PAPER NAME

JURNAL ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS - IRFAN.
docx

AUTHOR

Irfan

WORD COUNT

7150 Words

CHARACTER COUNT

36685 Characters

PAGE COUNT

21 Pages

FILE SIZE

44.3KB

SUBMISSION DATE

Sep 26, 2024 3:30 PM GMT+7

REPORT DATE

Sep 26, 2024 3:31 PM GMT+7

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An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts the General Lecture given by Mia Khalifa's at Oxford University

Moh. Atho Illah Sihabul Irfan, Yopi Thahara, Firqo Amelia

Universitas Abdurachman Saleh Situbondo

Jalan PB. Sudirman No. 7 Situbondo, Indonesia

*pos-el: irfanathoillah61@gmail.com, yopithahara@unars.ac.id, firqoamelia@unars.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study analyzed the illocutionary acts in Mia Khalifa's when she was invited as a speaker at Oxford University. The purpose of this study is to identify the types of illocutionary acts and classify the function of illocutionary acts used by Mia Khalifa in her general lecture. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. This study used the theories of Yule's (1996) as a reference in the types and functions of illocutionary acts. Researchers also use Spradley's (1980) as a data analysis technique. The source of data for this research was obtained from a video of Mia Khalifa's general lecture uploaded on the Oxford University YouTube channel. The instrument of this research is the researcher himself who collects, classifies, identifies and describes data. This study found four types of illocutionary acts, including representative which has the function of fact 2 data, assertion 23 data and description 41 data. Expressive which has a 5 data pleasure, 2 data joy and 2 data sorrow function. Directive that has the function of suggestion as many as 9 data. Commissive which has a function that promise 1 data. The total data found amounted to 85 data. It can be concluded that the dominant type of illocutionary acts used is representative and the dominant function is description. Meanwhile, the type of declarations not used at all and promise functions are the least used by Mia Khalifa. Mia Khalifa delivered the assertion because she explained her experience as a former pornography artist and motivated and encouraged young people not to enter and fall into the pornography industry.

Keywords: Illocutionary Act, Lecture, Mia Khalifa, Speech Act

INTRODUCTION

Don't judge the book by its cover, the right proverb to describe the figure of Mia Khalifa who has always been known as a pornographic artist. From her experience, it certainly attracts attention from various parties to know more about Mia Khalifa in the past. So that Mia Khalifa is also often invited to be a speaker or resource person at certain events, both formal and informal. One of the events that Mia Khalifa has attended and even she was a guest star as well as a resource person is a general lecture organized by Oxford University.

In this study, the researcher analyzed the speech act used by Mia Khalifa, namely illocutionary acts. But before that, in analyzing the speech act consisted in utterances, Austin (1962) states that speech acts are divided into three categories, which are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. These speech acts are related to each other.

The locutionary act provides the linguistic and the illustrative meaning of an utterance. To a further extent, it represents providing a meaning and an intention behind the uttered words. This study then focuses on the illocutionary act which arises from the speech acts. According to Hashim (2015), illocutionary act is the heart of speech acts theory. It is really interesting to see the concepts of illocutionary acts by epistemologizing an utterance regarding its meaning and function. The types of the illocutionary act According to Yule (1996), there are five types of illocutionary act - representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. All the utterances produced by a speaker are analyzed using illocutionary acts.

The first previous study from Ulla (2018) *"An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed by Susi Pudjiastuti in Kick Andy Talk Show on Kartini Modern Episode"* The researcher used content analysis that focused on analyzing the types of illoctionary acts and the meaning of illocutionary acts. The study used a descriptive qualitative method to explain the illocutionary acts used by Susi Pudjiastuti. The theory used in illocutionary acts is John. R. Searle's theory.

The second previous study from Zafirah (2019) *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Nouman Ali Khan's speeches"* This study investigates the use of illocutionary acts in Nouman Ali Khan's speeches. The aims of this study are not only to identify the types of illocutionary acts, but also to analyze the functions of the types of illocutionary acts found in the speeches. This study used descriptive qualitative method in conducting the research. The data were

collected using the textual analysis and open coding then they were classified into some categories based on John. R. Searle's theory.

