

REPRESENTATIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON ENGLISH SPEECHES YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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Abstract

This study aims to figure out the kinds of illocutionary acts and the function of representatives performed by the inspirations of American motivators in the persuasive recordings on the English Speeches YouTube channel. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The subjects of this examination are four videos from notable inspirations from America in English Speeches YouTube channel. The illocutionary act information and the functions of representative performed by the motivators were arranged and grouped by utilizing Searle's hypothesis. The main tracking shows five illocutionary acts: representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. In contrast, the subsequent tracking down shows six representative functions: claiming, predicting, stating, reporting, describing, and complaining. By performing those five illocutionary acts, motivators might have different approaches to communicating their expectations to audiences. In the interim, motivators can likewise do different ways to fulfill the motivation behind their demeanor through the function of representative.

Keywords: Representative Illocutionary act, YouTube

INTRODUCTION

Speech act is the utilization of language while expressing and doing; it can be considered as the demonstration of talking about something and doing the connected thing at once (Searle, 1976). Besides, there are essentially a speaker and a listener to lay out an effective correspondence (Sembiring, 2018). Many individuals can talk in broad daylight with the fortitude to give inspiration to many individuals is an illustration that we can take and break down. English Speeches YouTube channel for American and British specialists, commentators, models, artists, and inspirational orators. This channel is intended to help understudies or anyone else learn English regarding speech acts or perusing. English Speeches channel was established on YouTube on March 28, 2017; thus, there have been 3 million endorsers worldwide. It is said that YouTube is one of the tools that becomes an example of a speech act in daily life communication (Risdianto, 2015).

The explanation the scientist picked English Speeches as the object of examination is that this channel is about schooling for different gatherings who need to realize what motivates numerous people, notably all undergrads worldwide, through the declarations of different figures provided in this channel. These significant figures will be alongside Bill Gates, a previous CEO of Microsoft; Steve Jobs, a previous CEO of Apple; and a few notable inspirations to the general population. Since English Speeches has had an enormous crowd, that is the place where an assortment of individuals watch this channel, similar to vocations and connections. Their speech acts are precious for every individual who needs consolation incrementing self-assurance and other positive things. Therefore, the inspirational discourse of these inspirators can be investigated by using illocutionary acts.

There are various studies on speech acts, especially illocutionary speech acts. The first research was conducted by Rivali Mansyur (Mansyur, 2019). He examined the types of directive speech acts in the *Coco* movie. The research objective he studied was one way of describing the meaning and context as well as the types of directive speech acts used by the characters in this movie. The large amount of data found is one of the studies for research in the field of pragmatics. In addition, the research method used is descriptive qualitative as it aims to observe and find as much information as possible about this phenomenon. The results of his research show that there are fifty data included in directive speech acts. A directive action consists of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, in which phrases are mostly found. For the directive action, the researcher found five types of directive action. They are orders, requests, suggestions, advice, and invites, in which command is the mostly found type.

Another previous research was conducted by Farah Anjanillah (Anjanillah, 2021). The focus of the problem in this study is to find out the types of speech acts of refusing food by the characters in the TV series entitled "*Tetangga Masa Gitu?*" and reveal the aspects that underlie the use of speech acts. In terms of approach, this research uses a qualitative descriptive method. To find out the aspects that underlie the use of speech acts, the researcher applies aspects of the speech situation and politeness maxims as proposed by Leech (1983) and the politeness parameters of Brown and Levinson (1987). The data are utterances that show the use of speech acts to refuse food and the underlying aspects. The data was obtained through the TV series "*Tetangga Masa Gitu?*". The results showed that the characters used direct and indirect nonliteral speech acts to refuse food. At the same time, the aspects that encourage the use of speech acts are politeness, distance, and coercive ratings (Brown & Levinson, 1987).

