocutionary act, "telling." This expression has a literal meaning, which states that the younger the children are, the more sophisticated they are in using smartphones and, of course, social media. In this case, the speaker's intended speech act is to provide information that the guest cannot refuse. That is, the resource person conveys his feelings to the guest so that he can provide more information about social media to children before they provide other information. When the host delivers information, the guest wants to accept the speaker's statement. In a sense, the speaker only needs the guest to do what the speaker wants. This directive illocutionary act is included in the collaborative function. The master of ceremonies announced to Dr. Linda Nicoletti that the

younger the children, the more sophisticated they are in using smartphones and social media. This announcing utterance is a type of illocutionary act that can be certified.

### **Datum 8**

Doctor: well, I'd say maybe a milder or moderate case. try to get your kids to talk about what their thought process is, if they can identify what it's really like what they're worried about. which gives you some information so you can try to talk to them about fact versus fiction. I think distinction is important and think rationally and think about what's more likely to happen even though there are certain possibilities out there focus on staying safe. I think and what can they do and how can they control that for themselves for example by you know washing their hands before they eat and maybe after going out in public is one way they can have more control. i think for the parents wondering you know if my child might need more professional services how can i let you know when that might be appropriate. You can notice any changes in your child's behavior or mood by watching their sleep. do they have more trouble sleeping? has their appetite changed? their treatment seems less fun ? do they have more difficulty focusing on schoolwork? do they seem more distracted?, you know if that continues then maybe it's time to talk it over with your primary care doctor and it may indicate that a more professional service would be helpful.

Host: of course. and *you know quickly if people have questions about it you can of course find information on the Wake Forest Baptist Health website* (8) what gets you as well as loads on the kids website. so feel free to visit the website and check some of the information we have we are back to covid 19 and coronavirus. Doc, you know it seems like a near constant influx of information these days spends most of the time on the news cycle. so how often should we talk to our kids about this. what I mean is do we talk about it every night over dinner? do you know talk about them and then try and not talk about them anymore what do you think about them?

This is a conversation between the guest and the host. Sentence (8) is a type-recommending directive illocutionary act. According to Searle and Vanderveken's (1985) theory, the statement "*you know quickly if people have questions about it, of course you can find information on the Wake Forest Baptist Health website*" falls under the category of recommendation action, implying that the speaker intends for everyone to visit the website if they have health questions and want the latest health information, regardless of whether they watch or listen to this podcast. The host of this podcast creates a directive illocutionary act by recommending that listeners go to the podcast's institutional website, where they can find useful information about health care in the context of the current global situation, which is being attacked by a new disease called the coronavirus. This shows the prescriptive nature of the illocutionary meaning. This is because the

leading point is one that is used to motivate listeners to take action. The general public who listens to this podcast in the near future will do the following: visit the institute's website for the podcast, where they will search for factual information regarding the coronavirus. As a result, everyone can work to stop the spread of COVID-19, allowing the world to return to normal. That's why we classify it as a collaborative skill. where people are ordered to go online by those who speak. If a more appropriate approach were taken, ordering that anything be said would be considered polite.

### **Datum 9**

Doctor: well, I'd say maybe a milder or moderate case. try to get your kids to talk about what their thought process is, if they can identify what it's really like what they're worried about. which gives you some information so you can try to talk to them about fact versus fiction. I think distinction is important and think rationally and think about what's more likely to happen even though there are certain possibilities out there focus on staying safe. I think and what can they do and how can they control that for themselves for example by you know washing their hands before they eat and maybe after going out in public is one way they can have more control. i think for the parents wondering you know if my child might need more professional services how can I let you know when that might be appropriate. You can notice any changes in your child's behavior or mood by watching their sleep. do they have more trouble sleeping? has their appetite

changed? their treatment seems less fun ? do they have more difficulty focusing on schoolwork? do they seem more distracted?, you know if that continues then maybe it's time to talk it over with your primary care doctor and it may indicate that a more professional service would be helpful.