The third previous study from Prayudi (2023) *"An Analysis of Illocutionary Act by Nuseir Yassin in Deddy Corbuzier Podcast"*. This study used descriptive qualitative method in conducting the research and focus on the types of illocutionary acts and their functions contained in the talks of guest stars on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, researchers will use George Yule's theory as the core theory and John Searle as a reinforcement theory from the previous theory.

Based on the background that has been presented, there are two specific problems formulated by the researcher, including: What are the types of illocutionary acts that Mia Khalifa's used in general lecture at Oxford University? And What are the functions of illocutionary acts that Mia Khalifa's used in general lecture at Oxford University?

In addition, the object of this research was obtained from a lecture delivered by Mia Khalifa when invited to an event at Oxford University on May 16, 2023. In the event, there was a moderator who accompanied Mia Khalifa and the audience who responded and asked Mia Khalifa something, but this research only focused on the delivery of the lecture spoken by Mia Khalifah. In addition, the video used to analyze the illocutionary act delivered by Mia Khalifa was uploaded on the official YouTube channel of Oxford University, namely "OxfordUnion" with the title "Mia Khalifa: Public Figure and Influencer | Full Q&A | Oxford Union".

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996; 4), Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and users of those forms. Pragmatics, on the other hand is only interested with how and when humans are allowed to enter into their analysis. Pragmatic study: focus on how language is used to communicate. Besides, pragmatics is collaborative-inquiry in the sense as language study should be done both independently of and along with formal portion of a system. Pragmatics had it function and its parts will be follow, because if you see where pragmatics comes from that was form linguistics itself then so many branches of knowledge in linguistic not only about pragmatic but syntax or semantics.

When it talks about pragmatic functions, language processing is taken into account because of that the title says: a study on utterances and function called forms or the structure This simply means that pragmatics belongs to functionalism rather than formalism. Yule (1996; 4) pragmatics is obviously an interesting area as it has to do with the way that one person understands another, in language but because of this and also tiring field study, requiring us human beings grasp someones mind.

Speech Act

A speech act is an utterance of a sentence (word, clause) that informs the ear about what intention. Speech acts are part of speech events, and speech events are part of speech situations. Pragmatic studies are concerned with speech acts (Yule 2006:118) wherein from time to time they always develop in that respects, because actually an aim of a speaker is not simply produce his words and hope for the best but to get what by using words he wants - need surely fruitful utterance or have understood intent.

According to Austin (1996) in Cutting (2002: 16), he assumes speech acts as an action of saying something, where the speech act is a type of object perform when spoken out may be viewed at one of three levels. Speech acts can also be performed at actions like 'asking', the use of speech acts to incite someone or oneself into action. A speech act is an action taken by the speaker through utterances. The performing could be broken in to come other three categories namely locutionary act, illocutionary act and even perlocutionary Yule (1996: 48).

Locutionary Act

The locutionary act lies at the base of speech, in other terms it realizes linguistic meaning from its utterance. Yule (1996: 48) The actual moving your articulators in order to produce the sounds and words of a language can be challenging. Illocutionary acts are the act of saying something in its full sense as a normal locution, or locutionary act (full utterance). Naturally histaskis above all to clarify and differentiates it from specific acts that will be prime preoccupation Austin (1962: 94). Cutting (2002: 16) stated that locutionary what is said the formulation of verbal expressions.

Illocutionary Act

The speaker performs a communicative act of the utterance. We might use them to utter statements or offers, and explain something or for other communicative intents. This also corresponds to what we often call the force of illocutionary speech Yule (1996: 48). So, in this illocutionary act it can be said by utter word that its different than to urder or you cannot even have an ability. An utterance besides being a saying or informing, and Illocution it can also be used to do something. This is so laborious because in the first instance, you must take stock of who we are talking about (speaker and addressee), when and where speakers say certain things etc.

So, an illocutionary act forms the core of what a speech act is all about. This illocutionary act could be very elusive for the untrained in this phenomenon, we may just fall into peoples' words lure of ordinary speech and imagine that people speaking to us are locutions than further from it they actually were an illocutionary act spoken we must be careful to heed every word that they were saying. Cutting (2002: 16) however describes what is going in the speaker's mind using reference to word pronunciation, word function, and specific purpose. It includes an utterance of inviting, advising, promoting and forbidding as well commanding urging or prompting forgiving and apologizing.