Through previous research conducted by other parties, researchers found differences between this study and the previous ones. The difference is that this study focuses on one type of illocutionary act and the function of representative illocutionary acts using Searle's theory and uses the utterances of several American motivators in the English speeches YouTube channel as data. Researchers are excited to examine the speech acts of these American motivators. In addition, researchers are interested in analyzing the types of

illocutionary acts and the function of representative illocutionary acts by using a pragmatic approach in the research entitled “Representative Illocutionary Acts on English Speeches YouTube Channel.”

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatics is a study of meaning concerning various speech situations. Pragmatics is needed in analyzing the meaning spoken by the speaker adapted to the situation said. In the opinion of the four figures, pragmatics emphasizes meaning and situation of speech. Therefore, the notion of pragmatics is a branch of science language that studies the meaning of speech by speakers in certain speech situations.

Speech acts are part of pragmatics which is the utterance of a sentence to express the intention of the speaker hearing is known. Speech act theory is a field of study that examines discourse studies (Ramayanti & Marlina, 2018). The principle of the speaker's ability to state what he or she means in an imprecise manner is contained in the speech act in a phrase. It refers to techniques or methods for getting the listener to do or not do something according to the content of the utterance said by the speaker.

Speech acts is categorized into three kinds of actions, the act of informing or stating something, locutionary acts; the act of wanting a partner he said to do something, illocutionary acts; and actions that affect the speech partner or requires a certain reaction or effect or result from the speech partner, perlocutionary act (Searle, 1976).

1. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary acts are acts of saying something. It is seen when someone says an utterance or statement. It can also be said that locutionary act is the utterance of words or sentences with specific meanings and references (Levinson, 1983). Besides, locutionary speech acts are speech acts that state or inform something, namely to say something with the meaning of the word and the meaning of the sentence according to the meaning of the word itself to the speech partner.

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary acts are making statements, offers, promises, etc. in utterances and are expressed according to the conventional power associated with the utterance or directly with performative expressions (Levinson, 1983). When the speaker pronounces an utterance, he also takes action, conveying his intentions or desires through the utterances. Therefore, it can be concluded that illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that convey something to carry out an action that the speaker wants to achieve when telling something to the speech partner.

3. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts are the result or effect that appears on the speech partner after hearing an utterance. Levinson argues that the perlocutionary act is the effect produced on the listener because of the utterance of a sentence and that influence is related to the situation in which it is uttered (Levinson, 1983). It illustrates lists of perlocutionary verbs and perlocutionary verb-like expressions, namely:

encouraging, listening (the interlocutor), convincing, deceiving, deceiving, deceiving, encouraging, encouraging, inspiring, influencing, bearing in mind, making the listener to think about, and so on.

The types of illocutionary acts are as the following:

1. Representative

This form of illocutionary speech act binds the speaker to something being the case, to the truth of the proclaimed proposition. Furthermore, Yule claims that representatives are those who say whether or not the speaker thinks the case to be true (Yule, 1996).

2. Directive

Directive speech act happens when a speaker or writer expects the listener or reader to do something in response to what is being said or what the speaker has to say. Directive is normally intended to guide and influence the action of the addressee.

3. Expressive

Expressive speech act is a speech act that reflects the speaker's psychological attitude or mood, such as joy, grief, like, or dislike (Searle, 1976). Expressive suppression is a component of emotion regulation in psychology. It is a notion that is based on people's emotional knowledge, which encompasses information about the sources of emotion, physiological experiences, and expressive behavior, as well as potential strategies of influencing them.

4. Commissive

Commissive is a type of speech act that commits the speaker to a future path of action. As a result, a commissive action happens when the speaker takes action that will be carried out in the future. The activities of such commissives are typical in pledges and threats in a discourse. These forms of commissives can be found in a variety of discourse settings, both educational and non-educational. Several instances of compliant statements can be sampled, the main objective of which is to indicate to the reader that the author will conduct some activities in the future.

5. Declarative

Declarative is an act that causes instant alterations in some present circumstances of affairs. For example, communicating, declaring war, naming, and being fired from a job.

