EXPLORING ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF OPRAH WINFREY AND J.K. ROWLING IN OPRAH WINFREY SHOW EXCLUSIVE

A.Fitriani

Universitas Muhammadiyah Sinjai
andif2721@mail.com

ABSTRACT

Illocutionary act is a form of speech act that relates to the endeavor to achieve some communication goal and the extra meaning derived from the utterance's literal meaning. This research looked into the illocutionary act in Oprah Winfrey's and J.K. Rowling's talk programs. The goal of this research is to look at the five different forms of illocutionary acts used by Oprah Winfrey and J.K Rowling in their speeches. Representative (reporting, stating, and concluding), directive (ordering, asking, and requesting), commissive (offering, promising, and pledging), expressive (praising, thanking, and apologizing), and declarative (praising, thanking, and apologizing) are the five categories (deciding).The writer used the qualitative method. To collect the data, the writer transcribed the utterances of a talk show and analyzed the context and classifications of the illocutionary act by using the discourse analysis approach. The illocutionary act used by Oprah Winfrey and J.K Rowling in talk show were analyzed based on the theory of Searle (1969). The findings showed that the utterances in talk shows often use questions from Winfrey as the interviewer while Rowling as the interviewee produced clear utterances. Findings exemplified the utterances such as thank you, pretty good, and I couldn't stop that can be categorized as thanking in representative, praising in expressive, and deciding in declarative.

Keywords: *a chat show; a speech act; an illocutionary act*

INTRODUCTION

It's all about letting other people know what we're thinking. We give meaning to the signals that make up language by linking them with the ideas we want to express. In communication, people will show different actions in utterances. From utterances, every person can interpret a different meaning. Sometimes there is a

meaning that is not clear. This problem can make misunderstanding in communication. Hence, the utterances must be interpreted based on clear meaning. To make problems solving, this utterance can be analyzed through discourse analysis which has many kinds of issues. McCarthy (1991, p. 6) emphasized that discourse analysis is a combined language and context research. Gee (2011, p. 9) also defined discourse analysis as "the study of language in use, the study of language at use in the world, not just to say things, but to do things". Discourse analysis is important to analyze languages in many contexts. Context is background information that is supposed to be shared by both the speaker and the listener, and it aids the listener's perception of what the speaker means by a particular statement.

Issues in discourse analysis that will be discussed in this paper are speech acts, especially illocutionary acts. The genuine activities that are executed by the utterance when saying equals doing, such as wagering, belief, dare, warning, and so on, are the subject of this discussion. The performance of an action in accomplishing anything is also known as an illocutionary act. Joan Cutting (2002) Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the specific aim that speakers have in mind, according to the author. Furthermore, the act of doing anything is referred to as an illocutionary act. As long as speech is correctly considered, it is not only employed for informing but also for doing something. The five types of illocutionary act, according to Searle (1969), are representative, directing, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Discourse analysis especially in illocutionary acts can be done in many contexts. Martin (2001, p. 35) noted that the purpose of discourse analysis is to create a model that places text in their social settings and examines all of the resources that both integrate and position them. The social context here can be seen in classroom interaction, novels, movies, social media, and talk shows. From the context, it can be interpreted many utterances. The purpose of this paper is to examine illocutionary acts on a talk program. The speakers here are Oprah Winfrey serves as the interviewer, and J.K. Rowling serves as the interviewee. The conversation between Winfrey and Rowling will be transcribed. From the conversation, it is many different utterances based on those five classifications will be found.

RELATED LITERATURE

SPEECH ACT

Producing utterances entails more than merely making assertions or saying anything without meaning. According to Birner (2013), saying something means doing something. People can take action by expressing something. According to Schriffin (1994: 49), language is utilized to perform activities. The speakers are not required to physically do the action. The words spoken would be sufficient to take action. To restrict his employee from working in the office, a manager, for example, does not need to close all of the doors. To get an employee to leave, the supervisor can simply declare "you're fired." The employee will understand that he is no longer an employee of the office where he previously worked as a result of this statement. As a result, he will not return to the office to work as he did previously. Speech acts are actions that are carried out using utterances. The action is the speaking of the relevant words; without the utterance, the action is not completed.

