

INVESTIGATING THE USE OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORMED BY JENNA ORTEGA IN SOME INTERVIEWS

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Jenna Ortega dan mendeskripsikan fungsi tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Jenna Ortega dalam beberapa wawancaranya. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian kualitatif deskriptif ini adalah empat video wawancara Jenna Ortega yang dilakukan pada tahun 2022 yang diambil dari YouTube. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Searle (1969) untuk menentukan jenis tindak ilokusi dan teori Yule (1996) untuk menentukan fungsi tindak ilokusi yang dilakukan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam wawancara Jenna Ortega, yaitu asertif, komisif, dan ekspresif. Dalam penelitian ini, ditemukan bahwa asertif merupakan jenis tindak ilokusi yang paling sering digunakan dan menyampaikan informasi sebagai fungsi tindak ilokusi yang paling sering muncul dalam beberapa wawancara Jenna Ortega pada tahun 2022.

Kata kunci: jenna ortega, tindak tutur ilokusi, wawancara

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the types and the functions of illocutionary acts performed by Jenna Ortega in several of her interviews. The data sources used in this descriptive qualitative research are four videos of Jenna Ortega's interviews in 2022 on YouTube. This study uses the theory of Searle (1969) to determine the types of illocutionary act and Yule's theory (1996) to determine the functions of the illocutionary act performed. The results of this study indicate that there are three types of illocutionary acts performed by Jenna Ortega in some of her interviews, they are: assertive, commissive, and expressive. In this study, it was found that assertive was the most frequently used type of illocutionary act and conveying information as the most frequently appeared function of illocutionary act in some of Jenna Ortega's interviews in 2022.

Keywords: jenna ortega, illocutionary act, interview

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that focuses on how people use language in real-life situations and how meaning is constructed in context. It deals with the study of language in use, encompassing the ways in which people use language to achieve their goals, convey intentions, and interpret meaning beyond the literal

level. Speaking a language is performing speech acts such as asking questions, making statements, giving orders, and making promises (Searle, 1969). Based on the definition, a speech act is how a person performs an action with utterances. The study of speech acts falls within the realm of the philosophy of language and relies on an understanding of the specific context in which each speech act occurs (Armistany & Zamzani, 2019).

Searle also mentions that pragmatics studies involve linguistic communication. When we speak, we perform actions rather than just convey information. In line with Searle, Austin (1962) says that language is not just descriptive but also performative, and the act of speaking is itself an action that has real-world effects. Utterances have illocutionary force, meaning they are intended to accomplish certain things or bring about specific consequences. It is the speaker's purpose or intention when expressing a statement, as well as the specific type of illocutionary action being carried out by the speaker (Nordquist, 2018). For example, making a promise, giving an order, or asking a question are all considered speech acts.

Pragmatics is closely related to illocutionary acts because illocutionary acts are a fundamental component of pragmatic analysis. Illocutionary acts are essential for understanding how language users convey their intentions and achieve various communicative goals in context. Therefore, the analysis of illocutionary acts is a central part of pragmatic research, and it highlights the importance of context and intention in language use. In short, illocutionary acts are worth researching due to their significance in understanding human communication, their interdisciplinary relevance, and their practical applications in various fields. Studying illocutionary acts can provide valuable insights into the nuanced ways in which language is used to convey meaning and achieve communicative goals.

The success or failure of people to socialize and build relationships depends on the language they use (Sirbu, 2015; Auarqoub, 2019; Attamimy et al., 2020). Language allows us to express our thoughts, feelings, and experiences to others (Rabiah, 2012; Mowlana, 2013; Kurniati, 2017) in different context and involve people from different social and cultural backgrounds (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). Being able to articulate our ideas, opinions, and emotions effectively enables us to

engage in meaningful conversations, connect with others on a deeper level, and foster understanding and empathy. This aligns with what McKay et al. (1995) state, that verbal expressions assist us in effectively communicating our observations, thoughts, feelings, and needs. Put simply, the ability to utilize language effectively is crucial for achieving successful communication.

Language and speech acts are closely related concepts, as speech acts are a fundamental aspect of language use (Austin, 1962). Language provides us with the means to perform speech acts. Through language, we can make statements, ask questions, issue commands, express emotions, make promises, and more. In short, language serves as the medium through which speech acts are performed, and speech acts represent the intended actions performed through language. However, different speech acts rely on specific linguistic structures, vocabulary, and conventions to accomplish their intended purposes (Searle, 1969). In addition to that, Moaveni (2014) adds that the realization of speech acts is determined by social factors and socio-cultural norms.

