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AN ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ANALYSIS OF OLIVIA RODRIGO'S SPEECH AT BILLBOARD'S WOMEN IN MUSIC AWARD

Raysa Purba [1], Mega Uli Arta Silitonga [2], Naomi Sephania br. Sirait [3], Rahmadsyah Rangkuti [4]
Universitas Sumatera Utara [1], Universitas Sumatera Utara [2], Universitas Sumatera Utara[3], Universitas Sumatera Utara[4]
Purbaraysa10@gmail.com[1], megggsltg@gmail.com[2], naomisephaniasirait@gmail.com[3], rangkuti@usu.ac.id[4]

Abstract
Based on John Searle's concept of speech acts, this study examines one of three critical components of Speech Act: Illocutionary, which occurs in Olivia Rodrigo's Speech at Billboard's Women in Music Awards. The study aims to determine the various Illocutionary Acts that Rodrigo Employs, as well as the dominant Illocutionary acts. The study is based on the video of Olivia Rodrigo's Speech at Billboard's Women in Music Awards from YouTube. This video was published on March 4th, 2022. The data is collected from Illocutionary acts in Rodrigo's speech, watched on YouTube, and read from a written transcript in the YouTube subtitle. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to clarify the data deeply. The topic of study is the phenomena of Illocutionary acts in verbal communication or spoken language. The results revealed that 15 Illocutionary acts occur in Olivia Rodrigo's speech, and the most common one is expressive acts.

Keywords: Illocutionary Acts; Expressive Acts; Speech;Utterances

submit date: accept date: publish date
Correspondence author: name, afiliation, country. E-Mail: zzz@mail.com
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INTRODUCTION

Language is not merely a tool for conveying information; it is a potent medium through which we perform various actions and influence our social world. The concept of speech acts, a central topic in linguistic and philosophical studies, illustrates how utterances can do more than describe reality—they can also act upon it, shaping interactions and relationships. This essay explores the theory of speech acts, its implications for understanding language, and its significance in everyday communication and formal analysis. According to Noermanzah, (2019) language as a means of communication means that language is a series of systematic sounds in the form of symbols, arbitrary, meaningful, conventional, unique, universal, productive, varied, dynamic, humane, and a social interaction tool that replaces individuals in expressing something to the

interlocutor in a social group as a means of communication and the identity of its speakers. Language as an image of the mind means that language is formed from the mind, or the form of language (individually and spontaneously) imitates or follows the form of thoughts or ideas.

Before the concept of speech acts emerged, linguists treated language as a depiction of a situation or event. Such a concept means that every statement in a language is bound to a truth condition. The truth condition is used as the only measuring tool that is determined as the criterion for the truth of a sentence. Whether or not the meaning of a sentence is true depends on whether or not the statement or content of the sentence is true. The statement "Your smile is very charming" depends on whether or not your smile fascinates people. In other words, a judgment must be made based on empirical facts (Safitri et al., 2021). On the other hand, Austin rejects the notion that statements or utterances must be bound to true or false values based on empirical facts. Not all statements can be tested with „truth conditions." The statement "Don't enter!" certainly cannot be tested for its truth value because it does not describe a state or fact. The statement is a prohibition. According to Austin, when using language, people produce a series of isolated sentences and act. In other words, by using language, they do something or make others do something. This is what is called performative speech (Saifudin, 2019).

Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that function not only to say or inform something but also to do something. Illocutionary acts are challenging to identify because you must first consider who the speaker and the interlocutor are (Rohmadi, 2017). Illocutionary acts can be classified into four types according to the relationship of these functions with the social goal of maintaining polite and honorable behavior, as follows. First is competitive illocution. This illocution aims to compete with social goals, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. The second is pleasant illocution. The purpose of this illocution is in line with social objectives, for example, offering, inviting or inviting, greeting, congratulating, and saying thank you. Third is cooperative illocution. The purpose of this illocution is to ignore social goals, such as stating, reporting, announcing,

and teaching. Fourth is contradictory illocution. The purpose of this illocution conflicts with social goals, for example, threatening, accusing, cursing, and scolding (Afidah & Utomo, 2021). John Searle, a prominent American philosopher, significantly influenced the philosophy of language with his development of speech act theory. This theory, which emerged in the mid-20th century, extends the work of J.L. Austin and reshapes our understanding of how language functions in social contexts. Searle's contributions provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing how utterances convey meaning beyond mere propositional content, focusing on the performative aspects of communication.

