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Analyzing Speech Acts in Gritte Agatha's Podcast: '*Jadi Korban Bullying Satu Sekolah, Karena Peran Cinderella*'

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ABSTRACT ENGLISH:

Podcasts are an interesting type of YouTube content to discuss because there are numerous variations of speech acts in conversations between speakers and their speech partners. The goal of this study is to describe speech acts using locution, illocution, and perlocution from the Gritte Agatha Podcast "*Jadi Korban Bullying Satu Sekolah, karena Peran Cinderella*". This study's data consists of oral statements or utterances made during a conversation between Gritte Agatha, the host, and Ricky, the speaker. This study takes a qualitative descriptive approach. The data collection technique is the listening method, followed by the note-taking technique, which involves recording relevant speech data in accordance with the research's target and purpose. The data analysis technique used qualitative descriptive techniques and pragmatic analysis to describe and categorize speech acts in the Gritte Agatha Podcast. The results revealed that this podcast contained three types of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts. Locution speech acts include news sentences, question sentences, and command sentences. The only speech acts found in illocutionary speech are assertive, directive, and expressive. In this study, only one type of perlocutionary speech act was identified: forcing the interlocutor to do something.

ABSTRACT INDONESIAN:

Podcast merupakan salah satu jenis konten *YouTube* yang menarik untuk dibahas karena terdapat banyak variasi tindak tutur dalam percakapan antara penutur dan mitra tuturnya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan tindak tutur yang menggunakan tindak tutur lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi dari *Podcast* Gritte Agatha "*Jadi Korban Bullying Satu Sekolah, karena Peran Cinderella*". Data penelitian ini berupa pernyataan atau ujaran lisan yang dibuat selama percakapan antara Gritte Agatha sebagai pembawa acara dan Ricky sebagai narasumber. Teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik deskriptif kualitatif dan analisis pragmatik untuk mendeskripsikan dan mengategorikan tindak tutur dalam *Podcast* Gritte Agatha. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah menyimak dan mencatat data tuturan yang relevan sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *podcast* ini mengandung tiga jenis tindak tutur, yaitu tindak tutur lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi. Tindak tutur lokusi meliputi kalimat berita, kalimat tanya, dan kalimat perintah. Tindak tutur yang ditemukan dalam tuturan ilokusi hanya tindak tutur asertif, direktif, dan ekspresif. Dalam penelitian ini, hanya satu jenis tindak tutur perlokusi yang diidentifikasi: memaksa lawan tutur untuk melakukan sesuatu.

Introduction

Linguistics is the science of language that consists of several fields of study. Language is an important means of communicating in the interaction of social life (Yule, 2022; Rahman, 2023). Language is how humans always interact with the surrounding world (De Stefani & De Marco, 2019). In addition to existence, human communication also uses language to convey its intentions. Speaking activities that always exist in society are also examples of communication activities. According to Rachman (2015), speech events are language interactions that take place in the form of speech involving two people, namely speakers and speech partners. Communication includes speech acts and language communication. One of the branches of pragmatics is the study of speech acts. In pragmatics research, speech acts are actions shown in the form of speech (Hermaji, 2013; Fitriah & Fitriani, 2017). When someone hears an utterance, they usually try to understand its meaning and the speaker's intention. Speakers must pay attention to the context because if not, it will lead to unwanted misunderstandings. Nasarudin et al. (2024) state that pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers, as a result this study has more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than with the separate meaning of the words or phrases used in the utterance itself.

According to Wijana (1996) and O'Keeffe et al. (2019), pragmatics is a field of linguistics that studies the structure of language from the outside, or how language units are used in communication. Successful communication occurs when people who speak do not misunderstand what they say, or when people who speak can understand what they say (Yule, 2022). Context determines the meaning of an utterance, so it is very important in social interaction (Sari et al., 2022; Nurjannah et al., 2021; Nuru, 2024). When speakers and interlocutors understand each other, there is good communication. So, pragmatics is a field that studies the speaker's intention so that the interlocutor can understand the speaker's true intention. Based on the opinion about the definition of pragmatic according to Yule (2006), which states that it is a science that studies the intention of speakers, the meaning studied by pragmatics is context-bound meaning or meaning studied in context. To reduce conflict, speakers must consider the effects of other people's feelings during the communication process so that the relationship between speakers and speech partners will be harmonious (Rahman, Yuzar & Zhou, 2023; Afifuddin, 2024; Yuzar et al, 2022). One must consider various possible speech acts based on the speaker's position, situation, and language structure (Bawamenewi, 2020; Saerudin, 2023).