The representative's aim and point are to ensure that the speaker's expression corresponds to the truth of the speaker's utterance (Searle, 1979). A speaker's statement, according to Searle in Cutting's book (2002), relates to a situation that the speaker believes in and what the speaker believes is real, such as complaining, asserting, describing, reporting, stating, and predicting.

1. Describing

This type is commonly used by the speaker to explicit words that he or she wants to use to signify a few issue, someone, or a few thing that the speaker believes. For example, if the speaker says, " He is a smart people," this means that the speaker believes that someone is smart.

2. Reporting

This function is typically used by the speaker to provide information to the audience that is accurate to reality and that the speaker believes is true. For example, if a speaker says, "Today I sold jacket about twenty pieces," the speaker is providing information about sales invoice to the listener.

3. Claiming

This function is frequently used by the speaker to claim something to the listener that is true. For example "We have a lot of people in this country" Function of this statement is to claiming that our country have a lot of population to care a function of a country.

4. Predicting

This function is frequently used by the speaker to forecast something in the future, but it is always accurate. For example, if the speaker says, "Today it will rain," the speaker is predicting the reality after observing the cloudy clouds.

5. Stating

This function is typically utilized by the speaker to make an announcement to the listener about something that is real or that the speaker believes. For example, the speaker can commentary, "My mom is a great mother of mine," implying that the speaker feels this.

6. Complaining

When the speaker feels something in his lifestyles is wrong or not as meant, he frequently employs this characteristic to complain. For an example, the speaker may say, "I'm fatigued," as though he believes he can be exhausted after performing some exertions.

Along with the times and every progress in it, the delivery of information or communication is not only done by word of mouth, but also through several media and social media, one of which is. Social media itself in the form of television, radio, and newspapers, is now slowly being erased with the presence of internet-based social media such as YouTube, Facebook, Twitter (Syafitri, 2020). English Speeches Pioneer and biggest speeches channel on YouTube with multiple million endorsers. For individuals who need to rehearse and work on their English tuning in and understanding abilities, from teens to school kids, this channel helps an individual or an understudy sharpen abilities from discourse to composing and perusing. The sole reason for this channel is to assist understudies with their perusing and listening abilities while additionally watching famous speeches with enormous ENGLISH captions. English instructors, understudies, and students searching for a good content and appreciate excellent quality substance while likewise finding out about the way of thinking of life from their speeches.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research approach, in which it is pondered to the actual situation without adding or engineering the object. This method is used to collect facts in forms of phrases. It is simpler for the researcher to analyze the items. The subject of this video is obtained from four videos of several famous American motivators on the English Speeches YouTube channel. Besides, the researchers employed observation as a data collection technique.

The researcher took some steps to collect the data. First, the researcher subsequently downloaded the videos along with the scripts. Then, the researchers picked terms that corresponded to the illocutionary acts. Finally, they calculated what number of utterances were associated with the ideas.

Following the collection of study data, the researcher identified the research data and examined the data utilizing Searle's theory. The researchers then classified the data into categories that corresponded to the theories. Following identification, the researchers categorize the speech in accordance with Searle's theory. Finally, the researchers made the analysis and conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section is coordinated by classes of illocutionary acts and elements of representative. There are several similarities in the analysis of this study with previous research. Basically, qualitative research methods are usually used as a research method between these two studies to become similarities in supporting the analysis of these two studies. Even so, the similarity of the methods in the analysis will not affect the difference in the results of the analysis which is distinguished from the difference in the object of study and data sample. In addition, this study is different from previous research because of the additional analysis of the type of representative function to convey messages on the other side of the motivators.

The researchers use the table to make it simpler to locate types of illocutionary acts in this *English Speeches* channel. It analyzed the facts and observed sorts that used in *English Speech* channel about motivational speech.