Host: of course. and you know quickly if people have questions about it you can of course find information on the Wake Forest Baptist Health website what gets you as well as loads on the kids website. so feel free to visit the website and check some of the information we have we are back to covid 19 and coronavirus. Doc, you know it seems like a near constant influx of information these days spends most of the time on the news cycle. so how often should *we talk to our kids about this. what I mean is do we talk about it every night over dinner? do you know talk about them and then try and not talk about them anymore what do you think about them?*(9)

This conversation happened when the host asked Dr. Linda Nicoletti. The spoken utterances are included in the requesting. sentence (9) is requesting. In accordance with Searle and Vanderveken's (1985) theory of the directive illocutionary act, the words "*we talk to our kids about this. what I mean is do we talk about it every night over dinner? do you know talk about them and then try and not talk about them anymore what do you think about them?*". In this case, the speaker's intention with his or her directive illocutionary act is to make a polite request to DR. Linda Nicoletti. This means that the speaker wants Dr.



Linda Nicoletti to talk about how to talk to children about new information about the Corona virus. This shows that the intent of the illocutionary act is directive. Because the leading point is the point used to make someone do something, When the speaker utters the words, best health assumes that the listener is capable of carrying out the action. That is, the sources are of the opinion that Dr. Linda Nicoletti will talk about how to share the latest information about the Corona virus with children. This is due to Dr. Linda Nicoletti's knowledge of the path. Therefore, it is included in the competitive function. DR. Linda Nicoletti was politely ordered to answer questions from the host.

**Vidio 2 : “Social Distancing Doesn’t Mean Social Isolation – Managing Stress and Anxiety”**

Dr. Steven Scoggins is featured in the second-best health podcast video. This is because Dr. Steve Scoggin offers advice on how to deal with emotional and mental stress and how to maintain relationships even when people pull away from one another. The video was uploaded to the Best Health YouTube podcast account on December 3, 2020. This 26 minute, 23 second video discusses how we deal with stress in the pandemic era, where we must always keep our distance from someone. From this interaction, it was found that there were many directive illocutionary acts that occurred between the host and the guest.

**Datum 1**

Host: yeah that's a good point doctor Scoggin and before I dive in here *I just want to remind people who are listening to this to make everyone aware that this podcast along with all of our other coronavirus covid 19 related podcasts will be available on page our coronavirus resources on our website. so that anyone can open a health edu cut coronavirus and they will find a lot of information (1) about you know the symptoms clinic updates visitor restrictions when they get tested. way tested plus lots of extra resources like this podcast and FA cues and all kinds of really good and reliable information. so we're going to add this podcast to that page and it's going to be available for people to use and I'm glad you brought up a multi-faceted, multi-dimensional approach. I guess as a baseline, if you want to talk to us about what we do when we feel stress and anxiety, when we have some sort of external factor that changes so much of our life. You know I heard that, you know humans like a kind of structure and routine and that's been upside down recently, so what happens to our bodies emotionally or physically spiritually when we're stressed?*

Doctor: that's a good question, let me try to answer here. to break it down and normalize the stress and then move into a period where it's a little bit over the top and creates a lot more stress for all of us so stress affects you every single day you might see symptoms of stress when you're disciplining your kids you've had a busy day at work, Whether you're managing your finances, or you're dealing with your relationship challenges, stress is everywhere and while a little stress is

okay, some is actually stress. actually the many benefits of stress can make you down and make you sick both mentally and physically. So the first way if you are going to take steps to manage stress you can't control, what is certain is that you can manage stress if you know the symptoms of stress. But before we jump to that Justin, let's see what it is we're talking about here. stress is the body's reaction to dangerous situations and situations that may be real or felt or if we can say imagined so we do a lot. if you would anticipate imagine what this Covid 19 outbreak means to us physically, financially, emotionally and spiritually