Searle's theory delves deeper into illocutionary acts by identifying the conditions under which they are successful. He introduces several categories of illocutionary acts based on their functional roles, such as assertive (statements that convey information), directive (requests or commands), commissive (promises or offers), expressive (expressing feelings), and declaration (such as resigning from a job or christening a ship). A study related to the analysis of speech acts has been conducted by many researchers, especially in illocutionary acts. For example, a study conducted by Akinwotu, (2013). which concerns about the acceptance of nomination speeches are characterised by illocutionary acts that are used to achieve persuasion. Hence, the data are characterised by a preponderance of assertive, expressive and commissive acts that are mostly used as mobilization strategies, especially in political campaigns, where it is essential for candidates to persuade their listeners to win elections. The acts performed in the speeches examined are essentially similar; however, they were encoded more explicitly by Chief Abiola than Chief Awolowo. Another study was a research by (Haucsa et al., 2020), which was specifically done in analyzing illocutionary speech acts performed in Tom Cruise's interview in promoting his movie. The result showed that there are four kinds of illocutionary speech acts which are performed in Tom Cruise's interview which are representative, commissive, directive, and expressive. The last study was conducted by (Permana & Mauriyat, 2021) related to the types of speech acts that mostly appeared in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's

political speech are nine assertives, eight commissives and four directives. Each type of the speech acts delivered a different context of meaning.

The three studies above are related to illocutionary acts. Based on the three studies, the author argues that analyzing speech acts, such as illocutionary acts, is very important to understanding the intended meaning of an utterance. Meanwhile, there is a slight difference between the current and previous studies. This study examines the illocutionary acts in Olivia Rodrigo's speech at the Billboard Awards for Women in Music, which have yet to be widely explored in previous studies. The author also wants to know what illocutionary acts Olivia used the most and least in her speech when she won the award. Based on the explanation above, the author seeks to research and formulate the types of illocutionary acts carried out in Olivia Rodrigo's speech and the types of illocutionary acts used the most and least in Olivia Rodrigo's speech

METHOD

This research employs a descriptive qualitative analysis to explore the illocutionary speech acts in Olivia Rodrigo's speech at Billboard's Women in Music Awards.

The approach used is qualitative, which has descriptive characteristics. The data collected is firstly directly from the source, the researcher becomes part of the main instrument of the analysis, and secondly, the data is in the form of words in sentences or pictures that have meaning (Sutopo, 2006).In qualitative research, research activities aim to find the point of a problem that exists in the formulation of the research problem. By identifying questions from the existing problem formulation, researchers will be able to determine their research model. From the results of the research, they will find the characteristics, types of research, and techniques used to collect data to analyze the data needed by researchers according to their research studies. Meanwhile, the descriptive research method has several advantages, namely (Roosinda et al., 2021):

1. Descriptive research is very effective in researching qualitative topics and problems that cannot be measured numerically.

2. Provides observations that occur in social settings naturally and as they are.
3. Descriptive research can be used to combine quantitative and qualitative research.

The descriptive research method also has several weaknesses, namely (Roosinda et al., 2021):

1. It cannot be used to test or verify statistical research problems.
2. It is prone to bias because it is subjective and cannot be repeated for further research.
3. It cannot be used to identify the causes behind the occurring phenomena.

The primary data source is a video recording of her speech on YouTube. In collecting the data, the writers observed and analyzed the monologue from the speech and transcribed it into written form. Utilizing Searle's Theory of Illocutionary Acts, the analysis categorizes speech acts into five distinct types: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. Each category is examined to identify how Rodrigo employs these speech acts to convey her message, evoke emotions, and advocate for women in music. Additionally, the writers analyzed the type of illocutionary speech act that Olivia used in her speech. The writers also presented the data starting from the kinds of illocutionary speech acts that are the most to least used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It is called an illocutionary act when the speaker intends to communicate with the audience. The speaker uses illocutionary acts when uttering words or sentences that have several meanings in mind. Illocutionary acts are divided into 5 types based on Searle (1979), namely: Assertive (representative), directive, commissive, expressive, declarative.

1. Assertive acts: Assertive acts commit speakers to the truth or something being true of some proposition. According to Searle, who is quoted in Huang (2007) the speaker makes the world fit their way of thinking by portraying it as they understand it to be. Assertive act is the type of

illocutionary act that can be in the form of reporting, announcing, claiming, stating, and describing.

2. Directive acts: Directive acts are attempts to persuade the listener to perform a specific action. According to Searle, who was referenced by Huang (2007), by utilizing this kind of illocutionary act, the speaker aims to evoke some future course of action from the listener, making the world fit the words through the addressee. Directive act is the type of illocutionary act that can be in the form of entreating, requesting, commanding, begging, questioning, pleading, and inviting.
3. Expressive acts: Expressive acts are used to communicate the psychological state implied by the sincerity requirement when discussing a propositional state of affairs. In delivering an expressive act, the speaker assumes that the notion being communicated is true rather than trying to fit the words into the environment. Expressive act is the type of illocutionary act that can be in the form of apologizing, congratulating, thanking, and welcoming.
4. Commissive acts: Commissive acts require the speaker to do something in the future. According to Searle, who was referred to by Huang (2007), commissives communicate the speaker's purpose to do something. This illocutionary acts can be in the form of promising, swearing, vowing, offering, and swearing.
5. Declaratives acts: Once the declarations have been properly performed, its actions are intended to change the status or condition of the objects to which they pertain. Declaratives acts can be in the form of naming, declaring war, resigning, dismissing, and accepting.