Table 1. Types of Illocutionary

No	Types of Illocutionary Act	Numbers
1	Representative	1900
2	Directive	64
3	Commissive	13
4	Declarative	9
5	Expressive	28
	Total	304

According to the analysis of the data, this movie employs the forms of Illocutionary Act more regularly. Among those acts, representative reaches 190 utterances out of 304, 66 utterances of directive out of 304 utterances, commissive reaches 13 out of 304 utterances, declarative was discovered to be employed in 9 of the 304 utterances, and 28 expressive utterances out of 304.

There are 5 varieties of illocutionary acts, they are representative, directive, commissive, declarative and expressive.

Representative

Datum 1

Steve Jobs: You can't connect the dots looking forward.

In this expression, the kind of illocutionary act is a representative and the expression is stating. This was Steve Jobs' assertion about his sentiments while he was in front of audiences. He needed to talk before the crowd, notwithstanding the way that he was speechless.

Datum 2

Steven Spielberg: We all have to tell our own stories.

In this utterance, the type of representative act is stating because Steven Spielberg stated that everyone must have their own way of creating history. Many people do not make their own stories progress in their lives, but as humans, we must all work to make our futures better in our own unique ways.

Directive

Datum 1:

Steven Spielberg: You need to look, now further than this Hollywood-worthy back drop of Memorials Church

The kind of illocutionary act in this utterance is directive and the utterance is mentioned on the grounds that he requested the ideal interest group to guess sooner. In this expression, the expression "you need to look" alludes to a solicitation. Steven Spielberg likewise expressed that when individuals think prior to accomplishing something in their daily routines, it is fair for their lives.

Datum 2

Bill Gates: Don't let complexity stop you.

The type of illocutionary act in this utterance is directive because intended to tell the audiences to realize that words have the power to heal their souls when they are in his situation. Don't complicate yourself with unnecessary things, and just focus on your goals, you have to get good results for your life.

Commissive

Datum 1

Mark Zuckerberg: To keep our society moving forward, we have a generational challenge to not only create new jobs, but create a renewed sense of purpose.

The type of illocutionary act in this utterance is commissive and the expression is promising because of the reality he promised to make it artworks assuming he expected to. The methodology of "but create a renewed sense of cause" is while he promises that he ought to have the option to win over preliminaries notwithstanding the objective market's apprehension about what's to come. In this expression, Mark Zuckerberg tried to communicate a longing to work on something for his reality inside what is to come.

Datum 2

Steven Spielberg: Your job is to create a world that lasts forever.

In this utterance, the type of illocutionary act is commissive and the utterance is vowing because he vowed to the audience that he wanted people to do something that the world needs. He wanted to do everything that he enjoyed, even if the situation changes in the future.

Expressive

Datum 1

Steven Spielberg: And to me, and, I think, to all of you, the only answer to more hate is more humanity.

In this utterance, the type of illocutionary act is expressive. Expressive words are used to express the speaker's feelings about situations that occur to the listener. This utterance expresses Steven Spielberg's feelings as well as the audience's. He was grateful to his past because he was always by His side in any situation.

Datum 2

Steven Spielberg: Make sure this empathy isn't just something that you feel.

The type of illocutionary act in this utterance is expressive. This utterance expresses a feeling that he has. Steven Spielberg expressed his feelings to the audience through this utterance. He was grateful because empathy had made him stronger. He can now stand on stage in front of an audience and tell his story.

Declarative

Datum 1

Steven Spielberg: Wermust neversorgetsthat the inconceivable doesn't happen.

This illocutionary act is the type of declarative act because Steven Spielberg tells us that we must not forget what has happened in our lives and that we must take a step forward to make it better for the future.

Datum 2

Steven Spielberg: Good choice, you're in great shape, not in the job market, but culturally.

The type of illocutionary act in this utterance is declarative because Steven Spielberg tells us that he decided to face his fears one at a time. He also wrote down his fears in order to remember what he had to fight about in the past and in the future. This utterance has the potential to change our lives in the future and bring more spirit into our life.

Then, it is also found 188 representative speech acts.