The conversation above is an interaction between the host and the guest. The speech uttered by the host to the speaker contains directive illocutionary acts. Sentence (1) is a type of recommending. In accordance with the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the words *"I just want to remind people who are listening to this to make everyone aware that this podcast along with all of our other coronavirus-related podcasts will be available on our page of coronavirus resources on our website. so that anyone can open a health education coronavirus and they will find a lot of information"*. Included in the recommending classification, this means that everyone knows that this podcast will start soon. The purpose of the directive illocutionary act of recommending in this case is that the host instructs listeners to visit the institutional website for this podcast because the podcast contains a variety of effective health plus information. Recently, a new virus has appeared, namely the corona, which causes us to keep

social distance. This shows that illocutionary intent is directive. Because the leading point is the point used to make someone do something, This future action will be carried out by the people who listen to this podcast, namely, listeners will go to the institute's website for this podcast, and listeners will look for factual information about stress and anxiety factors in the COVID-19 era, so that people will return to carrying out their activities normally. Therefore, this action is included in the collaborative function. The utterance that conveys the meaning of announcing to listeners the foundation of the best health podcast reveals a lot of information about health. The word "announcing" is included in the type of directive illocutionary act that can be certified.

## **Datum 2**

Host: yeah that's a good point doctor Scoggin and before I dive in here I just want to remind people who are listening to this to make everyone aware that this podcast along with all of our other coronavirus covid 19 related podcasts will be available on page our coronavirus resources on our website. so that anyone can open a health edu cut coronavirus and they will find a lot of information about you know the symptoms clinic updates visitor restrictions when they get tested. way tested plus lots of extra resources like this podcast and FA cues and all kinds of really good and reliable information. so we're going to add this podcast to that page and it's going to be available for people to use and I'm glad you brought up a multi-faceted, multi-dimensional approach. I guess as a baseline, if you want to

talk to us about what we do when we feel stress and anxiety, when we have some sort of external factor that changes so much of our life. You know I heard that, you know humans like a kind of structure and routine and that's been upside down recently, *so what happens to our bodies emotionally or physically spiritually when we're stressed?*(2)

Doctor: that's a good question, let me try to answer here. to break it down and normalize the stress and then move into a period where it's a little bit over the top and creates a lot more stress for all of us so stress affects you every single day you might see symptoms of stress when you're disciplining your kids you've had a busy day at work, Whether you're managing your finances, or you're dealing with your relationship challenges, stress is everywhere and while a little stress is okay, some is actually stress. actually the many benefits of stress can make you down and make you sick both mentally and physically. So the first way if you are going to take steps to manage stress you can't control, what is certain is that you can manage stress if you know the symptoms of stress. But before we jump to that Justin, let's see what it is we're talking about here. stress is the body's reaction to dangerous situations and situations that may be real or felt or if we can say imagined so we do a lot. if you would anticipate imagine what this Covid 19 outbreak means to us physically, financially, emotionally and spiritually

Those words you just read were spoken by the host and the visitor to the house. The host's speech to the visitor contains questions and other forms of inquiry. The italicized sentence (1) represents an asking act, a form of directive illocution. According to the illocutionary directive speech act theory developed by Searle and Vanderveken in 1985, the question "*so what happens to our bodies emotionally or physically spiritually when we are stressed?*" In the category of "asking acts," the act of directly questioning a visitor falls under its purview. The speaker poses a question to the speech partner in order to elicit a response from the listener, whether it be a yes or no or some other form of action. The host may be trying to get the audience involved by probing the experts on the Best Health podcast for advice on how the audience can improve their own health. The illocutionary act's intended meaning is thus demonstrated to be prescriptive. Why? because it is at the landing point that an action is prompted. The speaker needs a reasonable response to his question if he has begun speaking. In other words, the speaker is reliant on the listener to carry out his desires. The best health podcasts and proportional content give it the power to request directive illocutionary acts, which is a positive development.