In the current era, not only participants can know the content of messages or information, because many print and electronic media are used to convey content and communication (Bondi & Cacchiani, 2021; Putra & Agung, 2023; Scott, 2022). Television media is one of the most accessible media to the public because it can provide information from various fields of life, such as entertainment, science, education, economics, law, politics, and others (Kackman et al., 2010; Newman & Levine, 2012). In addition, social media offers a way to re-access information and television broadcasts that have already aired (Yuzar et al., 2023). One example is YouTube, which allows people to upload and access interesting videos

using their cell phone or laptop and their mobile network. YouTube can also help search for desired information (Arthurs, Drakopoulou & Gandini, 2018; Albahlal, 2019). The object of this research is taken from a podcast show that airs on one of the YouTube channels, because there is a lot of podcast content in Indonesia with different themes and sources for each podcast show (Syahidah et al., 2023).

The researcher discusses the use of language in the Gritte Agatha Podcast “So Victim of Bullying in One School because of the Role of Cinderella”. In this podcast, speech acts can be seen from the discussions and questions and answers that occur between the host and the speakers, or vice versa between the speakers and the host. In addition, the show or podcast will not succeed if there is no theme raised or discussed. In this study, the language studied is the speech acts that occur during the Gritte Agatha Podcast, namely between Gritte Agatha as the host and the main speaker, Ricky, a male student at one of the junior high schools in Aceh. Ricky was a victim of bullying for playing the character of Cinderella at an event at his school. According to Ricky, the character of the prince was played by a female student. However, in this case, it was only Ricky who was bullied. Many uses of language related to speech act studies were found in Gritte Agatha's episode in this podcast. In addition, the speech acts used in the Podcast are diverse, including asking, advising, ordering, asking, and others.

Method

This research focuses on speech act analysis, where researchers will find and describe the speech acts contained in Gritte Agatha's Podcast entitled *Jadi Korban Bullying Satu Sekolah karena Peran Cinderella* [‘Be Victim of Bullying in One School, Because of the Role of Cinderella’]. This research is classified as a type of qualitative descriptive research, which is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of a research subject by describing it in the form of words or writing (Moleong, 2010). The qualitative descriptive research methods are used especially those that are directly related to data provision and data assessment. This method aims to describe something systematic and accurate about the data, characteristics and relationships of the phenomena under study (Sudaryanto, 1993). on the two experts above, it can be concluded that descriptive qualitative research is a series of activities to obtain data that is original or in accordance with actual facts without any engineering in certain conditions whose results emphasize meaning and are used to describe and analyze a research result.

The data in this study are oral data in the form of statements or speech of hosts and sources in the Gritte Agatha Podcast. The data source is something that can provide information or information about the object that we will examine. According to Mahsun (2013) data sources are things related to data, in which there are problems related to population, samples, and informants. The data collection method used is the method of listening and recording. By listening to the use of language reflected in the utterances of Gritte Agatha as the host and Ricky as the speaker. The listening method used is by rewatching the Gritte Podcast video through the YouTube application on the Gritte Agatha Channel and recording the utterances of spoken language use. By recording relevant speech data in accordance with the goals and objectives of the research, the recording technique is carried out by recording the words or speech by the informant. The data analysis technique in this research uses descriptive technique. In this case the researcher describes the speech acts in the Gritte Agatha Podcast.