The process of It is possible for utterances to be interpreted through the act of doing something. In this situation, the act of doing something has a relationship with the act of speaking, and every meaning of utterances can be evaluated. Austin (1962) Speech acts, according to this definition, are actions performed by created utterances. In line with this, Yule (1996: 47) declared that speech acts are actions that are performed via utterances. Austin (1962) stated that the purpose of utterances in sentences is to actively do things rather than just speak things. In other words, performatives are utterances that have both a descriptive and an effective character. Austin's distinction between constative and performative utterances demonstrated that language can be used to conduct actions. Constative utterances describe or report genuine or untrue events and situations of affairs in the world. Performative utterances, on the other hand, do not describe or report anything at all, are not true or false, and the uttering of the sentence is or is part of, doing of action, which is not generally described as, or as just stating something. Schriffin (1994:90-91)

Austin (1962) Researchers can get a picture and description of what communicators do through their speech act utterances by analyzing a language's speech act utterances, according to three suggestions. The analysis of speech acts opens up avenues for further investigation of the speaker's language usage. Furthermore, speech act knowledge enables us to deduce not just that an

interlocutor is speaking, but also that he or she is doing something with words., but also that interlocutor is doing more than one thing at once with words.classifications of speech act. They are:

1. Locutionary Act

   The act of saying something, or the act of saying and the precise meaning of the utterance, is known as a locutionary act. When the speaker says "The dangerous dog is in the garden," he or she is constructing a sentence whose meaning is dependent on a specific dog and garden in the real world (louisse, 2005, p. 7). This speech is an example of a locutionary act that results in the production of a sentence. If an addressee hears the utterance in the garden and thinks to himself or herself that he or she needs to be cautious. If an addresser repeats it in the room on other occasions, it is only information. Because the context is unclear, this speech is classified as a locutionary act.

2. Illocutionary Act

   The extra meaning of the utterance produced based on its literal meaning is referred to as an illocutionary deed. It is not only utilized for informing but also for doing anything, as far as the accuracy of the speech event is concerned. The speaker's intention is linked to the illocutionary deed. In other words, every speaker has a goal in mind when they talk. Everyone may aim to inquire, tell, promise, warn, or order with the utterance. "Open the window!" is an example of an utterance that orders something.

3. Parlicutionary Act

   The effect of an utterance on the listener, depending on the circumstances, or the act of affecting something is referred to as a perlocutionary act. The effect of an utterance on the addressee is referred to as perlocutionary act. The act of perlocutionary is when an illocution has a certain effect in the mind of the addressee. Another way of putting it is that a perlocutionary act is a result or by-product of speaking, whether intentionally or unintentionally. As a result, it is a speaking-based act. Some perlocutionary activities are invariably followed by alerting or even alarming actions (Yan Huang: 2005). Persuade, deceive, encourage, annoy, frighten, amuse, get the hearer to do, inspire, impress, divert, get the hearer to think about, release tension, embarrass, attract attention, bored are some examples of perlocutionary acts (Leech, 1983, p.203).

ILLOCUTIONARY ACT

The act of doing anything is referred to as an illocutionary act.. Someone produces utterances that can interpret to do action. This utterance includes the types of illocutionary acts. Searle (1969) stated Illocutionary acts are divided into five categories. Representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative are the words that come to mind.

1. *Representatives*

   Representatives are speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth of the stated statement and so have a truth value. It conveys the speaker's point of view. Asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, and stating are examples of representatives. In this type, the speaker depicts the word as he or she believes it to be, resulting in the words fit or believe.

2. *Directives*

   This style depicts the speaker persuading an addressee to take action. It conveys the speaker's wish for the addressee to take action. Advice, commands, orders, queries, and requests are all included in this scenario. The speaker intends to elicit some future course of action from the addressee by utilizing directives, and then making the word match the word via the addressee.

3. *Commissives*

   Commissives pledge to take action in future classes if the speaker is chosen. It expresses the speaker's desire to act in a specific way. Offers, pledges, promises, refusals, and threats are the classifications for commissives. The word is tailored to the speaker in the case of commissives.

4. *Expressives*

   This kind indicates a speaker's psychological attitude or mood, such as joy, grief, or liking or disliking something. Apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, and thanking are all possible responses in this situation. The speakers communicate their feelings while executing the expressive act.

5. *Declarative*

   Declarative speech is a type of illocutionary behavior that produces instantaneous changes in a situation. Bidding in bridge, declaring war, deciding,

excommunicating, discharging from employment, and proposing a candidate are all examples of this type.

THE TALK SHOW

A talk show is a type of mass media that features a wide range of utterances. Different utterances in talk shows can be evaluated using discourse of analysis, particularly speech acts in illocutionary acts. Two speakers are frequently included on a discussion show. The interviewer is the first speaker, while the interviewee is the second. The Oprah Winfrey Show is the talk show that will be discussed in this paper. This is one of Scotland's most popular chat shows. J.K. Rowling is the interviewee, and Oprah Winfrey is the interviewer. Rowling's life experiences and plans for the future will be showcased on this discussion show. The illocutionary act will be discussed on this discussion program.