A. Expressive acts

Table 1. Expressive Acts

No	Speech	Meaning
1.	"First of all I want to thank Cheryl for	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo

	being here today"	when she first arrived at the podium and received the award from Cheryl. This utterance is categorized as an expressive act because Olivia was grateful that Cheryl was there to give the award to her and showed her gratitude by thanking Cheryl.
2.	"I want to congratulate all of the other amazing nominees tonight uh your artistry and work is so amazing and I am in complete awe of all of you and so so so inspired"	This utterance was said by Olivia to congratulate all the nominees in that award event. This utterance is categorized as an expressive act because showed her feelings by congratulating all the nominees.
3.	"For people to connect with my music is beyond a dream come true and thank you so much"	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo after she said that she loved her job and songwriting. She showed her gratitude by thanking everyone who connected with her music and made her dream come true.
4.	"And I am so inspired by all the incredible women in this room and I want to thank you all for your support I am supporting all of you"	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo to show her feelings to all the women in that room. She felt gratitude and felt so inspired by all the women in that room.
5.	"And I want to say to all of the young girls out there who are writing songs every day in their journals on their bedroom floors I am constantly moved by your vulnerability and your creativity and bravery."	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo to all the young girls who were writing songs to show that she supported them. Olivia said this to show all the young girls that she was moved by their vulnerability, creativity, and bravery.
6.	"And of course thank you to all the strong smart kind women I am lucky to work with	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo before she closed her speech. She felt

	and call my friends I look up to all of you so much"	grateful and thanked all the strong kind women she worked with and she felt lucky that she was able to call them friends.
7.	"Thank you guys I love you so much have a great night"	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo to close her speech. She thanked all the audience and wished them a great night.

B. Assertive Acts

Table 2. Assertive Acts

No.	Speech	Meaning
1.	"Cheryl I am such a massive fan of you and your songwriting and I'm so grateful that you're here it really means the world"	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo when Cheryl already handed her the award and stood at the back of the podium. This utterance is categorized as an assertive act because Olivia was stating that she was a fan of Cheryl.
2.	"Not a day goes by I don't think about how lucky I am to get to call this my job"	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo after thanking everyone she knew. This utterance is categorized as an assertive act because Olivia was stating the truth to the audience about how she liked her job as a singer and songwriter.
3.	"I've been writing songs since I was so young and it's absolutely my favorite thing to do and such an emotional outlet for me"	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo right after she said that she loved her job. This utterance is categorized as an assertive act because Olivia telling everyone the truth about her favorite things to do since she was young.

4.	"What I love most about songwriting is its ability to perfectly capture how I feel better than anything I could have said in a conversation"	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo to emphasize that she loved songwriting so much to the audience. This was her way of stating and announcing the truth behind why she loved songwriting.
5.	"It's not always easy being a young woman in the music industry but I've found so much strength from the female songwriters and artists who've come before me and paved the way and opened doors for so many young women like me"	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo telling the truth to the audience about how it was so hard for women to work in the music industry.
6.	"And that's what's so amazing about this event every woman here today is working to break down those barriers and change the narrative and support each other"	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo to the audience reporting and announcing that all the women were trying their hardest to change the barriers between women and the music industry.

C. Commissive Acts

Table 3. Commissive Acts

No.	Speech	Meaning

1.	And I promise, everyone here today is working to make this world and this industry a better place for you"	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo after she said that she was moved by the vulnerability, creativity, and bravery of all the young girls who enjoyed writing songs. Olivia said this to promise that she would make the music industry a better place for all young girls.