Result and Discussion

This research discusses the speech acts contained in the Gritte Agatha Podcast entitled *Jadi Korban Bullying Satu Sekolah karena Peran Cinderella “Be a Victim of Bullying in One School, Because of the Role of Cinderella”*, which is accessed through the GA YouTube Channel, which is divided into 4 segments. Speech acts are classified based on their types, as has been revealed by Wijana (1996). Analytically, speech act is divided into three types, namely locution, illocution and perlocution. Where these types of speech acts each have different types and functions based on the purpose and context of the speech (Yule, 2006; Zurriyati et al., 2023). After conducting this research, researchers found as many as 4 data of locutionary speech acts in the form of news sentences, command sentences, and question sentences. Furthermore, illocutionary speech acts, this type of speech act is the most commonly found in this talk show, which is 7 speech data, including assertive illocutionary speech acts, directive illocution, and expressive illocution. While illocutionary speech acts in the form of commissive and declarative, no data were found. Finally, perlocutionary speech acts, the data found is 1 speech data. Among them, perlocutionary speech acts that make interlocutors do something. The following is a description of locutionary speech acts contained in the Gritte’s Podcast entitled ‘Be Victim of Bullying in One School, Because of the Role of Cinderella’, as much as 13 speech data.

Locutionary Acts

The following is a description of locutionary speech acts contained in the Gritte’s Podcast entitled ‘Be Victim of Bullying in One School, Because of the Role of Cinderella’, as much as 5 speech data.

1. Declarative Sentence

Declarative sentence is used by speakers or writers to make statements, so that the content is actual information for the listener or reader. The following is obtained 1 data of locutionary speech acts in the form of news sentences.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha: “Kita sudah membahas berapa kali di YouTube Channel ini membahas tentang kasus bullying, ada yang simple dan ada yang sampai tinggi, dan Ricky disini akan menceritakan kasus pembullyingannya yang dimana dia hampir meninggal.”

English:

“We have discussed how many times on this YouTube Channel discussing bullying cases, some are simple and some are high, and Ricky here will tell his bullying case where he almost died.”

This speech occurred after seeing the opening footage at the beginning of the show, then Gritte Agatha as the host gave a speech to viewers who were at home about bullying cases. And the speech is part of the opening of this show. Data 1 above can be categorized as a news sentence, because it provides information to the audience about the bullying case experienced by Ricky. The structure of the sentence employs the declarative sentence started by subject followed by the verb and complement.

2. Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentence is a sentence that expects a response, usually in the form of an action from the other party or person being spoken to. In terms of meaning, command sentences can be in the form of actual orders, invitations, hopes, requests, prohibitions, and persuasions. In this study, 3 data of locutionary speech acts in the form of command sentences were obtained.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha: *"Nah, kayaknya udah biasa aku opening, jadi aku nggak usah opening lagi cuman kalian cukup subscribe YouTube Channel ini dan YouTube Channel yang aku seru-seruan bareng tim di Gritte TV."*

English:

"Well, I think I'm used to opening, so I don't need to open anymore, just subscribe to this YouTube Channel and the YouTube Channel that I have fun with the team at Gritte TV."

This speech occurred when the event's host, Gritte Agatha, invited the audience to subscribe to her YouTube channel. In her speech, Gritte Agatha, the speaker, ordered the viewers to subscribe to her YouTube Channel with the words "just subscribe to this YouTube Channel and the YouTube Channel that I have fun with the team at Gritte TV," implying that the utterance is an invitation and that the speaker expects an action from the interlocutor (viewer). As a result, the speech falls under the category of locution speech act, which takes the form of a command sentence with the intention of inviting the interlocutor to take action. The sentence is an imperative sentence, meaning it implies a command that is delivered implicitly and indirectly.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha: *"Thank you Ricky, udah mau mampir kesini semoga rasa insecure kamu hilang, kamu tetap menjadi diri kamu sendiri dan tunjukan pada dunia kamu bisa menjadi lebih baik."*

English:

"Thank you, Ricky, for stopping by, I hope your insecurities disappear, you stay yourself and show the world you can be better."