In his influential work "Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language" published in 1969, John Searle proposed a theory of speech acts. Searle argued that when people use language, they are not only conveying information but also performing specific actions through their speech. Searle's theory of speech acts emphasizes the performative aspect of language, highlighting that speech is not merely a means of conveying information but also a means of performing social actions and influencing others. It has had a significant impact on the fields of linguistics, philosophy of language, and communication studies, providing a framework for understanding the pragmatic aspects of language use. Searle identified several types of illocutionary acts, including:

- a. **Representatives:** These illocutionary acts aim to convey beliefs, assert facts, or make statements about the world. Examples include asserting, claiming, stating, or describing.
- b. **Directive:** A Directive is an illocutionary act intended to influence the behavior of the hearer. They involve making requests, giving orders, or making suggestions. The speaker seeks to get the hearer to do

something. Examples include commanding, requesting, suggesting, or advising.

- c. **Commissive:** Commissive involves committing the speaker to future actions or obligations. These illocutionary acts include making promises, vows, or oaths. The speaker expresses their intention to perform a specific action in the future.
- d. **Expressive:** Expressive is an illocutionary act that convey the speaker's psychological or emotional state or attitude. Examples include apologizing, thanking, congratulating, or welcoming.
- e. **Declaration:** Declaration is an illocutionary act that bring about a new state of affairs through the act of uttering. These acts are often performed by individuals who possess a certain institutional authority. Examples include declaring war, pronouncing someone married, or declaring someone guilty.

Searle's theory of illocutionary acts focuses on understanding the intention behind a speaker's utterance and the illocutionary force it carries. It highlights that speakers not only convey information but also perform specific speech acts with intended effects on the hearer or the world. By analyzing illocutionary acts, one can gain insights into the speaker's intentions, social roles, and the communicative dynamics at play in a given context.

Analyzing the functions of speech acts is crucial for comprehending the subtleties of communication, interpreting pragmatic meaning, navigating social dynamics, and developing effective interpersonal skills. It enriches our understanding of how language is used to achieve specific purposes, shape social interactions, and convey implicit messages in diverse communicative contexts. In his book "Pragmatics" published in 1996, George Yule discusses the functions or purposes of illocutionary acts within the field of pragmatics. Yule outlines several functions of illocutionary acts, which are as follows:

In his book "Pragmatics" published in 1996, George Yule discusses the functions or purposes of illocutionary acts within the field of pragmatics. Yule outlines several functions of illocutionary acts, which are as follows:

- a. Conveying Information: Illocutionary acts serve the function of conveying information or providing facts about the world. Through illocutionary acts such as **stating, informing, or describing**, speakers communicate their beliefs, opinions, or observations to the listener.
- b. Expressing Attitudes and Emotions: Illocutionary acts allow speakers to express their attitudes, emotions, or psychological states. Acts such as **expressing gratitude, apologizing, congratulating, or praising** serve the purpose of conveying the speaker's emotional or psychological stance towards a particular situation or individual.
- c. Influencing the Actions of Others: Illocutionary acts are used to influence the behavior or actions of others. Acts like **commanding, requesting, advising, or persuading** aim to elicit specific responses or actions from the listener. Speakers employ these acts to exert control, make requests, or persuade others to adopt a particular course of action.
- d. Establishing Social Relationships: Illocutionary acts play a role in establishing and maintaining social relationships. Acts such as **greeting, welcoming, or introducing oneself** serve the purpose of initiating social interactions, demonstrating politeness, and signaling social affiliations.
- e. Performing Speech Acts with Special Consequences: Certain illocutionary acts have special consequences or effects beyond the act of uttering itself. Examples include acts like **marrying someone, firing an employee, or declaring war**. These acts bring about significant changes in the world or create new states of affairs by virtue of being performed.

Yule's analysis highlights that illocutionary acts serve diverse functions in communication, ranging from conveying information and expressing attitudes to influencing actions and establishing social relationships. Understanding these functions enhances our comprehension of how language is used to achieve specific communicative goals and to shape social interactions.