Perlocutionary

A speech spoken by someone has the power of effect or influence over those who listen to it (perlocutionary force). Speakers will typically create this effect or power of influence whether they do so intentionally, or not. Perlocutionary acts are a type of speech act in which the utterances influence listener. This is called the act of effecting ones being. Based on Yule (1996: 49) the perlocutionary act is Saying it and "sit back to see if listener can tell you got your effect now. This is also referred to as the perlocutionary force of an ally cue. Illocutionary force is the most often discussed of these three dimensions. In fact, the more general interpretation of 'speech act' refers almost exclusively to what linguists call the illocutionary force inherent in an utterance. Perlocutionary gives effect to the listener to take an action. Austin (1962: 120) states that saying certain utterances can achieve certain effects.

Classification of Illocutionary Acts

The researcher uses illocutionary acts by Yule (1996: 53) One general classification system lists five general types of functions, performed by speech acts: declaration,

representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. The following describes the types of illocutionary acts;

1) Declaration

According to Yule (1996: 53), declarations are typically speech acts that in their utterance change things. For a declaration to be done well, the speaker needs some particular institutional role in context. A speakering making a declaration changes the world using words.

Example:

    a. Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.
    b. Referee: You're out!
    c. Jury Foreman: We find the defendant guilty.

2) Representative

According to Yule (1996: 53) a representative is a type of speech act that is used to state something that is believed. Usually, the statements delivered by the speaker are educational and informative because the speaker represents the world according to what he or she believes. Some of the functions of this speech act include fact, assertion, description and conclusion.

Example:

    a. The earth is flat (representative of fact).
    b. Chomsky didn't write about peanuts (representative of conclusion).
    c. It was a warm sunny day (representative of assertion).

3) Expressive

According to Yule (1996: 53), expressive is a type of speech act used when the speaker wants to express his expression about something. Usually, the speaker will express his emotions through certain statements, in other words, the speaker conveys the world according to his feelings. Some of the functions of this speech act include pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy and sorrow.

Example:

a. I'm really sorry (expressive of sorrow)
b. Congratulations (expressive of pleasure)
c. Oh, yes, great, mmmm, ssahh! (expressive of joy)

4) Directive

According to Yule (1996: 54) directive is a type of speech act that the speaker uses to direct the listener to do something as the speaker conveys. Some of the functions of this speech act include command, order, request and suggestion.

Example:

a. Gimme a cup coffee. Make it black (directive of order)
b. Could you lend me a pen, please? (directive of request)
c. Don't touch that (directive of command)

5) Commissive

According to Yule (1996: 54) commissive is an act of speech act that binds the speaker to do something that is conveyed. This speech act is commonly used when the speaker is committed to something in the future such as making a promise or making an offer. Some of the functions of this speech act include promises, threats, refusals and pledges.

Example:

a. I'll be back (commissive of promise)
b. I'm going to get it right next time (commissive of pledge)
c. We will not do that (commissive of refusal)

The Biography of Mia Khalifa

Mia Khalifa was born in Beirut, Lebanon on February 10, 1993 and immigrated to the United States in 2001. This woman whose real name is Mia Callista pursued her education by attending Northwest High School. A few years later her graduated from the University of Texas at El Paso with a Bachelor of Arts degree in history. Mia Khalifa, who got married in 2011, decided to divorce a few months later. So in 2014, precisely in October, Mia Khalifa decided to work as an artist starring in pornographic films. For three months Mia Khalifa became a top

star in the world of pornography which she then retired in January 2015, and decided to actively pursue a career as a model, content creator and legal accountant who is often invited to several talk shows and one of them at an event organized by Oxford University.

Mia Khalifa was invited as a guest lecturer as well as the keynote speaker on May 16, 2023 at Oxford University. The event, which was attended by hundreds of Oxford University students, reaped several pros and cons. Some judge that Mia Khalifa lacks credibility and quality as an academic speaker. Mia Khalifa is also considered to have a negative career track record so it is inappropriate to give an educational lecture at the event. However, there are several parties who support the invitation of Mia Khalifa to be a speaker because she is able to interact and communicate well and is able to provide motivation around her negative life that is not worthy of imitation by young people.

METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive research because the data is presented in the form of words, not numbers. According to Sugiyono (2008: 15), descriptive qualitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism used to research natural rationality. According to Sugiyono (2008: 222) in qualitative research, the researcher is main instrument. The researcher is the instrument in this research data collection process and data analysis process. The varying data collection techniques consist of;

- Watching the of video on youtube.
- Selecting illocutionary acts by Mia Khalifa.
- Classifying illocutionary acts according to their type and function while paying attention for Mia Khalifa utterences.

Researchers analyze the data using Spradley's (1980). Spradley (1980) classifies four steps as data analysis techniques, namely: domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and analysis of cultural themes.

1. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis is the first step that must be done on qualitative research. The researcher will obtain a comprehensive overview of the social situation of the object being studied. The picture obtained is not yet in-depth, only on the surface. But at this stage

researchers can already find the domain or category of the situation being studied. A comprehensive picture that is certainly clear is the types and functions of illocutionary acts.

2. Taxonomic Analysis

According to Spradley (1980), a taxonomy represents categories that are classed based on only one type of semantic relationship. The taxonomy reveals additional relationships between all terms in the field. So here the data is going to get classified on that basis and now this categorical variable into two categories as below in code. These are categories of speech acts and the functions corresponding to these levels of speech acts.

3. Componential Analysis

According to Spradley (1980), component analysis is a systematic search for dimensions of meaning, as components or attributes in each category. Here, the researcher associates as defined in a taxonomy of analysis- general categories shared by sorted-off parts. So, the researcher relates between types and functions of acts directed based on the categories, and it can accumulate the quantity of each category of illocutionary acts found.

4. Analysis of Cultural Themes

This analysis was carried out to find common threads from the beginning of the domain, taxonomic, and componential analysis process. After the researcher has successfully found a common thread, the researcher will conclude the symptoms or tendency of the value of the previous domain. Which means that the researcher have been able to find bright spots in the research problem. Therefore, the researcher can conclude the results of his research by correlating the three research techniques that have been completed.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

FINDING

Researcher used Yule's theory (1996) as types and functions of illocutionary acts. According to the number of types, researchers managed to find 4 types of Illocutionary acts in a lecture delivered by Mia Khalifa. The total number of data found amounted to eighty-five. The representative type is the dominant type of Illocutionary act found, while the declaration type is the type that is not found.

.   The functions of the representative type found include fact with two data, assertion with twenty-three data and description with forty-one data. Then, the type of expressive found amounted to nine data with functional details, namely pleasure amounted to five data, joy amounted to two data and sorrow amounted to two data. Then the types of directives found amounted to a total of nine data, with details of the suggestions amounting to nine data. Finally, the commissive type with a total of one data with a promise function of one data.

Some of the findings of the types and functions of illocutionary acts used by Mia Khalifa in her lecture, will be presented below:

Representative

Representative is a type of speech act that is used to state something that is believed. Usually, the statements delivered by the speaker are educational and informative because the speaker represents the world according to what he or she believes. Some of the functions of this speech act include fact, assertion, description and conclusion.

a) Statement of fact

> *Datum/time* **00:34:02**
> *Mia Khalifa: the technology is going to advance faster than the legislation surrounding it and once things like that happen it's very hard to put it back in the box.* **I think, that real people are going to be more marginalized from AI**

When Mia Khalifa said **"I think, that real people are going to be more marginalized from AI"**, the statement is in accordance with the fact that from the development of technology that is quite significant from time to time, especially the development of artificial intelligence or AI which has marginalized the role that humans should be able to play.

This statement is a type of **representative** because Mia Khalifa represents the state of the world with her words. Its function is a **fact** because what Mia Khalifa conveyed about humans who are marginalized due to AI is based on facts that are happening in this era.

b) Statement of assertion

> *Datum/time* **00:13:43**
> *Mia Khalifa:* ***Doesn't mean I can't clean it off doesn't mean I can't change it.***
> *I have considered going by Sarah so many times so many times.*

When Mia Khalifa conveyed "**Doesn't mean I can't clean it off doesn't mean I can't change it"** The statement is an affirmation from Mia Khalifa that from her bad past track record, Mia Khalifa is still able to change it and clean up her dirty track record with her consistent positive deeds and actions.

