ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS IN TOM CRUISE'S INTERVIEW

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Abstract
This study is an analysis of illocutionary speech acts performed in Tom Cruise's interview in promoting his movie. This study aims to describe the types as well as the functions of illocutionary speech acts performed by both the interviewer and the interviewee. Moreover, this study also describes the most and the least used illocutionary speech acts performed in the interview. This study uses qualitative method employing descriptive analysis design. The data source of this study is collected by downloading the video of the interview from YouTube. The data are observed and transcribed into written form. Furthermore, the data are categorized into some types of illocutionary speech acts. 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. Here, the representative speech acts was categorized as the most performed speech in that interview. The result of the present study showed that Tom Cruise tended to convey his utterance to give statements of fact or to describe things that he believed to be true. Meanwhile, the percentage of the most performed or the most used speech acts to the least one in Tom Cruise's interview is: representative (48.7%), expressive (38.5%), commissive (7.7%), directive (5.1%), and declarative (0%).
Keywords: Speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Interview, Analysis

INTRODUCTION

In communication, language plays an important role. By using language, people will be able to share and express their ideas, thoughts, and feelings (Marzuki, 2016; Marzuki, 2019). A successful communication needs both interaction by the speaker and the listener. When the communication occurs, utterances will be performed by the speaker which may contain a message or meaning. Therefore, the listener is expected to be able to successfully interpret the utterances said by the speaker in order to successfully understand the speaker's intended meaning. However, many unsuccessful communications still occur, which leads to the misunderstanding of the conversations between the speaker and the listener. In a successful communication, the listener has to be able to interpret the intended meaning said by the speaker.

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Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis in Tom Cruise's Interview

In the analysis of language, what people act by saying words is known as speech acts. Speech acts theory is one of pragmatic area, which discusses on communication. The theory states that people produce an utterance as type of an action. It indicates that language is a means to engage people in doing some activities to communicate. Speech act is the utterances which occur between the people who are communicating. It is a part of language that concerns in what people say trough the language (Yule, 1996; Kim & Lee, 2015; Nurhayati & Yuwartatik, 2016; Woods, 2016; Ogleznev, 2016; Suhirman, 2016; Petrey, 2016; Sameer, 2017; Marzuki, 2017; Kravchenko, 2017; Mufiah & Rahman, 2019). Speech act is identified as an approach of conceptualizing argumentative activities such as those in daily-life. Thus, speech act is not only describing the word but also aiming to communicate as well as to give and share the information or thoughts from the speaker to the listener (Goodwin, 2014; Handayani, 2015; Hashim, 2015; Altikriti, 2016; Hashim, 2016; Green, 2016; Hashempour, 2016; Dylgjeri, 2017; Azhari, 2018; John, Brooks & Schriever, 2019).

Regarding to the understanding of speech acts, Yule (1996) claimed that speech acts are the actions such as apology, compliment, or request performed via utterances. It is divided into 3 types which are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Furthermore, Austin (1962) defined locutionary act as the actual words the speakers are saying. Meanwhile, illocutionary act refers to the certain actions that are done by the speaker as he or she says something.

Yule (1996) classifies the illocutionary speech acts into five classes; which are declarations, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissives. Declarations are kinds of speech acts which change the word via utterance. It is different with representatives which state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The next is expressive, which are kinds of speech acts which state what the speaker is feeling by expressing psychological states such as joy, pleasure, pain, sorrow, like or dislike. In other words, gives more concern on the speaker's feeling. Further, directives are kinds of speech acts which ask someone to do something. It includes command, order, request, and suggestion. Meanwhile, commissives speech acts express what the speaker intends. It is usually used by the speaker to commit them to do some actions in the future; such as promise, threat, refusal, and pledge.

A study related to the analysis of speech acts have been conducted by many researchers. Okoro (2017) conducted a descriptive survey study to investigate the speech acts which are locution, illocution, and perlocution, of 2 political speeches of President Muhammad Buhari. The researchers analysed the data using the Speech Acts Theory of Austin (1962) and Searle (1969). The result of the study revealed that that the President used more assertives and commissives speech acts in order to show the sincerity of his intentions, to make promises, and to assure the masses. Another study related to the speech acts is also conducted by Hashempour (2016) who investigate and analyse the types of speech acts of 50 authentic texts of funeral posters in Iran. Not only analysing speech acts types, the researchers also showed the frequency as well as the percentage of its usage. The result of the study revealed that from 5 kinds of speech acts, only 4 of them are found and frequently used. The study also showed the order of the most frequent to the last frequent speech acts used in the texts of funeral posters which are declarative, directive, expressive, and representative.