The context of this speech is when the Host hopes Ricky's insecurity will vanish and he will be himself. In terms of meaning, the above speech contains the word "hopefully," indicating the speaker's hope. As a result, it falls under the category of locutionary speech acts because the meaning of the utterance, which is a hope, shares characteristics with command sentences.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha: *"Nah buat teman-teman nih mungkin yang sering ngebully mungkin bisa dikurangin ngebullynya atau dihilangkan, karna sebenarnya kita nggak pernah tau apa yang terjadi di hati yang orang kalian bully, takutnya tidak baik mentalnya atau segala macam dan ini salah satu bukti kalau akibat dari bully dapat berkepanjangan dan menghasilkan mental ingnest yang cukup merepotkan sampai harus kepsikolog jadi di stop bullying."*

English:

"Now for my friends, maybe those who often bully might be able to reduce bullying or eliminate it, because we actually never know what is going on in the hearts of the people you bully, I'm afraid it's not good mentally or all kinds and this is one proof that the consequences of bullying can be prolonged and produce mental ingest which is quite troublesome until you have to go to psychiatry so stop bullying."

To conclude this Podcast, the host delivers a closing sentence to the audience and speakers, indicating that the event has ended. When viewed in terms of meaning, the above speech indicates an invitation to friends who engage in bullying to refrain from doing so in the future because it harms the victim and hopes that bullying does not occur again. As a result, it falls under the category of locutionary speech acts because the meaning of the speech, which is an invitation, includes the characteristics of a command sentence.

3. Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative sentences have a function to ask something, interrogative sentences in the form of oral and written speech are characterized by voice intonation and question marks (?) so that they can also be used to ask for a "yes" or "no" answer or information. Interrogative sentences can also be said to be interrogative sentences, characterized by interrogative words in the form of 'what', "who", "how much", "when", and "how" can use the particle "-kah" as an affirmation or not. The data is as follows.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha: "Oke...Ricky berapa lama kamu dari kecelakaan kemudian koma setelah itu akhirnya kamu bisa survive."

English:

"Okay...Ricky how long did it take you from the accident to the coma after which you finally survived."

Gritte Agatha asked Ricky, the victim, how long he was in an accident before falling into a coma. The sentence spoken by Gritte Agatha to the speaker is classified as an interrogative sentence because the utterance "Ricky, how long did it take you from the accident to the coma to finally survive?" only aims to ask something and does not use the particle "-kah" as an affirmation. The interlocutor's response is simply "in total, I was in the hospital for 40 days". As a result, the speech is included in the locution speech act as an interrogative sentence, because the speaker only asks a question without expecting the interlocutor to influence, effect, or act on it.

Illocutionary Acts**1. Assertive**

In assertive illocutionary speech act, the speaker is bound to the truth of the proposition expressed, for example, stating, proposing, complaining, expressing opinions and reporting. The following are a sample of data of assertive illocutionary speech acts.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha : *"Oke, tapi kalau kamu memerankan Cinderella, berarti pangerannya juga perempuan?"*

Ricky : *"Iya yang dibully cuman aku"*

Gritte Agatha : *"Sebenarnya kan itu semuakan emang kebalik kan, mungkin kamu waktu jadi cinderellannya dapat banget kali perannya ya, sampai orang-orang ngebully karena apaan tuh menurut kamu?"*

English:

Gritte Agatha : *"Okay, but when you roll Cinderella, that means the prince is also a girl?"*

Ricky : *"Yes, I was the only one bullied."*

Gritte Agatha : *"Actually, it's all reversed right, maybe when you were the Cinderella you really got the role, until people bullied you because what do you think?"*

In this speech, the host and speaker continue their conversation about the victim who played Cinderella. Gritte Agatha stated that Ricky's factor was bullied for performing the role of Cinderella exceptionally well. Because Gritte Agatha's speech contains assumptions or expresses opinions, it is classified as an assertive illocutionary speech act. An examination of assertive speech acts in Gritte Agatha's podcast would center on how assertive statements are used to convey information, express opinions, or declare facts. Assertive speech acts are distinguished by the speaker's conviction in the truth of the proposition being expressed.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha : *"Tapi waktu kamu lapor ke guru kamu itu, nggak ada guru yang berani untuk menegur mereka gitu?"*

Ricky : *"Aku nggak tau setelah aku lapor mereka dimarahin atau gimana tapi pas aku cerita, mereka yg lakukan ke aku itu cuman konseling aku aja, cuman kayak "Ricky yang sabar ya kamu orang baik segala macam" tapi kalau misalnya mereka benar-benar ada ngasih tau keelit sekolah atau superior sekolah lain harusnya itu udah stop, alasan aku pikir mereka nggak bilangin karena itu masih tetap berjalan sampai ke tahu-tahun berikutnya."*