Interviews can be seen as a context in which speech acts play a crucial role. During an interview, the interviewer typically asks questions to elicit specific information or to perform certain speech acts. The questions asked can vary in their

illocutionary force, such as making requests for examples ("Can you provide an example of..."), seeking clarification ("Could you explain..."), or gathering factual information ("What is your experience with..."). The choice of question types reflects the speech acts the interviewer intends to perform. Both the interviewer and interviewee engage in speech acts during the interview. The interviewee's responses can include making assertions, providing explanations, expressing opinions or preferences, offering examples, or making commitments. These speech acts are instrumental in conveying information, showcasing skills and qualifications, and presenting oneself in a favorable light. Understanding speech acts is crucial for both interviewers and interviewees in order to navigate the interview effectively. Both parties need to interpret the illocutionary force behind the questions and responses accurately. Misinterpretation or misalignment of speech acts can lead to misunderstandings, ineffective communication, or misjudgments during the interview process.

Research on speech acts has been a prominent area of study within pragmatics and the philosophy of language. Research on speech acts in interviews has examined various aspects of communicative behavior, interactional dynamics, and pragmatic strategies employed by interviewers and interviewees. Here are some examples. In her study titled "Illocutionary Act in Alice in the Wonderland Movie Script," Lubis (2018) examined the various types of illocutionary acts found in the movie script of Alice in Wonderland. By employing Searle's theory of speech acts, the research aimed to analyze the reasons behind the performance of these illocutionary acts within the context of the movie script. Azmillah (2021) examined the different types of illocutionary acts and their purposes as portrayed in O. Henry's short stories. The research aimed to analyze the specific types of illocutionary acts employed and their respective functions within the context of O. Henry's works. Oktaviani (2018), using Searle's theory of speech acts, conducted a study that focused on the categorization of illocutionary acts expressed by the character Alice and the underlying case models associated with the illocutionary acts performed by Alice in the movie "Alice Through the Looking Glass."

Based on the findings of previous studies, there are certain gaps that form the rationale for conducting the current research. While interviews with political figures have been utilized as a data source for analyzing illocutionary acts, there has been limited research focusing on illocutionary acts performed in interviews with actors and actresses. Investigating the use of speech acts in interviews enhances our understanding of the complex communication dynamics, power relations, and biases that can arise during the interview process. Analyzing public figures' words and actions can shape public opinion, influence policies, and drive social change. By analyzing their speech acts, we can gain insights into their intentions, beliefs, and the messages they convey to the public. Their speeches, interviews, and public statements are closely scrutinized by the media and the public. Analyzing their speech acts helps us understand the rhetorical strategies, persuasive techniques, and communicative tactics they employ to convey their messages effectively. In addition to that, typically, television talk shows and podcasts often feature popular public figures who are currently in the spotlight or promoting their latest projects.

However, analyzing actors and actresses' illocutionary acts may be considered more worthwhile compared to analyzing other public figures' illocutionary acts for several potential reasons. Actors and actresses often have a significant impact on language and cultural trends. They are influential in shaping popular culture and can set trends in fashion, lifestyle, and speech. Analyzing their illocutionary acts can provide insights into how these influential figures contribute to changes in language use and cultural norms. Besides, the entertainment industry, including film and television, relies heavily on the effective use of language for storytelling and character development. Analyzing the illocutionary acts of actors and actresses can reveal how they navigate the complex dynamics of script interpretation and portrayal, shedding light on the relationship between fictional and real-life communication. In addition to that, actors and actresses often have carefully curated public personas. Studying their illocutionary acts can provide insights into how they construct and maintain these personas, the authenticity of their public statements, and the impact of their communication choices on their careers. Also, as actors and actresses frequently engage in a wide range of public interactions,

from interviews to red carpet events, award ceremonies, and social media, their illocutionary acts span a diverse array of contexts, making them interesting subjects for analyzing how they adapt their communication styles to different situations. One of the actresses who has recently garnered a lot of public attention is Jenna Ortega, thanks to her role in the Netflix series Wednesday. People have started closely observing various aspects of her. Jenna Ortega has been noted for her confident and articulate speaking style, often displaying a poised and mature demeanor beyond her years. She is known for being well-spoken and expressing her thoughts and opinions with clarity and conviction. Her speaking style is often characterized by a balance of eloquence and authenticity. When speaking, Jenna Ortega uses language in a way that is articulate, expressive, and often impressive. She has a command of language, uses varied vocabulary, and is skilled at conveying her thoughts and ideas in a compelling manner, making it easy for her to engage and captivate the audience with her linguistic skills and the way she presents her messages. Jenna Ortega is also known for her authenticity when speaking. She has the quality of being genuine, sincere, and true to herself. She appears genuine in conveying her thoughts, feelings, and beliefs without any pretense or artificiality. Until now, Jenna Ortega's eloquence and authenticity in speaking have built credibility, trust, and a positive public image while enabling her to lead, inspire, and navigate challenging situations.