Both of the two studies are related to the analysis of speech acts. Based on the two studies, the writers assumes that the analysis of speech acts is important and need to be done, in order to successfully understand the intended meaning of an utterance. Meanwhile, there is a gap between the present study with the previous one. The present study will focus only to illocutionary speech acts, while the first study focused on the three types of speech acts

which are locution, illocution, and perlocution. Moreover, the present study will also focus on analysing the utterance from the spoken form which is "interview" while the first study analysed the President's speech and the second study analysed speech acts in the written form (texts from the funeral posters). Therefore, the writers decided to conduct a descriptive qualitative analysis in order to get deeper understanding about the implied meaning of speech acts by analysing a video of Tom Cruise's interview on YouTube focusing on the illocutionary speech acts performed.

Based on the explanation and elaboration above, the writers formulate the research questions are as follows:
1. What kinds of illocutionary speech acts performed in Tom Cruise's interview?
2. What kinds of illocutionary speech acts used more and least in Tom Cruise's interview?

METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative analysis in order to analyse the types of illocutionary speech acts performed by Tom Cruise in one of his interviews for promoting his new movie. The object of this study was the dialogue or speech performed by Tom Cruise in the interview. The data source of this study was collected by downloading the video of Tom Cruise's interview from YouTube. It was obtained through an observation of an interview done by Tom Cruise. In collecting the data, the writers observed and analysed the dialogue from the interview and transcribed it into written form. Furthermore, the writers analysed the types of illocutionary speech acts performed by Tom Cruise in that interview. The types of illocutionary speech acts were also described from the most used one, to the least used one.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The writers analyzed the illocutionary speech acts performed by both the interviewer and the interviewee in Tom Cruise's interview and classified the data into five categories of illocutionary speech acts. Those five categories are representative, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. The data analysis is presented as follow:

1. Representative
Representative is the utterances that the speaker believes to be true. This type of actions includes stating, informing, describing, complaining, claiming, boasting, asserting (Witek, 2015; Weigand, 2016; Okoro, 2017; Ramayanti & Marlina, 2018; Rafli, 2018; Oloo, Ochieng, and Rew, 2019). In this study, there were 19 utterances that were found by the writers and categorized into representative speech acts. Here are some of the utterances:

Table 1. Representative utterances and the meaning

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	"Yes, everything's good. Life is good"	This utterance was said by Tom Cruise when he was asked by the interviewer about his condition whether he is injury-free at that moment. This utterance is categorized into representative speech acts because Tom said something true about himself by stating his current condition.
2.	"I have times that I'm just resting or relaxing and that's what I'm kind of thinking about story but also Mcl Lugh	This utterance was said by Tom Cruise when he was asked by the interviewer about how he prepared the script of the movie. Here,

	and I will get together with the director, Chris McCrory. We just have moments, we were just kicking back and just talking about story and stuffs and things that we want to do, things that we want to explore."	Tom replied the question by describing how he and the director made the script.
3.	"But prepping this thing, I mean… this helicopter scene, I was training all over the world. I trained at airbus in Texas and then everywhere I went, I was training. I was here in Paris as we were shooting this whole Pharisee. Every day in the morning and at night, I would fly a helicopter to see and constantly keep that skill… you know... razor sharp."	This utterance was said by Tom to inform how he prepared the scene that need to do by himself. He said the true things about how he could shoot the helicopter scene by informing the interviewer how he trained, etc.
4.	"Yeah and I pretty much work seven days a week."	This utterance was said by Tom to give information to the interviewer that he worked hard for this movie by saying that he worked seven days a week.
5.	"I saved him. Did you see that?"	This utterance was said by the interviewer when she thought that she had done a good job by helping Tom to get some water when he was choking during the interview. This utterance is categorized as representative because here the interviewer was boasting about herself.
6.	"I feel very protective of them and I know they feel the same about me."	This utterance was said by Tom when he was talking about how he felt about his crew. Here, Tom claimed that the crew also felt protective to him as much as he did.

2. Expressive

Expressive is the utterance that can show the speaker's feeling by using words. This utterance includes the expression of thanking, welcoming, condoling, apologizing, regretting, praising, congratulating (Mey, 2001; Cutting, 2002; Simon and Dejica-Cartis, 2015; Dewi, Rajeg, and Netra, 2016; Soleimani & Yeganeh, 2016; Levinson, 2017; Nurhasana, 2017; Richetti, 2017; Peneva, 2018. There were 15 utterances that were found by the writers and categorized into expressive category. Here are some of the utterances:

Table 2. Expressive utterances and the meaning

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	"Thanks for having me"	This utterance was said by the interviewer to show her gratitude because Tom agreed to be interviewed and even invited her to come to Paris to do the interview. This utterance is categorized as expressive because the interviewer showed her grateful (feeling) by thanking.
2.	"You… now I can yell at you because you are insane in this film! You took it to another level! I do not expect you to do it. I can't wait for everyone to see this	This utterance was said by the interviewer to praise Tom for being fabulous and extraordinary in the movie because he did many extreme and breath-taking scenes.

film. But, you really… you take the essence of being in the zone to a different level."	This utterance is categorized into expressive illocutionary speech acts.