English:

Gritte Agatha : *"But when you reported it to your teachers, none of the teachers had the courage to reprimand them?"*

Ricky : *"I don't know if they scolded me or what, but when I told them, they only counselled me, just like 'Ricky, be patient, you're a good person,' but if they really told the school elites or other school superiors, it should have stopped, the reason I think they didn't tell me was because it was still going on until the next year."*

The host and the speaker discussed the victim's bullying case. Ricky's speech is classified as an assertive illocutionary speech act because, in his dialogue with Gritte Agatha, he expresses the truth of the proposition that it is difficult to avoid bullying cases. As a result, Ricky's meaningful speech includes an assertive illocutionary speech act, implying that his speech is a statement.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha: *"mungkin karena kamu tuh kayak mendam terus kali, jadi mereka tuh jadi ngerasa "ah anak ini enak nih dibully kan" memang ada beberapa pembully tuh senang yak arena nggak ada lawan dari yang dibully gitu"*

English:

"Maybe it's because you're so silent, so they feel like "ah this kid feels good to be bullied, right?" There are indeed some bullies who are happy that there is no opponent for those who are bullied".

In this speech, the host and speaker's conversation continue when they discuss the victim who is constantly bullied. Gritte Agatha stated that Ricky was bullied not only because he played Cinderella, but also because he never fought back. Because Gritte Agatha's speech contains assumptions or expresses opinions, it is classified as assertive illocutionary speech acts. To analyze assertive speech acts in Gritte Agatha's podcast, divide the dialogue into linguistic and pragmatic components and investigate how assertive speech acts are used. Assertive speech acts commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition and are frequently expressed as statements, claims, or descriptions, as illustrated in the conversation above.

2. Directive

This type of illocution is intended to elicit an effect in the form of action from the interlocutor. The speaker's speech acts include ordering, commanding, pleading, demanding, and giving advice. The obtained data is a type of directive illocutionary speech act consisting of up to two speech data, as described below.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha : "kamu nggak melawan sama sekali kenapa?"

Ricky : "nggak bisalah 7 lawan 1, waktu itu jujur ya kak mungkin kalau bukan aku udah abis selesai buang air kecil, mungkin aku tuh udah ngompol saking takutnya"

English:

Gritte Agatha : "Why didn't you fight back at all?"

Ricky : "It couldn't have been 7 against 1, at that time, to be honest with you, maybe if I hadn't finished urinating, I might have wet my pants because I was so scared."

The dialogue between the host and the informant occurred when the host delivered a speech to the informant about the beginning of the victim's physical bullying experience. Gritte Agatha's speech to the informant has a commanding meaning, identifying it as a directive illocutionary speech act. The reason for this is that the phrase "you don't fight at all, why?" is intended to prompt the interlocutor to explain how the opponent responds. That is why Gritte Agatha's speech includes directive illocutionary speech acts, which convey the intention of commanding the interlocutor. Analyzing directive speech acts in Gritte Agatha's podcast entails examining how Gritte and her guests use language to persuade the listener or each other to take action. Directive speech acts are defined as attempts to influence the actions of others.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha : "Oke, selanjutnya apa tuh yang kamu alami setelah itu?"

Ricky : " Selanjutnya akukan ngealami kecelakaan gitu pas kelas 3 SMP terus kecelakaan itu buat aku harus operasi otak karena aku pecah pembuluh otak terus sama patah tulang kaki, aku selama 3 bulan aku nggak bisa jalan dan kepala akutih yang benar-benar kelihatan ratusan jahitan."

English:

Gritte Agatha : "Okay, then what did you experience after that?"

Ricky : " Next, I had an accident when I was in the 3rd grade of junior high school and then the accident made me have to have brain surgery because I ruptured a brain vessel and then broke my leg, I couldn't walk for 3 months and my head really looked hundreds of stitches."