This statement is included in the **representative** category because Mia Khalifa represents her ability to change the trail of her bad record for the better. while the function of the statement is an **assertion** because it contains Mia Khalifa's affirmation of doubts from people who have doubted her ability to change for the better.

> *Datum/time **00:14:56***
> *Mia Khalifa: I've been comfortable with with owning all of it, with owning my past and talking about it and being okay with the contradictory aspect. **It's not something I want to talk about** and it's not something I want to capture*

When Mia Khalifa conveyed "**It's not something I want to talk about and it's not something I want to capture"** This statement is an affirmation that actually his dirty experiences during his time as a pornographic artist do not want to be published to the general public and do not want to be immortalized.

This statement is a **representative** type because Mia Khalifa expressed her desire not to tell others about her experience. The function is an **assertion** because Mia Khalifa emphasized that she actually objected to conveying her expression, let alone immortalizing it.

> *Datum/time **00:41:46***
> *Mia Khalifa: I think meme culture has a lot to do with that put formatting something is a joke just perpetuates the the fact that it's okay to talk about those things. **I think we let these things happen on social media and not take action, but still crack down on hate speech or curse words and actual abuse***

When Mia Khalifa said **"I think we let these things happen on social media and not take action, but still crack down on hate speech or curse words"**, The statement is a statement to people that Mia Khalifa tends to let memes about her circulate on social media. However, Mia Khalifa will crack down on memes that contain insults and hate speech that hurt her self-esteem.

This statement is included in the **representative** type because Mia Khalifa represents her will towards memes about herself on social media. The function of the statement is an

assertion because it contains an affirmation that Mia Khalifa will allow memes about her on social media as long as it does not contain hate speech or reproach against her.

c) Statement of description

> *Datum/time **00.00.55***
> *Mia Khalifa: **This is a room full of young intellegent people, and I am here to talk about boundaries to people who have amazing heads on their shoulders***

When Mia Khalifa conveyed **"This is a room full of young intellegent people, and I am here to talk about boundaries to people who have amazing heads on their shoulders"** The statement is an explanation of the condition of the forum which was attended by students and lecturers of Oxford University. Mia Khalifa explained that her audience is intellectual students which, Mia Khalifa will deliver a lecture on her many limitations.

This statement is included in the **representative** category because Mia Khalifa explained about the audience who attended the event. The function is a **description** because it is explained in detail by Mia Khalifa that the audience in the event is students or young people who have extraordinary intelligence and intellect.

> *Datum/time **00:24:42***
> *Mia Khalifa: I was a little surprised um but the reaction following that was overwhelmingly supportive and **A lot of people in Lebanon came to my defense and I feel like my relationship with the people in Lebanon has gotten stronger***

When Mia Khalifa conveyed **"A lot of people in Lebanon came to my defense and I feel like my relationship with the people in Lebanon has gotten stronger"** Mia Khalifa explained that the majority of Lebanon people have accepted her existence despite having a dark past so that until now, Mia Khalifa's relationship with the Lebanese people has become stronger and harmonious.

Mia Khalifa's statement is included in the **representative** category because, Mia Khalifa said that her interaction and relationship with Lebanon people is very strong. Its function is a **description** because, Mia Khalifa explained that Lebanon people have accepted the existence of a Mia Khalifa and have a good relationship with her.

> *Datum/time 00:43:29*
> *Mia Khalifa: **But the real confidence comes from knowing that you just went out of your comfort zone***

When Mia Khalifa said **"But the real confidence comes from knowing that you just went out of your comfort zone"**, the statement is a psychological education to the audience that true confidence is when someone decides to get out of their comfort zone.

This statement is a type of illocutionary **representative**, because Mia Khalifa conveys information that educates the audience. While the function is a **description**, because Mia Khalifa explained to the audience that by daring to step out of the comfort zone, a person has real confidence.