Meanwhile, eloquence and authenticity in speaking can shape the performance of illocutionary acts, affecting how effectively these acts are carried out and how they are perceived by the audience. The choice of words, tone, and overall style of communication, as influenced by eloquence and authenticity, can play a significant role in the successful execution of illocutionary acts in various communicative contexts. These reasons are what have led to the conduct of this research.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, a qualitative descriptive analysis was employed by the researcher. According to Leavy (2017), qualitative research is typically suitable when the main objective is to explore, describe, or provide explanations. Qualitative

descriptive techniques were utilized to describe the various types and functions of illocutionary acts found in Jenna Ortega's interviews. The researcher's analysis took the form of describing the observed utterances. The data source for this study consisted of four videos of interviews conducted by Jenna Ortega in 2022, specifically focused on her role in the Wednesday series. The videos were titled:

- a. Jenna Ortega on Playing Wednesday Addams, Going to Disney Prom & Being Against All Dipping Sauce on November 16, 2022.
- b. Jenna Ortega on How She Transformed into Wednesday Addams on November 21, 2022.
- c. Actress Jenna Ortega dishes on in the new Netflix show, 'Wednesday' on November 22, 2022.
- d. Jenna Ortega Spills on How Came Up with Her Viral Dance in Wednesday (Extended) Tonight Show on December 17, 2022.

The research data comprise the utterances spoken by Jenna Ortega in these four aforementioned videos. To gather the data, the researcher followed these steps: Firstly, the researcher watched the four videos and recorded every utterance where an illocutionary act was expressed. Following that, the researcher also documented the context of each utterance to understand the function of the illocutionary act identified. To analyze the types of illocutionary acts, the researcher referred to Searle's (1969) theory of illocutionary acts. Meanwhile, to analyze the functions of illocutionary acts, the researcher referred to Yule's (1996) theory of illocutionary act functions. After recording all the collected data, the researcher categorized these data according to the types of illocutionary acts. The researcher also documented the purpose of each illocutionary act. To facilitate the analysis of the findings, codes were assigned to the data. Since there are five types of illocutionary acts, the researcher created five codes (T1, T2, T3, T4, and T5) to represent each type of illocutionary act. Additionally, four codes (F1, F2, F3, F4, and F5) were generated to categorize the four different functions of illocutionary acts.

FINDINGS

The researcher found three types of illocutionary acts in Jenna Ortega's interviews in 2020: assertive, commissive, and expressive. In this study, it was found that assertive was the most frequently used type of illocutionary act, and conveying information as the most frequently appeared function of illocutionary act in some of Jenna Ortega's video interviews in 2022. Then, regarding the function of speech act, it was found that conveying information is the most dominant function performed. The following are some examples of the data.

1. Assertive

Datum V1/ time:1.21

Jimmy : " ...did you do commercials?"

Jenna : "Yeah. When I first started acting because I had no connection to Hollywood or the industry or anything like that. I was told I could only do commercials. Yeah. So I have, I have got some good commercial experiences."

During the conversation, Jenna made the statement, "So I have, I have got some good commercial experience," which indicated that she had prior experience in doing commercials. This statement came in response to Jimmy's inquiry about her willingness to participate in commercials. It was revealed that Jenna had engaged in commercial work before pursuing acting, hence her possession of valuable commercial experience. The illocutionary act in this data can be classified as **assertive**, as Jenna presented a factual statement in response to Jimmy's question regarding her experience. In this instance, Jenna's expressions revolved around her past experiences. This aligns with the characteristics of assertive illocutionary acts as one form of illocutionary act with propositional content. Therefore, Jenna Ortega focuses on conveying information, facts, opinions, or descriptions about a particular state of affairs, such as the fact that she has appeared in several advertisements and how it all began. Assertive illocutionary acts are also marked by the presence of truth conditions in which they are tied to the correspondence between the proposition and the actual state of affairs. Jenna Ortega intended to convey that what she

was asserting, the fact that she has appeared in several advertisements, was factually accurate. The function of this illocutionary act is to **convey information**, where an individual states a fact based on actual circumstances. The speaker is sharing knowledge or facts with the intention of informing others. In this conversation, Jenna Ortega shares the fact that she has no connections in the film industry at all. In the early stages of her career, she mostly starred in commercials, which gave her a significant amount of experience with commercials.