3. Commissive

The category of commissive includes promise, vow, threat, refusal, guarantee (Mey, 2001; Cutting, 2002; Budiasih, Andayani, & Rohmadi, 2017; Domaneschi, Passarelli, & Chiorri, 2017; Koutchadé, 2017; Kiuk & Ghozali, 2018; Grundlingh, 2018; Corredor, 2018). There were 3 utterances that were found by the writers which are categorized into commissive. Here are some of the utterances:

Table 3.Commissive utterances and the meaning

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	"I got to tell you, I can't."	This utterance was said by Tom to the interviewer to refuse telling about the movie he is still working on. Tom refuse to tell it by saying that utterance.
2.	"No. No. I love making movies."	This utterance was said by Tom when the interviewer asked him whether he would consider running for president. Tom said this utterance to show that he refused it by saying that he loved making movies than being a president.

4. Directive

Directive is performed in a form of commanding, asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, suggesting, forbidding (Norrick, 2015; Ilić & Radulović, 2015; Barron, 2017; Nadeak, Sunggingwati, & Valiantien, 2017; Sobola, 2018; Srikandi, 2020. There were 2 utterances that were found by the writers and were categorized into directive.

Table 4.Directive utterances and the meaning

No.	Utterance	Meaning
1.	"Is there a water for Tom? Can we get water for Tom. He's choking."	This utterance was said by the interviewer to the other crew there to get water for Tom because he was choking at that time. This utterance is categorized into directive because the speaker order someone else to do something.
2.	"Give me a little bit, just a little"	This utterance was said by the interviewer when she asked Tom to tell her about the movie he is still working on by requesting.

Based on the data analysis which has been presented above, the writers can conclude the result of the study or the percentage of illocutionary speech acts in Tom Cruise's interview in the table below:

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Table 5.The percentage of illocutionary speech acts

No.	Categories of Illocutionary Speech Acts	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Representative	19	48.7%
2.	Expressive	15	38.5%
3.	Commissive	3	7.7%
4.	Directive	2	5.1%
5.	Declarative	0	0%
	TOTAL	39	100%

The result of the analysis of speech acts showed that from the 5 categories of illocutionary speech acts, there are only four categories which are performed in Tom Cruise's interview. Those are representative, commissive, directive, and expressive. Meanwhile, the writers did not find any declarative speech, which according to Leech in Kiuk and Ghozali (2018) that declaration is a kind of speech act that brings the correspondence between the content and reality. In another words, the utterances of the speaker can make a change in the world of the speaker and the listener (Woods, 2016; Ilić & Radulović, 2015; Barron, 2017). Declarative speech might be as the most frequent speech to be used if it is in the written form such as posters. This statement is supported by Hashempour (2016) who conducted a study to analyse the illocutionary speech acts in funeral posters, and the result showed that declarative is the most frequently used. However, in the present study which focuses on the spoken form (interview), the writers did not find any declarative speech stated in the interview.

Furthermore, the percentage of the most performed speech acts to the least one in Tom Cruise's interview is: representative (48.7%), expressive (38.5%), commissive (7.7%), directive (5.1%), and declarative (0%). Here, the representative speech acts were categorized as the most performed speech in that interview. In the interview of the present study, Tom Cruise tended to convey his utterance to give statements of fact or to describe things that he believed to be true. This finding is in line with the study which has been conducted by Nurhayati and Yuwartatik (2016), Nurhasana, 2017, and Mufiah and Rahman (2019) that also found that representative speech acts was the most performed speech which shows truth of the speaker's utterances. This statement was also supported by Cutting (2002) who stated that representative is an act in which the word said by the speaker affirm to be the case or not.

CONCLUSION

The present study aims to describe the types and the functions of illocutionary speech acts performed by both the interviewer and the interviewee in one of Tom Cruise's interview. Moreover, this study also describes the most and the least used illocutionary speech acts performed in the interview. The result of the study showed that out of five, there are only four kinds of illocutionary speech acts which are performed in Tom Cruise's interview which are representative, commissive, directive, and expressive. Here, the representative speech acts were categorized as the most performed speech in that interview as Tom Cruise tended to state his condition and describe things the interviewer wanted to know. Meanwhile, the percentage of the most performed or the most used speech acts to the least one in Tom Cruise's interview is: representative (48.7%), expressive (38.5%), commissive (7.7%), directive (5.1%), and declarative (0%). It shows that both Tom Cruise and the

interviewer tend to use representative and expressive speech as it has high percentage than the other speeches (commissive and directive).

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