### **Datum 3**

Doctor : that's a good question, let me try to answer here. to break it down and normalize the stress and *then move into a period where it's a little bit over the top and creates a lot more stress for all of us so stress affects you every single*

*day you might see symptoms of stress when you're disciplining your kids you've had a busy day at work, Whether you're managing your finances, or you're dealing with your relationship challenges, stress is everywhere and while a little stress is okay (3),* some is actually stress. actually the many benefits of stress can make you down and make you sick both mentally and physically. So the first way if you are going to take steps to manage stress you can't control, what is certain is that you can manage stress if you know the symptoms of stress. But before we jump to that Justin, let's see what it is we're talking about here. stress is the body's reaction to dangerous situations and situations that may be real or felt or if we can say imagined so we do a lot. if you would anticipate imagine what this Covid 19 outbreak means to us physically, financially, emotionally and spiritually.

Host : sure

Those words you just read were spoken by the host and the visitor to the house. The direct illocutionary acts of Advise include the words spoken by the visitor. paragraphs in italics (3) As the author puts it, *"then move into a period where it's a little bit over the top and creates a lot more stress for all of us, so stress affects you every day; you might see symptoms of stress when you're disciplining your kids."* You've had a long day at work, you're struggling to pay the bills, and your personal relationships are tense, so it's natural that you feel stressed. The term "guest speech" refers to a situation in which a guest conveys information to a host. In an Advise act, a form of directive illocutionary speech,

the speaker actively encourages the audience to reflect on their own emotions by posing questions about them. The speaker may be trying to persuade the audience to do the right thing. This demonstrates that illocutionary is prescriptive, with the speaker wishing to alleviate his audience's stress by expressing his own. So, the speaker implies that the listener will benefit from the above statement. For that reason, the advice given by the guest on this top health podcast is highly directive and illocutionary. in addition to making an announcement.

#### **Datum 4**

Doctor: so when you feel threatened a chemical reaction occurs in your body that allows you to do activities to prevent injury. that's what happens to your body. chemical reactions are released/specifically adrenaline and cortisol and we call this the body fight. you are getting ready to fight or flight or struggle during the stress response and I definitely did. today with some heart rate situations you can improve your breathing. be faster you may lose muscle breath. You tighten your blood pressure can increase because you are preparing to act on something. So what's the stress like? this chemical reaction happens as long as cortisol or is released and they kind of wake you up set you up for what's getting ready to happen if you stay in that state it's just sick what i mean by well you can be physically sick coronary artery disease stroke digestive problems just to some names



Host: yes, *I've heard. You know I've talked to a few of my friends and you know more than one has said they haven't been sleeping well lately just because of this stress.*(4) You know and some of them are probably aware. and some of them we may not be aware of. what's going on in our body is right some of it might be under the surface of the water a little bit yeah that's why I tried to mention what this normal reaction to stress is in your body? so people can you tell if they start to feel like they're short of breath and they might have a call to think geez I might have covid 19 it could just be ya stress. yes exactly that's a good point. so you know you mentioned fight-or-flight is kind of maybe some of us have heard for years how we react so i guess some of us feel like we have to do it when stress happens we have to do something we have to react in a few way so that in your experience in the years that you've been through We're helping people you know about some of the ways they've shared with you their reactions and what you've shared with them about how they can react in ways that might healthier way to react and maybe not so healthy way to react.

In the conversation above, the guest and the host are talking to each other. The host talks to his guest about telling stories. Words in italics include directive illocutionary acts, such as telling (4), "*I understand. I've talked to some of my friends, and more than one of them told me that they don't sleep well because of all this stress.*" This is a directive action that cannot be expressed in words. This phrase literally means that guests are aware that stress can make it hard for some

people to sleep. In this case, the speech act is the speaker telling the guest something they cannot refuse. That is, the speaker tells the guest how he feels. The guest that he can tell people listening to this podcast more about how to deal with stress and anxiety and how to stay connected during social distancing before they provide any other information. When a speaker gives a speech, the audience wants to hear what the speaker has to say. Collaboration only works if the guest does what the speaker wants, according to the speaker. Where the host tells the listener something and then tells the DR. Steven Sciggon has been so stressed lately that he can't sleep. This sentence to announce is an example of a provable directive illocutionary act.