> *Datum/time **00:49:44***
> *Mia Khalifa: I believe it to be which is an ever evolving relationship with yourself and with women around you I'm constantly learning from people around me and **I'm constantly** learning more about myself so that feminism to me keeping an open mind constantly and speaking with as many women as I can and hearing their stories*

When Mia Khalifa conveyed **"I'm constantly learning more about myself so that feminism to me keeping an open mind constantly and speaking with as many women as I can and hearing their stories"** the statement is an explanation of herself where the more Mia Khalifa knows about herself, the more open and enthusiastic she is to fight for feminism in her environment.

This statement is a type of **representative** because, Mia Khalifa explained how she cares about her social environment. The function is a **description** because, Mia Khalifa explained about herself who is increasingly open to communicating and interacting with fellow women to uphold gender justice and the feminist movement in her social environment.

Expressive

Expressive is a type of speech act used when the speaker wants to express his expression about something. Usually, the speaker will express his emotions through certain statements, in other words, the speaker conveys the world according to his feelings. Some of the functions of this speech act include pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy and sorrow.

a) Statement of pleasure

> *Datum/time **00:01:49***
> *Mia Khalifa: **Yeah, I'm very excited to deliver speech***

When Mia Khalifa conveyed **"Yeah, I'm very excited to deliver speech"** The statement was an expression of happiness from Mia Khalifa when invited as a speaker at the event so that she felt exited to deliver her speech.

The statement is a type of **expressive** because, Mia Khalifa expressed her feelings when she started delivering a speech. Its function is **pleasure**, as Mia Khalifa expressed her happiness at being invited to the event and was so excited to deliver her speech immediately.

> *Datum/time* ***00:18:39***
> *Moderator: I hope if Malala if you're watching this that'd be great um uh yeah and she's got a really lovely husband as well.*
> *Mia Khalifa:* ***Oh my god, her weeding photos, I'm so happy for her***

When Mia Khalifa conveyed **"Oh my god, her weeding photos, I'm so happy for her"** Her statement was an expression of happiness over the marriage of her friend named Malala. Previously, the moderator had asked about her friend, so Mia Khalifa expressed her happiness in being friends with Malala and was also happy about her recent marriage.

This statement is a type of **expressive** because, Mia Khalifa expressed her feelings about her friend's wedding. The function is **pleasure** because, Mia Khalifa conveyed her happiness over the marriage of her friend named Malala.

b) Statement of joy

> *Datum/time* ***00.04.28***
> *Moderator: Even just sort of the term internalized racism is probably not one that really would have been kind of widely available um and you know when you're growing up and it's one of the lucky things about the the world we live in now*
> *Mia Khalifa:* ***oh, it's incredible****, I'm really happy with how mainstream and how socially accepted or the way it's headed going to therapy.*

When Mia Khalifa said " *oh, it's incredible* " her statement expressed a very happy expression of social acceptance of her existence. Previously, the moderator mentioned Mia Khalifa's good fortune for a new world that can accept her existence.

The statement is an **expressive** type because Mia Khalifa expresses her expression in speaking. Meanwhile, its function is **joy** because Mia Khalifa expressed a sense of happiness that was so extraordinary when she told that social society has accepted her existence regardless of her past experiences.

c) Statement of sorrow

> *Datum/time **00.35.23***
> *Audience: What have you done to rectify what has happened and how do you feel about the impact on Lebanon which is where you're from and like the Multiverse Society in it which is made of Muslim women like 40.*
> *Mia Khalifa: **I do feel guilty that women who look like me are instanly sexualized***

When Mia Khalifa conveyed **"I do feel guilty that women who look like me are instanly sexualized"** this statement is an expression of Mia Khalifa's sadness because for her actions, many women who have a physical resemblance to her are considered to have the same sexual desire as her.

The statement is an **expressive** type because Mia Khalifa expresses her expression with the lecture she delivered. The function of the statement is **sorrow** because, Mia Khalifa expresses her expression of sadness towards women who are sexualized just because they have a physical resemblance to her.

Directive

Directive is a type of speech act that the speaker uses to direct the listener to do something as the speaker conveys. Some of the functions of this speech act include command, order, request and suggestion.

a) Statement of suggestion

> *Datum/time 00.07.23*
> *Mia Khalifa: I think that sites like only fans are incredible outlets for women who have already entered the sex work industry and want to do it in a safer way and in a more ethical way and **I don't never recommend a woman to enter the sex industry***

When Mia Khalifa said **"I don't never recommend a woman to enter the sex industry"** the statement is a suggestion conveyed to women not to enter the pornography industry. This is based on the experience that Mia Khalifa has gone through in 2014-2015 so that Mia Khalifa has never recommended women to fall into the world of pornography because it can harm a woman's physical and psychological well-being.