Table 2. Functions of representative speech acts

No	Functions	Result of Functions
1	Describing	36
2	Reporting	10
3	Claiming	31
4	Predicting	6
5	Stating	101
6	Complaining	6
	Total	190

In total, there are 190 representative speech acts. 36 utterances out of 190 are the describing function, 10 of them are reporting, 31 of them are claiming, 6 of them are predicting, other 6 of them are complaining. On the top of that, there are 101 of 190 utterances in stating function. It is detected that they constantly inform audiences approximately American speeches and lives.

Describing

Datum 1

Steve Jobs: You have to trust in something, your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever.

The Representative Functions in this utterance are Describing, because Steve Jobs described the life journey of mankind, and happiness on the journey was not always about success, money, and fame, but the true happiness for a was gratitude in life. This statement is consistent with the speaker's belief.

Reporting

Datum 1

Steven Spielberg: This world is full of monsters, And there's racism, homophobia, ethnic hatred, class hatred, there's political hatred, and there's religious hatred.

The Representative Functions in this utterance are Reporting, because Steven Spielberg stated that he sees a world full of villains. This statement implies that the world is not only good, but also bad. Steven Spielberg stated in this statement that many people his age are still enjoying their youth.

Claiming

Datum 1

Steven Spielberg: Life is one strong, long string of character-defining moments.

The Functions of Representative in this utterance are Claiming, because Steve Jobs claimed in this utterance that he realized how lucky humans are who live perfectly or don't have an opinion but don't realize that they aren't even grateful for what they have.

Predicting

Datum 1

Steve Jobs: Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work.

The Functions of Representative in this utterance are Predicting, because Steve Jobs predicted that we will be surprised when we discover another greater fear we have within us that fear being when we face a significant portion of our lives.

Stating

Datum 1

Mark Zuckerberg: I'm not here to give you the standard commencement about finding your purpose.

In this utterance, the Representative Function is Stating. Mark Zuckerberg told the audience that he felt like a storyteller because when he was on stage, he would tell the audience about her story. He told a story about how he found his purpose. As a result, his story can inspire others. He goes wherever he wants.

Complaining

Datum 1

Mark Zuckerberg: Right now our society is way over-indexed on rewarding success and we don't do nearly enough to make it easy for everyone to take lots of shots.

The Representative Functions in this utterance are Mark Zuckerberg complained that many companies wanted him to lie down on good society, but not nearly enough for a

new generation to try, and he wants people to understand that we rely on new generations.

According to Searle in (Cutting, 2002) speaker's statement refers to a state of affairs in which the speaker believes that something is authentic, consisting of complaining, claiming, describing, reporting, declaring, and predicting. The consultant has six capabilities: Describing, Stating, Reporting, Claiming, Complaining, and Predicting. Describing is typically utilized by the speaker to say phrases that want to describe something, a person, or anything that the speaker believes. Reporting is generally used by the speaker to provide facts to the listener this is actual to truth and that the speaker believes is proper. The speaker will use this function to assert something to the listener this is real. Predicting is usually utilized by the speaker to expect something within the future, however simplest according to reality. pointing out is commonly utilized by the speaker to make an announcement about something to the listener based totally on what the speaker believes to be true. Subsequently, whilst the speaker believes that something in his existence is inaccurate or now not going as planned, he will use this characteristic to complain.

CONCLUSION

Based on statements of problem in this study, It was found 188 utterances of representative, 66 utterances of directive, 13 utterances of commissive, 9 utterances of declarative and 28 utterances of expressive on American Motivational Speech. Therefore, the most dominant illocutionary act used by the motivators is the representative one.

Besides, the researcher also found functions of representative used *American Motivational Speech on English Speeches Youtube Channel* are 36 utterances of describing, 10 utterances of reporting, 31 utterances of claiming, 6 utterances of predicting, 101 utterances of stating and 4 utterances of complaining on American motivational Speech. Hence, the function of representative illocutionary act mostly used by the motivators is stating, because they talked about their life and mostly said utterances which was clearly in the form of statement, in terms of stating.

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