



## Illocutionary Acts Found in Kathy Buckley's Stand Up Comedy Videos

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### ABSTRACT

This research discussed about the classification of illocutionary acts found in Kathy Buckley's Stand Up Comedy Videos. There are two problems that found in this research; first, to describe the types of illocutionary acts and second, to find out about the meaning behind the utterances. The data analysed using qualitative method. The data collected by watching some of Kathy Buckley's stand-up comedy videos on YouTube, taking note the data that possibly contain illocutionary acts, classifying the data into types of illocutionary acts and classifying the data into types of meaning. This research used theory by Searle (1979) and theory by Leech (1981). The data source of this research was taken from Kathy Buckley Stand Up Comedy Videos found on YouTube. Moreover this research found the five types of illocutionary act, its describe as following: There are 55% data of Representative, 28% of Directive Illocutionary Acts, 3% Commissive, 11% of expressive and 3% Declarative.

### \* How to Cite

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

When people communicate, they will not just exchange words or sentences; they have additional goals or intents in mind. The term "speech act" refers to when the speaker says something and the listener responds or acts. According to Austin (in Tsui, 1994), speech acts are the actions taken by the individual who makes the utterance. Perceiving the meaning, or how the listener interprets the speaker's concealed meaning or intention, is a speech act. According to Yule (1996), Speech Act is classified into three types, namely: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act refers to the genuine meaning of a word, illocutionary act is performing an intended utterance and perlocutionary act refers to the outcomes or the result of illocutionary act on listener.

Illocutionary Acts can be found in various forms of communication, including stand-up comedy. A comic performance and storytelling craft with a live audience is known as stand-up comedy. A comedian's material is written before they perform. These materials are frequently inspired by their daily lives and the culture in which they live.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the types of the illocutionary act and the meaning implied behind the utterance in Kathy Buckley's stand-up comedy videos that found on YouTube. In this study, there are two main theories were used: the first is Searle's theory (1979). Illocutionary acts were split into five kinds by Searle. Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative are the five types. Leech proposes the second theory (1981) Conceptual Meaning, Connotative Meaning, Stylistic Meaning, Affective Meaning, Reflected Meaning, Collocative Meaning, and Thematic Meaning are the seven categories of meaning described by Leech in this theory.

Searle (1979) expanded on the research that Austin (1962) had established. Illocutionary Acts is categorized into five kinds by Searle, namely: Representatives, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarative. Leech (1981) classified there are 7 kinds of meaning. They are: Conceptual, Connotative, Social, Affective, Reflective, Collocative and Thematic meaning.

Baok, et al. (2021) in their research entitled 'The Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Hillary Clinton's Speech' stated, there are four types of illocutionary act that found in this research. Assertive (45,45%) the line used here is stating and convincing. Directive (27,27%) the line used is in form of order, suggest and invite. Commissive (9,10%) the line state in form of promise and the last is, Expressive (18,18%) said in form of thanking. The functions that found are convivial and Collaborative. The speech is about LGBT rights in America, the speaker speaks about gay rights are human rights. Using a sentence to perform a function can be the definition of illocutionary act (Baok, et al: 2021) in line with this, the novelty of this research can be found in the statement. The purposed of the previous research are to describe the classification of illocutionary act and the function. Meanwhile, the purposes of this research are to find the classification of illocutionary act and the meaning implied

In line with the previous research above, this study also discussed the types of illocutionary acts. By boosting the speech presented by Afifa, the authors propose to use research on speech acts analysis to bridge the gaps (Amalia, et al: 2021) in the research entitled 'Illocutionary Speech Act Analysis in Nadhira Afifa's Speech as A Student Speaker at Harvard Graduation 2020'. There are four classification of illocutionary acts found: representative, expressive, commissive and directive, with representative with the most data found. According to Rahayu, et al. (2018) declarative is the types of illocutionary act that usually found in authorized people such as: Priest, President, leader, etc. Because their utterance can change the listener world. Based on that reason that is why declarative is not included in the research as the role of the speaker is student's speaker (Amalia, et al: 2021). The differences between the research with the current research is in the data source. And if we see from the review describe, the researcher only focused on analysis the illocutionary act. Meanwhile, the current research focuses on both illocutionary acts and the types of meaning.