### **Datum 5**

Host: yes, I've heard. You know I've talked to a few of my friends and you know more than one has said they haven't been sleeping well lately just because of this stress. You know and some of them are probably aware. and some of them we may not be aware of. what's going on in our body is right some of it might be under the surface of the water a little bit yeah that's why I tried to mention what this normal reaction to stress is in your body? so people can you tell if they start to feel like they're short of breath and they might have a call to think geez I might have covid 19 it could just be ya stress. yes exactly that's a good point. so you know you mentioned fight-or-flight is kind of maybe some of us have heard for years how we react so i guess some of us feel like we have to do it *when stress*

*happens we have to do something we have to react in a few way so that in your experience in the years that you've been through We're helping people you know about some of the ways they've shared with you their reactions and what you've shared with them about how they can react in ways that might healthier way to react and maybe not so healthy way to react ?(5)*

Doctor : let's talk about the way people respond to stress that we're not going to rate their earth good or bad, just the normal way we emotionally respond to this feeling of being threatened. our body becomes alert but emotionally what might well happen. we may feel a little more restless we are a little short with those around us more frustrated or a little more moody. we may start to feel a little overwhelmed like we are losing control.

The conversation above is an interaction between the host and the guest. The host's speech to the guests is a directive illocutionary act. Sentence 5: "*when stress happens we have to do something we have to react in a few ways so that in your experience in the years that you've been through We're helping people you know about some of the ways they've shared with you their reactions and what you've shared with them about how they can react in a way that might be a healthier way to react and maybe not so healthy way to react?*" included in the request. This is the host's phrase to ask a question to Dr. Steven Scoggins. In this case, the intention of the speaker's illocutionary speech is to ask because the host

asks something of Dr. Steven Scoggin in a polite way. This means that the speaker wants Dr. Steven Scoggin to talk about how our bodies react when we feel stressed. This shows that illocutionary intent is directive. Because the leading point is the point used to make someone do something, when the speaker utters the utterance, Best Health assumes that the listener is capable of performing that action. This means that the speaker is of the opinion that Dr. Steven Scoggin will talk about the reactions that occur in our bodies when we feel stressed. This is because Dr. Steven Scoggin already knows what reactions will occur in the body. In addition, this action is included in the competitive function. The host politely ordered Dr. Steven Scoggin to explain the reactions that occur in the body when experiencing stress.

### **Datum 6**

Doctor: the second thing I would suggest is to try to stay focused as much as your mind allows at the moment. right here and now and you may ask it and this may sound counterintuitive, do I not lose to this? But what can I actually gain from uncertainty? and this unusual time we have if we're going to take shelter here in Forsyth County. get from it like extra time with our family. opportunity to make our lives better we will have time maybe to learn something new that we haven't had time to do because our work life is a double edged sword from anticipating what might happen to trying to stay focused on just the here and now the moment

is really one the only thing we have and to see what opportunities there are for us in these unusual times that we live in

Host: *yeah so that's interesting. so we can say just to try and tell a true awareness of what our minds are doing. and I guess it can easily flow to you three days from now, a week from now, a month from now, and without us even realizing that we did it right.*

The conversation above is an interaction between the guest and the host. The presenter's speech is included in directive illocutionary acts. Sentence 6: *"yeah so that's interesting. so we can say just to try and tell a true awareness of what our minds are doing. and I guess it can easily flow to you"* is a recommendation. In this case, the intention of the speaker's illocutionary speech is that the speaker tells the listener to try and have true awareness of what is on our minds. This shows that illocutionary intent is directive. Because the leading point is the point used to make someone do something, In addition, the speaker's words will inspire future actions when the speaker's best health says so. Those future actions will be taken by the people who listen to this podcast. Thus, everyone can focus on what is on each of our minds. In addition, this action is included in the collaborative function. where the announcing function is often used by the speaker and the interlocutor when communicating.