Datum V1/ time:1.26

Jimmy : " ... what commercials did you do?"

Jenna : "I did, I did a lot. I feel like the most I had a pretty big Old Navy commercial and I was accidently McDonald's girl for a year because three unrelated casting directors hired me in McDonald' commercials."

Jenna expressed herself by stating that she had significant experience working in commercials, particularly as a McDonald's girl for a year. Her statement highlighted her extensive involvement in McDonald's commercials during that period. The illocutionary act in this data can be categorized as an **assertive**, as Jenna presented her personal experience and involvement in commercials at McDonald's. Assertive illocutionary acts in speech acts are also characterized by the presence of a perlocutionary effect. The primary perlocutionary effect of an assertive illocutionary act is to inform or provide the listener with new information or a particular perspective on a given topic. Here, Jenna Ortega provides new information that, unbeknownst to many, she once served as the 'McDonald's girl' for one year because three casting directors hired her for McDonald's advertisements. The function of this illocutionary act is to **convey information** by stating a factual account of Jenna's personal experience, including details about her previous experiences in commercials, which she conveyed the information with Jimmy during the interview as the interviewer. In this conversation, Jenna Ortega aims to explain of how she was able to star in many commercials, especially McDonald's commercials.

Datum V2/time 2.25

Host : "Do you have a lot of interesting projects. There is a project, you... then there is *Scream* and then there's like a dark you seem to be attracted to these roles. What is it about those roles that sort of pulls you in *Mary*?"

Jenna : "I feel like there is some invisible string that just kind of connect us because it just happened. It was not something that I set out to do. I was not trying to only do horror, horror projects"

During the interview, when asked about the similarities between her roles, Jenna reflected her belief in the existence of an intangible bond that linked the characters she had portrayed. The illocutionary act in this data can be classified as **assertive**, as Jenna confidently asserted the presence of a subtle connection among her roles. The marker of the assertive illocutionary act is 'assertion,' which functions to assert or convey a proposition or a statement. In other words, it involves making a claim about the world or expressing a belief. Jenna Ortega believes that all the horror genre roles she has starred in were not intentionally set by her. She believes that it just happened, and she thinks there is something that ties her to the genre of horror, and it is beyond her control. It serves as a statement of fact as Jenna expresses her personal perspective when deciding to undertake these roles. This is a function of **conveying information** because it enables the speaker to express their beliefs or opinions on a subject. Jenna Ortega believes that the horror genre roles that have been given to her were indeed destined for her, and she believes that there is something that made them happen as they did.

Datum V1/time:5.21

Jimmy : "Okay. Palm Springs palm Desert area. So when you go on auditions did you drive out to LA all the time?"

Jenna : "Yeah. So four or five times a week. My mom is a full time ER nurse but she would drive me. It was like a six, seven hour round trip LA and back uh.. for auditions."

When Jimmy inquired about how Jenna managed auditions despite living far away, she responded, "Yeah. So four or five times a week. My mom is a full-time ER nurse but she would drive me." In this statement, Jenna described her mother's profession as a full-time ER nurse. The illocutionary act in this data can be categorized as **assertive**. This aligns with one of the characteristics of the marker of the assertive illocutionary act, which is the presence of propositional content. Propositional content is one of the distinctive features of the assertive illocutionary speech act, where an individual provides information, facts, or descriptions of a particular state of affairs. The content of the proposition is a central element of this illocutionary act. It pertains to the specific information, facts, descriptions, or propositions that the speaker conveys to the listener. Jenna specifically provided factual information to Jimmy about her mother's occupation and her willingness to drive her to auditions despite the long-distance (six or seven hours, four or five times a week) they had to travel. In the conversation, Jenna also mentioned that her mother held a full-time position as an ER nurse. Her expression serves as a description of her mother's role and occupation said to convey the information to the audiences. Jenna specifically describes how challenging it was for her in the past to attend auditions, often accompanied by her mother, who was willing to travel quite a distance to accompany her. Thus, this shows a function of **conveying information**.

2. Commissive

Datum V4/time 1.55

Jimmy : "Can we talk about the dance? The Wednesday dance?"

Jenna : "Yeah, if you want to."