Moreover, the next study limited their focus to only discussing one illocutionary act classification. According to Sugiantini, et al. (2021) in their research entitled 'An analysis of Directive in The Complex; Lockdown 2020 Movie' directive is performed to make the listener do an action. The purposed of this study is to describe the directive types and the dominant types that are found. This study describes the dominant types found is in the form of command. The other types that found are: Request, suggest and question. The total data found are 73 data.

Andari, et al. (2021) in their research entitled 'Directive Illocutionary Act Used in Feel The Beat Movie'. This research concerns with the directive illocutionary act. From the research, there are 13 types of directive illocutionary act. And the researcher found 5 types, they are: telling, commanding, requesting or ordering, warning and suggesting. The total data found in the movie are 24 data. The novelty can be found from the types that both research focused in and the data source that used to gathered the data

Moreover with the same topic, Pratama and Juniarta (2021) in the research entitled 'An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act in The Movie Maleficent'. The research has two purposes, to find out the classification of directive along with the function. The researcher found 22 data in total and 4 types of directive illocutionary act. The four types are: asking, requiring, commanding and telling. And there are two function found, namely: collaborative and competitive. Collaborative is functions that have goal to competed with social goal and collaborative have function in collaborate or connected with social goal (Pratama and Juniarta: 2021)

## 2. METHODS

The data used in this research was gathered from stand-up comedy videos by Kathy Buckley on YouTube. There are total five videos chosen from four channels. The data was gathered by watching Kathy Buckley's stand-up comedy videos, reading the subtitles and listening to the audio, noting the data that may contain illocutionary acts,

classifying the data into illocutionary act classifications, and finally classifying the data into categories of meaning. This study employed a qualitative method to analyze the data. The data in this study was gathered using both formal and informal methods. The formal presentation, which is in the form of a table, was used to display the classification of illocutionary acts, and the informal presentation, which was used to describe the classification

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### Results

This section summarizes the findings of the research. The results of the analysis of this research are parted into two discussions. The first portion of the discussion addresses the first problem, and the second part addresses the second problem.

Table 1 Classification of illocutionary act

<b>Classification of illocutionary act</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Representative</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Directive</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>Expressive</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Commissive</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Declarative</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 2. Types of meaning

<b>Types of meaning</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Conceptual</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Connotative</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>Affective</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Thematic</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Discussion

These are the result of the discussion in analyzing the classification of illocutionary act and 7 types of meaning proposed by Leech (1981)

### 1. Representative

- (1) *“Doctor told my family that ‘I would be a slow learner’ and I was in a school for retardation for two years, before they found it was just a hearing loss”*

**(Most inspiring deaf comedian you’ll ever hear powerful speech, 0.20)**

This utterance belongs to Representative in form of stating because the speaker in here stated something true about her life, she in here explains the diagnoses of the doctor about herself when she was a kid. This utterance is classified into conceptual meaning as the utterance is described clearly and the meaning can be understand

- (2) *“The second time I confronted him, he admitted it. The third time I confronted him, he called me up and says ‘Hey, Kathy. I’m in an institution. I tried to commit suicide’ ”*

**(Most inspiring deaf comedian you’ll ever hear powerful speech, 3.38)**

The data above is classified into Representative in form of state and claim. There is a word *confronted* in the utterance shows that the speaker claims on something, in this utterance, the speaker wants her father to admit his wrong doing. This utterance is categorized as affective meaning as in here the speaker shows her personal feeling and attitude towards the listener

- (9) *“I never thought that I would have a life where I will be talking in front of hearing people to the point without ask you understand what I’m saying.*

**(Kathy Buckley. Onstage at Paul Mitchell School, 34.18)**

The speaker has been through many things so she can communicate with people, starting from learning sign language to learning how to talk by feeling the vibration on her neck. Now, it feels like a dream to all people with difficulties in hearing to communicate and more big to speak as inspirational and stand-up comedian in front of hearing people who can understand her clearly. As it states something true in her beliefs this utterance classified into Representative. And as it states the speaker feeling clearly in the utterance, this utterance is classified into the affective meaning

## 2. Directive

- (28) *"If comfortable with it, I ask you to the person next to you to give them a hug. A nice hug"*

**(Kathy Buckley. Onstage at Paul Mitchell School, 24.36)**

This utterance is classified into directive in form of order or asking. It is clearly stated from the utterance that the speaker *asks* the listener to hug each other. This utterance belongs to conceptual meaning as the instruction is easy to understand. The speaker asks the listener if they are willing or comfortable to hug someone that can be a stranger beside them, please hug them. All of us are precious human being and by doing the action the speaker wants to tell the listener that they are loved.