The statement is a type of **directive** because, Mia Khalifa gives advice to the audience to do as she suggests. Its function is a **suggestion** because, Mia Khalifa suggests that women should not fall into the pornography industry because there are many bad effects that will be experienced as Mia Khalifa has gone through.

> *Datum/time **00:23:08***
> *Audience: How do you think this is society we can overcome um obviously there's all you know individual battles people go with but they result from societal problems which inflict those mental States on us so how do you suggest um as a society what kind of attitudes would you like to see um you know promoted more um for for us you know for us growing up.*
> *Mia Khalifa: More acceptance, more empathy, more patience, more understanding, more talking about it in general just makes it makes it less of something that happens behind closed doors like locker room talk and feelings of inadequacy. So, **Women should talk to each other, women should support each other***

When Mia Khalifa said **"Women should talk to each other, women should support each other"** The statement is a suggestion for women to support each other. In addition, women must also be able to talk to each other and exchange opinions/solutions regarding the problems they are facing.

This statement is a type of **directive** because, Mia Khalifa gives advice to the audience, especially to women, to do. Its function is **suggestion**, because Mia Khalifa advises women to talk to each other, interact and support each other if they have problems about their respective lives

> *Datum/time **00:46:02***
> *Mia Khalifa: I think that we can destigmatize it without also encouraging it, **we don't need to villainize and punish the people who are in the industry simply because they're in it***

When Mia Khalifa said **"we don't need to villainize and punish the people who are in the industry simply because they're in it"**, the statement was a piece of advice to the audience not to judge or bully someone just because they are in the industry. So that a person does not experience psychological and moral pressure like what Mia Khalifa has experienced.

This statement is a kind of **directive**, because Mia Khalifa gave advice to the audience about the wise attitude if she knew that there was a woman who entered the world of pornography. Its function is **suggestion**, because Mia Khalifa advises the audience not to punish and oppress a woman just because she has fallen into the pornography industry.

Commissive

Commissive is an act of speech act that binds the speaker to do something that is conveyed. This speech act is commonly used when the speaker is committed to something in the future such as making a promise or making an offer. Some of the functions of this speech act include promises, threats, refusals and pledges.

a) Statement of promise

> *Datum/time **00:14:14***
> *Mia Khalifa: I'm not proud of my past but it's the reason that that I have a platform well it's not the reason I'm still relevant and **yeah, I've worked my ass of for that, so I'm gonna keep my name okay***

When Mia Khalifa said **"yeah, I've worked my ass of for that, so I'm going to keep my name okay"**, Mia Khalifa meant to promise that she who has worked hard to change for the better, will keep her good name until ever. The promise was made by Mia Khalifa in front of the audience so that without indirectly, Mia Khalifa pledged the promise by being witnessed by the entire audience.

This statement is **commissive**, because Mia Khalifa intends to make a promise to herself and must be kept by herself. While its function is a **promise**, because it is clear that Mia Khalifa promises to maintain a good name because she has tried hard to fix it.

DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher explains the results of his research and compares the results of his findings with previous research to find out the similarities and differences in the results of the research. In this study, four types and eight functions of illocutionary acts were found that Mia Khalifa used in her lecture. In accordance with what is explained in the theory used by the researcher, the findings include declarations that Mia Khalifa uses when she wants to change a situation. Representative is used in lecture to convey information that educates. Expressive is used by Mia Khalifa to express her expression or emotional state towards the situation. Directives are used in lecture with the intention of the audience taking action as spoken by Mia Khalifa. Commissive is used when Mia Khalifa wants to offer or express a promise to herself or the audience.