**Datum 7**

Doctor : all say what if this? what if it?

Host : yeah

Doctor: a few of us bond and I'm one that I count myself in this group. I try to tie up my anxiety and stress by planning as if I have some control over what will happen in the next few days or months. *but it helps me feel like I'm in control, but when people live in a what-if world? what if this? what if i lose my job? You know what if I can't go back to work? there is a list. endless what-ifs? I would say try to ask yourself, then what if you stay in the what if. and you don't move cognitively into what you live in the world. this perceived anxiety and stress versus being okay, if i lost my job then this is what i would do.*

The conversation above is an interaction between the guest and the host. The talk delivered by Dr. Linda Nicoletti to listeners is a directive illocutionary act. Sentence 7: "it helps me feel like I'm in control, but when people live in a what-if world? what if this? what if i lose my job? You know what if I can't go back to work ?there is a list.endless what-ifs?I would say try to ask yourself,then what if you stay in the what if.and you don't move cognitively into what you live in the world.this perceived anxiety and stress versus being okay, if i lost my job then this is what i would do" is included in the type of advice. DR. Steven Scoggin literally means to tell someone something. In this case, the intention of the speaker's illocutionary speech is that the speaker wants to make people who

listen to this podcast express their feelings with the questions above. That means the speaker wants to make the listener take the right action. This shows that illocutionary intent is directive. Because the leading point is the point used to make someone do something, when the speaker speaks his words, he wants the listener to keep their anxiety to themselves. That is, the speaker suggests that the above statement is good for the listener. In addition, this action is included in the competitive function. Where does Dr. Steven Scoggin forbid us to think about what will not happen because anxiety can plan the emergence of stress.

### **Datum 8**

Doctor: and whatever you feel or think, remember that feelings and thoughts are temporary, they are not necessarily reality. the permanent will stay with you but those things are temporary

Host : yes that's a good word dr. Scoggin and I appreciate that and I hope our listeners appreciate the wisdom you've shared today with us and *I would remind listeners if you need to reach out there we have a good network of providers and counselors on the website we built you led and also through wellness faith and C or you can call seven one six hold on if you feel the need to reach someone as well as a reminder just the latest covid 19 information from Wake Forest Baptist Health which can be found on Wake Health by Edie you slash coronavirus including all useful podcasts this is a great podcast we hope this is useful for all listeners out there, so dr. Scoggin I know you've been busy and I appreciate it*

and you know hopefully we can catch up soon and talk about the next phase as we emerge from this unique time.

The conversation above is an interaction between the guest and the host. The talk delivered by the host to the listeners is a directive illocutionary act. Sentence (8) "I would remind listeners if you need to reach out there we have a good network of providers and counselors on the website we built you led and also through wellness faith and C or you can call seven one six hold on if you feel the need to reach someone as well as a reminder just the latest covid 19 information from Wake Forest Baptist Health which can be found on Wake Health by Edie you slash coronavirus" is a type of recommendation. In this case, the intention of the speaker's illocutionary speech is that the speaker tells the listener to visit the website of this podcast institution because there is some effective information about health care in the current world situation, which is currently being attacked by a new disease called the coronavirus. This shows that illocutionary intent is directive. Because the leading point is the point used to make someone do something, In addition, the speaker's words will inspire future actions when the speaker's best health says so. These future actions will be carried out by people who listen to this podcast, namely, listeners will go to the website of this podcast institution and look for factual information about the Corona virus on this website. Thus, everyone can prevent the spread of COVID 19, and global conditions will return to normal. In addition, this action belongs to the



collaborative function. This function is often used by speakers and interlocutors when communicating. The utterance implies announcing to listeners that they should visit the website because there is effective and up-to-date information. The word "announce" is included in the type of illocutionary act that can be certified.

## **B. Discussion**

In this section, after presenting the data and analyzing the data included in the findings section, the researcher found several directive illocutionary acts that occurred in the two Best Health video podcasts. This researcher has made it clear that seventeen directive illocutionary acts happen when hosts and guests talk on the Best Health video podcast.