- (29) *"And you gonna tell me you can't do something? If you got holy spirit baby believe me, you can do anything"*

**(Kathy Buckley. Onstage at Paul Mitchell School, 26.17)**

In here, the speaker told a story about a friend that she met in an award party, named Ruth. Who has quadriplegic, a condition that makes the patient paralyze. The speaker advises the audience that there is nothing humans cannot do, which is classified as directive in advice. The meaning of this utterance is classified into conceptual meaning as the message is understandable. The message is to never set limit on what we can do because we want to do it and set our heart to it. There is nothing we cannot do.

- (30) *"If you're gonna pass a judgment on somebody. Just remember it doesn't define them, it's define you"*

**(Kathy Buckley. Onstage at Paul Mitchell School, 19.00)**

The utterance above is classified into directive in form of advice. The speaker tells the listener to not pass judgment to other, because it does not define that person, it is defining them. The classified meaning is conceptual meaning as the message is delivered clearly, not passing judgment to anyone. Passing negative judgment is a bad thing to do and by doing it means we are also bad because we do something bad

## 3. Commissive

- (31) *"I said I'd consider going out with you"*

**(Kathy Buckley. Onstage at Paul Mitchell School, 6:18)**

This utterance is classified as commissive because the utterance that said indicates to do something in the future. The context behind the

utterance is classified into affective meaning as the utterance is purpose to give sarcastic answer. The speaker finds the utterance 'if she would like to date a man with disability' is unpleasant.

#### 4. Expressive

(32) *"He goes 'being deaf and all, does it hurt?' 'Yeah, John. Sometimes, Honey'"*

**(Kathy Buckley. Onstage at Paul Mitchell School, 11:10)**

The speaker met a kind old bell boy here, when she stayed in a hotel called The Choo Choo. Because he is back he often get discriminated. The utterance above is classified into expressive. The utterance shows the speaker's feeling about being a deaf person. Although she accepts herself as it is but people underestimation still hurt her. The utterance is classified into affective meaning as it expresses the speaker personal feeling by stating that people discrimination and underestimation still hurt her sometimes

(33) *"Hi, people. Thank you so much"*

**(Kathy Buckley. Onstage at Paul Mitchell School, 16:19)**

This utterance is classified into expressive in the form gratitude. The utterance said because the audience turned the light on when the speaker ask since the venue was dark. In here the speaker express her gratitude towards the listener small act. The utterance is classified affective meaning as the speaker expresses her feeling through the utterance by thanking the listener

#### 5. Declarative

(36) *"You and I no longer have this story and I hug him"*

**(Kathy Buckley. Onstage at Paul Mitchell School, 31.53)**

The utterance above is classified into declarative. The speaker setting her father free from all the resentment that she has for him. The utterance is classified into affective meaning since it expresses her feeling towards the listener that she wiling to set a new start as father and daughter that has a healthy relationship

#### 4. CONCLUSION

From 36 utterances that found the most type used in Kathy Buckley's stand-up comedy videos is representative and for the types of meaning, the most used types found are conceptual meaning. The reason why the most used types are representative is that most of the utterance is stating and describing the speaker opinion about something. The reason conceptual meaning is the most used is because the speaker

mostly said the utterances use the true meaning of word that can be understand clearly. The theory used in this research is Searle (1979), Yule (1996) and Austin (1962) to analyze the illocutionary act and theory by Leech (1981) to analyze the meaning. There are still many flaws in this research, but hopefully, this research can help the next researcher interested in analyzing illocutionary act and the kinds of meaning.

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