RESEARCH METHODS

The topic of discourse analysis in this paper is the mass media. Data transcription, data selection, and data interpretation are all part of this talk show's study. The data in this study is mostly analyzed using a qualitative method. The talk show dialogues were transcribed into text for this study. Conversational utterances were translated into action from the text, which included speech and illocutionary acts. The participants of this study are Oprah Winfrey as the interviewer and J.K. Rowling as the interviewee. The information was gathered from Oprah Winfrey's and J.K. Rowling's statements. Downloading the talk show, checking the accuracy of the transcript by watching the talk show, selecting the data, classifying the data, analyzing and interpreting the data are all processes in the data collection process. Conversation extracts were used to evaluate and analyze the data. As a result, the data were evaluated using Searle's (1969) theory of illocutionary act classification, which included five categories: representational, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

FINDINGS

Some illocutionary acts used by Oprah Winfrey and J.K. Rowling were identified in this data description. Based on the types of utterances produced by the

participants in the talk show, the utterances were categorized into five classifications of illocutionary acts. The participants' illocutionary act is explained as follows:

Extract 1: Reporting

Winfrey : And according to my producers, your real name is Jo. I believed you were 'J.K.' all along.

Rowling : (laughing) Of course.

Extract 1 above is about conversation between Winfrey as interviewer and Rowling as the interviewee. Winfrey says that *"my producers tell me that your real name is Jo".* From the utterances, Winfrey felt surprised with Rowling's real name. Winfrey's statement reported that the real name of J.K Rowling is Jo. The context made it clear that Winfrey's illocutionary act was providing information in order to report something. According to Searle's (1969) theory, the employment of an illocutionary act is classified as a representative statement, in which the statement is used to convey what the interviewer knows or believes about something. In the framework of the preceding, the illocutionary act as representative function provides information to audiences. The following passage shows another example of representative.

Extract 2: Asserting and concluding

Winfrey : **Kathleen.**

Rowling : **Kathleen, yeah**.

Winfrey : **Jo Kathleen**.

Rowling : **Joanne Kathleen**.

Extract 2 also represents the conversation between Winfrey and Rowling. Winfrey says *"Kathleen"*. In this utterance, Winfrey made a statement about Rowling's real name. Rowling answers *"Kathleen, yeah"*. Rowling demonstrated an expression to make clear Winfrey's statement. In addition, Winfrey says again *"Jo Kathleen"*. In this statement, Winfrey repeated the real name of Rowling intending to inform the fact of Rowling's real name. Lastly, Rowling states *"Joanna Kathleen"*. Rowling meant to explain clearly about her real name. In this case, Rowling informed the audience that her real name is Joanna Kathleen. In the

context above, Winfrey and Rowling demonstrated an illocutionary act to give a clear explanation. According to Searle (1969), Asserting and concluding are two different types of illocutionary acts. Those categories have a function to explain to the audience about the fact statement. From the final statement, the audience can know the real name of the interviewee.

Extract 3: Praising and Thanking

Winfrey: That's rather impressive.

Rowling: Sure.

Winfrey: Jo, that was a lot of fun. That was a lot of fun.

Rowling: I appreciate it.

Winfrey: Thank you so much.

Extract 2 exemplifies the expression between Winfrey and Rowling where Winfrey says **"That is pretty good"** and **"That was so much fun, Jo. That was really fun"**. In this case, Winfrey tried to give respect to Rowling. In the next conversation, Rowling says **"Thank you"**. This expression showed how Rowling gave positive feedback about Winfrey's statements. Referring to Winfrey says **"Thank you so much"**. This expression also refers to positive feedback. That can be categorized as politeness. Based on the theory, those conversations can be called expressive which consist of praising and thanking. Regarding expressive here has a function to represent the expression about the situation where can respect each other.

Extract 4: Questioning and Reporting

Winfrey   : What did you do after you were done?

*Rowling   : **I was originally pleased, but then I broke down and cried like I'd only ever cried once before in my life, when my mother died.** I'm not a huge cryer, but it was uncontrolled. You know, I weep, but I'm not one of those people who can just keep crying. Do you get what I'm saying? Some folks can flood for hours on end. That's something I've never done before — only twice in my life. I'd had it for seventeen years – through some really trying moments in my own life – I'd always had that. And you just imagine how liberating it would have been for me if it had been an escape for all these kids. It wasn't only the world either. I knew I'd still be writing because*

of the discipline of working and the order it provided to my life, but
I had to mourn Harry.