The interaction between the host and the guest in the Best Health video podcast creates directive illocutionary acts. Based on what the researcher found, 29% of the hosts did recommending-type directive actions that they didn't say. Apart from being considered as an advisor, the host does it because the recommendation is useful not only for the recipient but also for the wider community. This is in accordance with Palella's research (2018), this action acts as one where the speaker wants the listener to take action through their speech. Based on this data, the host uses the collaborative function several times because this function is often used by the speaker and the other person when communicating.

Guests frequently use advise as a directive illocutionary act. Has the literal meaning of telling someone something (Fitriani et al., 2020). In this case, the speaker wants to make people who listen to the Best Health podcast ask about their own feelings. That means the speaker wants to make the listener take the right action. Guests on the Best Health video podcast frequently seek advice. There are four acts of advice in this "Best of Health" video podcast. According to the theory of Searle & Vanderveken (1985), the act of advising usually advises the listener to do it, whereas the speaker implies it will be good for the listener. In the first and second podcast videos, guests often perform this directive illocutionary act for the host. Like Ambalegin's research (2022), guests use this directive illocutionary act more often because it is easier for listeners to understand.

Meanwhile, asking is a type of directive illocutionary act that is rarely found in interactions between hosts and guests in the Best Health video podcast. The researcher only found two directive illocutionary acts. As in the theory of Searle & Vanderveken (1985), the act of asking is asking the listener to perform a speech act in the future that will give the native speaker the correct answer to his questions. In addition, hosts use competitive functions several times. This function has the goal of reducing the discrepancy implied in the competition between what the speaker is trying to achieve and what the event or style is good at.

The directive illocutionary act of telling follows. This directive illocutionary act often occurs on the part of the host. Where the speaker provides information that the guest cannot refuse. This means that the host conveys his feelings to guests, and guests

can provide further information. Based on the theory of Searle & Vanderveken (1985), Telling directed him in a way that gave him no choice of rejection.

Requesting the type of directive illocutionary act used by the host. Most hosts use this greeting, which is influenced by their job as a host. On the other hand, hosts also have the ability to control guests on the Ambalegin (2022) podcast. According to Searle and Vanderveken's (1985) theory, requesting is a directive illocutionary act with the option of refusal.

The first discovery about directive illocutionary acts in Best Health's video podcast "Talking To Your Kids About The Coronavirus (Covid 19)" is that there are nine directive illocutionary acts. Advise has two directive illocutionary acts. There are two directive illocutionary acts in recommending. The act of asking is a directive illocutionary act. Telling has two illocutionary directive acts. Requesting has two illocutionary directive acts. The directive illocutionary act performed by the host is the most frequently used directive illocutionary act. In the second research on directive illocutionary acts in Best Health's video podcast, "Social Distancing Doesn't Mean Social Isolation: Managing Stress and Anxiety," There are eight directive illocutionary acts in the second podcast video. Advise has two directive illocutionary acts. There are three directive illocutionary acts in recommending. The act of asking is a directive illocutionary act. Telling is an illocutionary directive act. The act of requesting is a directive illocutionary act. All of these directive illocutionary acts have been described in this research. This study uses the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) by

classifying five types of directive illocutionary acts. The five types of directive illocutionary acts are advise, recommending, asking, telling, and requesting.

The researcher discovered four advises in directive illocutionary acts of the advise type. Two excerpts from the first Best Health video podcast and two excerpts from the second video podcast. Recommending, two utterances from the first Best Health video podcast and three utterances from the second video podcast. Asking, a quote from the first Best Health video podcast and a quote from the second Best Health video podcast. Two excerpts from the first Best Health video podcast and one excerpt from the second Best Health video podcast tell the story. Requesting, the first Best Health podcast video talk and the second Best Health podcast video talk.