The representative type is widely used because Mia Khalifa delivers a lecture to educate the audience based on her life experience, especially when she was still active as a pornography artist. In addition, it was also strengthened by questions from the moderator and the audience who often asked for Mia Khalifa's explanation about her life experience. The type of declaration is the type that not used by Mia Khalifa because in using it requires a certain institutional role, and is not in accordance with the educational substance conveyed by Mia Khalifa in her lecture. The descriptive function is the most used function, because Mia Khalifa explains a lot about her life experience in particular and educates about the importance of staying away from the pornography industry. The promise function is the least used function because, it is not in accordance with the substance of the lecture delivered by Mia Khalifa, moreover part of the lecture is an interactive dialogue with the audience

In these findings, the researcher compared his findings with previous research listed in introduction. The first research by Ulla (2018), she analyzed the types of illocutionary acts and the meaning of illocutionary acts used by Susi Pudjiastuti in Kick Andy talk show. Researchers found that the guest star of the talk show, uses all types of illocutionary acts, namely representative (45), directive (5), expressive (17), commissive (3) and declarative (2). Researchers found that the representative type is a type of illocutionary act that is predominantly used by the guest star. The similarity with this study is the discovery of the dominant types of representative used by the subjects in their studies. While the difference is that the data collection uses dialogue with master of ceremony, while the data collection of this research uses lecture that are also responded to by the moderator and the audience.

The second research by Zafira (2019), she analyzed the types and functions of illocutionary acts used by Nouman Ali in his speech. This study succeeded in finding four types of illocutionary acts, including representatives; informing (59), stating (186), describing (53), reminding (4) and concluding (4). Directives; suggesting (82), commanding (3), inviting (2), forbidding (16) and questioning (41). Commissives; promising (9) and warning (13). Expressives; praising (7) and hope/wish (5). The similarity with this study is the same in delivering speeches through the prologue method and interviews with moderators and audiences. While the difference is the type of illocutionary acts found. The study did not find any type of declaration because it requires a special momentum to declare something, whereas in this study declatarions are still used by Mia Khalifa to affirm her name in the past.

The third research from Prayudi (2023) analyzes the types and functions of illocutionary acts used by Nusser Yassin in a podcast held by Deddy Corbuzier. In the study, three types of illocutionary acts were found with a total of 75 data. The three types found include representative; assertion (46) and description (8). Expressive; pleasure (3), likes (5), dislikes (2), joy (1) and sorrow (1). Directive; command (1), request (1) and suggestion (5). Researchers only found 3 types of data due to the limitations of the context of speech that only came from questions and answers on podcasts. The similarity with this study is the research method that is equally presented with Spradley's theory (1980) and data collection which also comes from the results of interviews. Meanwhile, the difference is the result of the types of illocutionary acts found, where the study found three types of illocutionaries because of the difference in the object of research where the theme is more focused and specific to the speech method than the podcast.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSION

In this section, the researcher made a clear conclusion from a study that analyzed the illocutionary acts that Mia Khalifa used in her lecture when invited as a speaker at Oxford University. Mia Khalifa tends to use illocutionary acts with a representative type, because Mia Khalifa often explains or explains about her life after leaving her profession as a pornographic artist. The explanation was delivered with the aim of persuading and influencing the perception of women not to enter and fall into the pornography industry, as well as answer people's doubts about her, that despite having a bad experience, she can change for the better and even be able to become a successful career woman and motivate women around the world.

The conclusion after comparing the three previous studies can be concluded that this study has almost the same results because, the substance of the research object of all previous studies is education to the audience even though with different themes. In addition, the objects in all previous studies are also informative and based on their experience or phenomonology. So even though the object of this study is a lecture, it can be concluded that the illocutionary acts found are both informative and educational.

SUGGESTIONS

Some suggestions from researchers, first, if there are future researchers who want to discuss similar topics, they can use several different objects besides speeches. They must be more innovative in determining the object of research, but still with a more comprehensive discussion, because this study cannot find all the types and functions of illocutionary acts. Second, this study only focuses on the types and functions of illocutionary acts, which future researchers can take a different focus that would have been more comprehensive. In addition, this study is only about illocutionary act, so the researcher suggests not only choosing the topic of illocutionary act, but also researching about locutionary act and perlocutionary. Third, for readers who want to study and dissect the types and functions of illocutionary acts, it is recommended to use different theories because the more the times develop, the more pragmatic science studies are developed, especially regarding speech acts and illocutionary acts. In addition, in order to be able to get a wider reference than the classic reference and commonly used in some studies.

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