From the extract above, it can be seen that Winfrey and Rowling start to make a serious conversation where Winfrey says **"What did you do when you finished?"** She asked Rowling about the next activities after Rowling finished writing her book. Winfrey started to know all about Rowling and tried to inform the audience. As a result, Rowling says **"Well, initially I was elated but then there came a point – I cried as I've only ever cried once before in my life and that was when my mother died………..".** Here, Rowling tried to talk about what happened with the journey of her life. Rowling'utterances showed how Rowling faced the sad situation in her life. It was a difficult time for Rowling when she got a big problem. Based on the conversation above, the utterances include representative and directive. Those kinds are part of illocutionary acts and it can be categorized where directive as questioning and representative as reporting. Hence the function of those categories is to give factual information about something.

Extract 5: Deciding

Winfrey   : But you know what happens 'ever after,' right?

Rowling   : Of course I do. I couldn't stop myself. I don't believe you can when
you've spent so much time with the characters. It's all still there.
They're all still in my head. I mean, I could write – I could – I could
easily write an eighth, ninth, or tenth book.

This extract shows the expression between Winfrey and Rowling. The first line of Rowling's utterances says **"I couldn't stop"**. This sentence referred to the character of Rowling that demonstrated the strong character. Rowling tried to explain that she will always write and give the next series of her books. Through those utterances, Rowling also informed the audiences that she can write more and it will not be difficult to do. Those utterances can be classified as declarations in terms of speech act theory, particularly in the illocutionary act. As a result, declaration here refers to deciding something with the intention of demonstrating future course of action.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The five extracts above are the samples of conversation which were transcribed from the conversation in talk show presented by Oprah Winfrey and J.K. Rowling. From the conversation, various expressions are explored in doing something like the parts of illocutionary act. Austin (1962) stated that utterances have a certain conventional force which is called illocutionary act. This illocutionary act consists of five classifications. Those are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. These five expressions are based on Searle's taxonomy (1969).

Five extracts were discovered. The first extract was representative, and it falls into the reporting category. Representatives, according to Yule (1996), are speech acts that state whether the speaker believes something is true or not.. This reporting in this excerpt revealed facts that could help the other speaker understand the discourse. It can also bind the speaker to the veracity of a statement. The second extract, which comprised of stating and concluding, is another example of representational. Those kinds demonstrated the speaker's utterances in doing something. Asserting here has a function to inform the audience about the real fact. While concluding is the speaker's statement about how the speaker makes a decision.

The third extract revealed expressive behavior that may be classified as praising and thanking. This type of speech act, particularly an illocutionary act, allows the speaker to understand how she or he feels by executing an expressive act. As a result, the word became a word of sentiment (George Yule, 1996, p.55). Furthermore, Searle (1969) defined expressive speech as a speaking act that reflects the speaker's attitudes and emotions regarding a proposition. Using praising and thanking expressions, the speaker's attitudes are revealed. Those utterances also can be classified as politeness. Using praising, the speaker tried to show close friendship and using to show positive feedback as the action to respect each other.

The fourth extract illustrated the use of directive questioning and representative reporting. A directive, according to Searle (1969), is a verbal act intended to cause the hearer to execute a specific action. Directives are verbal acts that are used to persuade someone else to do something (Yule, 1996, p.54). This extract showed questioning which is one of the parts of the directive. Questioning from the interviewer has the aim to know more information about the interviewee's

life. The questioning also demonstrated a close conversation between the interviewer and interviewee. Therefore, the answer to this question became the part of reporting that can be categorized as representative. As a result, question and reporting have a relationship with each other. It also has the same function that can inform something to the audience.

The fifth extract demonstrated deciding that is a part of declarative. Searle (1969) defined declaratives. A speaking act that alters reality to conform to the declaration's proposition. In this extract, the speaker used the expression of declarative to decide something. The speaker tried to show the action of deciding that has a function to make of decision a clear statement.

This study's findings have been chosen as one of the concerns in discourse analysis with specific objectives. It describes the form, meaning, and communicative roles of the speech act, particularly an illocutionary act, as spontaneously occurring utterances produced in a specific environment for the purpose of achieving specified objectives. It shows and documents some of the most important illocutionary acts that convey the speakers' intentions in the chosen context. In utterances that examine the meaning of the context, which includes many settings such as classroom engagement, research seminar, English meeting, and so on, a variety of phrases can be seen etc. From the settings, it can find various expressions of illocutionary acts. It also can bring benefits to get more comprehension in analyzing act of speaking especially an illocutionary act in a different context. This case can be recommended as a good topic to analyze because it is effective to know the meaning of various utterances. Furthermore, this Further research is required, particularly in terms of an illocutionary act because this type consists of many expressions and some of those expressions have the same function. Sometimes it is difficult to catch the difference among these types. In addition, analyzing illocutionary acts needs more attention to get the meaning of utterances clearly. So, this topic needs to explore effectively.

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