Furthermore, after knowing the types of directive illocutionary acts on the Best Health video podcasts in the interactions between hosts and guests, Here, the researcher will discuss how these types are used. Directive illocutionary acts have various functions to determine politeness values. The politeness principle is needed in determining the function of directive illocutionary acts. This function can be used in daily practice. Leech (Tarigan, 2009) reveals that the function of this directive illocutionary act is divided into four parts. First, being competitive serves to reduce the friction implied in the competition between what the speaker is trying to achieve and what is good style. Second, conviviality, where this function is the opposite of the competitive function because this function prioritizes politeness. third, collaborative function to announce. Fourth, antagonistic, with the function of accusing the interlocutor.

In conclusion, this study found four functions of directive illocutionary acts in the Best Health video podcast. In the two Best Health video podcasts, there are many functions of directive illocutionary acts. Next is the directive illocutionary act function that is most commonly found, namely the competitive function. The least frequently found directive illocutionary act functions are the convival function, the collaborative function, and the conflictive function. Research finds different results from previous studies. The results of previous studies found that competitive functions are mostly found in hosts and guests. Sulistia's research (2022) shows that the competition function is a function that often occurs. The convival function prioritizes courtesy, such as offering a prayer or offering something. Then, the collaborative function is a function that is not very polite. This function is to announce something. Meanwhile, the conflictive function is a function that no longer knows manners such as threatening, accusing, reprimanding, or reviling. Gustiyani (2018) accuses opponent in explicit speech.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The research findings and discussion presented in the previous chapter form the basis for the final conclusion presented here. Additionally, the researcher recommends avenues for future study.

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the results of the analysis, this study found several directive illocutionary acts in interactions between hosts and guests in the Best Health video podcast. There are seventeen directive illocutionary acts that appear and are included in five types based on the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The first podcast video is entitled "Talking To Your Kids About The Coronavirus (Covid 19)". In the Best Health podcast video, nine directive illocutionary acts were found. In advise, there are two directive illocutionary acts. There are two directive illocutionary acts, which include recommending. In asking, there is a directive illocutionary act. In telling, there are two directive illocutionary acts. Finally, requesting contains two directive illocutionary acts.

In the second podcast video, "Social Distancing Doesn't Mean Social Isolation – Managing Stress and Anxiety" the findings found fewer directive illocutionary acts. There are eight directive illocutionary acts that occur in the interaction between hosts and guests. There are two directive illocutionary acts included in "advise." There are

three directive illocutionary acts included in the recommending. In asking, there is a directive illocutionary act. Telling incorporates a directive illocutionary act. requesting contains a directive illocutionary act. In the five types of directive illocutionary acts contained in this second video podcast, recommending is included in the types of directive illocutionary acts that are often used in interactions in the Best Health video podcast.

The interaction that occurs between hosts and guests in the Best Health video podcast has a function that is used to perform directive illocutionary acts. functions based on Leech's theory (Tarigan, 2009). Some of the interactions between hosts and guests are often found to be competitive functions, while functions that are rarely found are convival functions and conflictive functions. This affects the interaction between hosts and guests because the function is used to determine politeness values.

## **B. Suggestion**

This study can serve as a springboard for a more in-depth investigation into the origins, evolution, and cultural impact of directive illocutionary acts. An additional investigation of directive illocutionary acts is suggested by this study. Different aspects, like people's interactions on social media, can be used for future study. It is the expectation of researchers that their work will pave the way for fresh discoveries in the future.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Jihandini Kelana Salsabila** was born in Kudus on November 25, 2000. She graduated from SMA Hang Tuah 5 Sidoarjo in 2018.

Jihandini Kelana Salsabila was born in Kudus on November 25, 2000.

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## APPENDIX

**Video 1** : “Talking To Your Kids About The Coronavirus (Covid 19)”

**Link** : <https://youtu.be/3wAE2nfHj34>

**Video 2** : “Social Distancing Doesn’t Mean Social Isolation – Managing Stress and Anxiety”

**Link** : <https://youtu.be/66lgf0oPtJs>