D. Declaration Acts

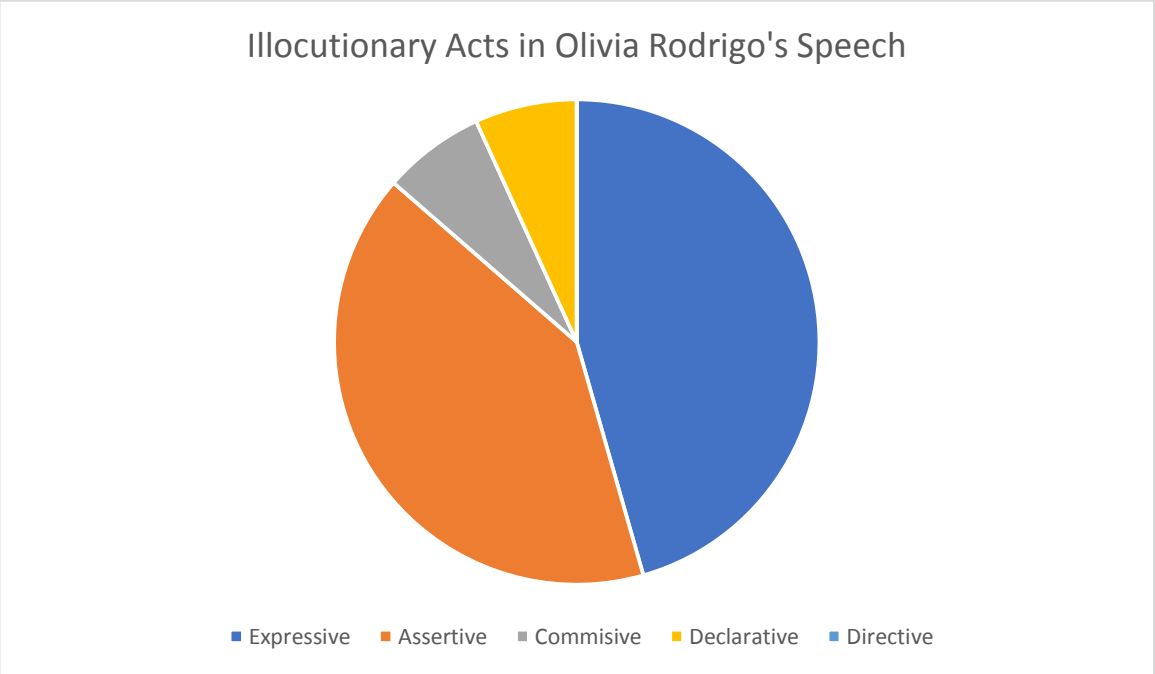
Table 4. Declaration Acts

No.	Speech	Meaning
1.	"Such a huge honor to be named woman of the year so many surreal moments have happened over the course of this incredible past year and this is most definitely one of them"	This utterance was said by Olivia Rodrigo as she was accepting the Woman of The Year award given by Billboard. This utterance is categorized as a declaration act because Olivia declared her success in receiving the award by saying it was a surreal and incredible moment for her.

Table 5. Illocutionary Acts In Olivia Rodrigo's Speech At Billboard's Women In Music Award

No.	Illocutionary Acts	Count	Percentage
1.	Expressive acts	7	46,66%
2.	Assertive acts	6	40%
3.	Commissive acts	1	6,67%
4.	Declarative acts	1	6,67%
5.	Directive acts	0	0%
Total: 15			100%

Chart 1.



Illocutionary acts found in Olivia Rodrigo's speech act at Billboard's Women in Music a music award is 15. The expressive acts are 7 data or 46,66%, assertive acts found are 6 data or 40%, commissive acts are 1 data or 6,67%, declarative acts are 1 data or 6,67% and directives acts are 0 data or 0%. The results showed the dominant illocutionary acts in Olivia Rodrigo's speech at Billboard's Women in Music award are expressive acts. It means Olivia Rodrigo's speech showed that she involved her feelings the most in her utterances.

CONCLUSION

The present study aims to describe the types and the functions of illocutionary speech acts performed by Olivia Rodrigo. This study describes the most and the least used illocutionary speech acts performed by Rodrigo. The result of the study shows that out of five, there are only four kinds of illocutionary speech acts which are performed by Rodrigo which are assertive, expressive, commissive and declarative. Here, the expressive speech acts were categorized as the most performed speech as Rodrigo tented to express her pleasing feelings as an artist that happens to won an award. Meanwhile, the percentage of the most

used speech acts to the least one in Rodrigo's speech is: expressive (46,66%), assertive (40%), commissive (6,67%), declarative (6,67%), and directive (0%). It shows that Olivia Rodrigo tends to use expressive speech as it has high percentage than the other speeches.

The significant number of expressive acts emphasizes how crucial it is to convey emotions. Through the use of expressive speech, Rodrigo established a close emotional bond with her audience and conveys thanks, admiration, and inspiration. In contrast to the assertive and directive speech acts that tend to be highlighted in political contexts, this focus on feelings and personal reflections suggests that the speaker's identity and the nature of the event play key roles in creating the language used.

This study adds to the body of knowledge on speech actions by demonstrating the use of language by modern music industry figures to express their feelings and promote female solidarity. The results highlight the dynamic character of public discourse and the significance of acknowledging expressive acts as an effective way of communication in contemporary environments. To further our comprehension of language's role in diverse social dynamics, future researcher may explore illocutionary acts in speeches from different genres and circumstances, building on the results of this study.

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