The host and the victim, Ricky, engage in a dialogue. When the host gave a speech to the speaker about his experiences following the physical bullying incident. Gritte Agatha's speech to the informant has a commanding meaning, as evidenced by her question, "What did you experience after that?" which indicates an order to tell the next thing that happened. As a result, the speech falls under the category of directive illocutionary speech acts, which imply that the interlocutor must tell the truth. To analyze directive speech acts in Gritte Agatha's podcast, we look at how she and her guests use language to influence actions or elicit responses. Directive speech acts involve attempting to force someone to do something, such as commands and requests, as demonstrated in the preceding conversation.

3. Expressive

Expressive illocutionary speech acts do not seek to convey the speaker's psychological attitude regarding the circumstances implied in the illocution, such as expressing gratitude, offering congratulations, granting forgiveness, giving praise, inquiring about news, or extending condolences, among others. The dataset comprises two speech samples, detailed as follows.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha: "Thankyou Ricky, udah mau mampir kesini semoga rasa insecure kamu hilang, kamu tetap menjadi diri kamu sendiri dan tunjukan pada dunia kamu bisa menjadi lebih baik."

English:

"Thank you, Ricky, for stopping by, I hope your insecurities go away, you stay true to yourself and show the world you can be better."

Gritte Agatha's expression to Ricky at the end of the podcast. Gritte Agatha's speech was delivered to the speaker as an expression of gratitude. Thus, based on meaning and context, the preceding speech is classified as expressive illocutionary speech acts in the form of speech expressing gratitude to the interlocutor. Expressive speech acts in Gritte Agatha's podcast contribute significantly to emotional connections, empathy, and audience engagement (Kaukomaa et al., 2015). This analysis looks at how Gritte and her guests use expressive speech acts to convey emotions, share psychological states, and improve the podcast's overall tone.

Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary speech act is a speech uttered by someone who often has an influence (perlocutionary force) or effect for those who hear it. As revealed by Leech (1993), the types of perlocution are bring hearer to learn that (make the interlocutor know), persuade (persuade), deceive (deceive), encourage (encourage), irritate (annoy), frighten (scare), amuse (fun), get hearer to do something, inspire, impress, distract, get hearer to think about, relieve tension, embarrass, attract attention, bore. Based on the type of perlocutionary speech acts, the data found in the Gritte's Podcast entitled 'Be Victim of Bullying at School, Because of the Role of Cinderella', as much as 1 speech data, including perlocution that makes the interlocutor do something as much as 1 data. The following is the description.

Indonesian:

Gritte Agatha: "Berarti kalau gitu boleh dong kita ngetes suaranya disini"

English:

"Then we can test the sound here."

Gritte Agatha wants to hear Ricky's voice because she wants to become a singer. Gritte Agatha's speech, in which she expresses her desire to hear Ricky's voice, has the effect of causing the person listening to the speech to begin singing. As a result, the speech is classified as a perlocutionary speech act that directs the interlocutor to do something. The perlocutionary act focuses on how a speaker's words affect the listener. These acts can be analyzed in Gritte Agatha's podcast by looking at how Gritte's and her guests' words influence the thoughts, emotions, or actions of their audience and one another (Scarantino, 2017).

Conclusion

Gritte Agatha's podcast *Jadi Korban Bullying Satu Sekolah karena Peran Cinderella* ['Be Victim of Bullying in One School, Because of the Role of Cinderella'] features locutionary speech acts, including declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences. The prevalence of imperative sentences in Gritte's Podcast is attributed to the dialogue's context and the host and speakers' experiences with bullying. Expectations and invitations define the structure of imperative sentences. The predominant categories of illocutionary speech acts are assertive, directive, and expressive. This study unexpectedly revealed an absence of commissive or declarative speech acts. The Gritte Podcast is deficient in speakers who engage in commissive speech acts, such as promising or offering, and declarative illocutions, including resigning, sentencing, naming, and baptism.

Moreover, Leech (2016) categorized numerous types of perlocutionary speech acts; however, this study identified only one type of perlocution: prompting the interlocutor to take action. Perlocutionary speech acts may be understood through the lens of the interlocutor's interpretation, as each listener possesses a distinct understanding. These perlocutionary speech acts demonstrate the kind of perlocution that incites the interlocutor to take action. The rationale for this is that, within the context of the event, the speaker solely articulates and recounts their experiences.

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