During their conversation, Jimmy inquired about the dance in the "Wednesday" series, prompting Jenna to respond that she would provide the information if he wished. The illocutionary act in this context can be classified as **commissive**, as Jenna expresses her willingness to share details about the dance sequence in the "Wednesday" series at a later time. Jenna conveyed to

Jimmy her readiness to discuss the dance in the "Wednesday" series if he expressed interest. Jenna Ortega's willingness to discuss the dance she performed in the series "Wednesday" exemplifies some of the key features of the commissive illocutionary act, specifically, being future-oriented and taking on the speaker's responsibility. Commissive illocutionary acts are typically directed toward future actions, where the speaker commits to undertaking certain actions at a later time or under specified conditions. In this case, Jenna Ortega has agreed to share the story about the dance she performed in "Wednesday." This implies that in future conversations, she has a responsibility to answer all questions from the interviewer regarding the dance. The function of this illocutionary act is to **establish a positive social relationship**. Jenna's willingness to address the widely discussed dance topic in the series exemplified her politeness and effort to foster a good connection with the interviewer.

3. Expressiveness

Datum V1/time:0.29

Jimmy : "Thank for coming."

Jenna : "Thank you for having me."

As Jimmy expressed gratitude to Jenna for appearing on the talk show, Jenna reciprocated by saying, "Thank you for having me." Jenna conveyed her joy at being invited to participate in the talk show. The illocutionary act in this data can be categorized as **expressive** since Jenna expressed her happiness and appreciation for the invitation extended to her. During the interview, Jenna extended her gratitude to Jimmy for the opportunity to be a part of the talk show. She expressed her happiness and appreciation for being invited to appear on Jimmy's show. It aligns with the presence of expression of emotion or psychological state as one of the key features of the expressive illocutionary act, which serves to convey or express the speaker's emotional or psychological state. This may include expressing feelings, attitudes, emotions, beliefs, or mental states. The function of this illocutionary act is to **convey attitudes and**

emotions, as Jenna openly expressed her delight at being a guest on the show by saying "Thank you.."

Datum V4/time:0.22

Jimmy : "This is your second Scream movie. Do you like doing these movies?"

Jenna : "I love horror films. I do not know what it is about, you know, having blood thrown on your face and running around screaming bloody murder, but it really is so therapeutic, so much fun."

When Jimmy inquired if Jenna enjoyed the movie being discussed, considering its horror theme, Jenna responded positively, expressing her fondness for horror films. She also mentioned her enjoyment of the role she played, finding it incredibly enjoyable to be part of Scream movies. The illocutionary act in this data can be identified as **expressive** since Jenna openly conveyed her personal feelings and preferences towards horror films. Furthermore, while Jenna expressed her affinity for horror films, she confessed to not knowing exactly what captivated her about the genre. She further elaborated on a specific scene where she had blood thrown in her face and ran around screaming. Jenna Ortega's response demonstrates the presence of 'subjective and personal feeling' as a key feature of the expressive illocutionary act. Expressive illocutionary acts are highly subjective and personal in nature. They are about the speaker's internal experiences and do not necessarily assert objective facts. In addition, the use of the phrase 'I love ...' appearing in the first-person perspective confirms that this is indeed an expressive illocutionary act, as it is directly spoken by the speaker, Jenna Ortega. As she also describes her feelings when performing horror scenes, stating that she found it truly enjoyable and therapeutic, the function of this illocutionary act is to **provide information**. In other words, she wants to share how she feels and her love for the genre and recount her experiences within it.

From the data mentioned previously, Jenna Ortega frequently employs the assertive illocutionary act in her interviews. The second most commonly used type

of illocutionary act performed by Jenna Ortega in these interviews is expressive, with twelve utterances. Following that, there are two utterances of commissive illocutionary acts that belong to commissive. The most frequently occurring function of illocutionary acts is to convey information, with a total of ninety-one instances. The second most prevalent function is establishing a social relationship with eight instances, followed by showing attitudes and emotions with six instances.

Discussion

In this research, only three types of illocutionary acts were identified, namely assertive, commissive, and expressive. The assertive type was observed when Jenna Ortega, the interviewee, responded to questions by making statements or providing information. The commissive type was evident when she expressed her commitment or intention to fulfill certain actions or promises in response to the interviewer's question. Lastly, the expressive type of illocutionary act emerged as she answered questions while also conveying her emotions or feelings. As an actress, Jenna Ortega may be asked about her roles, experiences on set, or her thoughts on various aspects of the entertainment industry. In such cases, assertive speech acts allow her to express her opinions, describe her experiences, or provide information based on her knowledge and understanding. Additionally, assertive speech acts are commonly used in interviews because they contribute to establishing credibility and expertise. By presenting information confidently and assertively, the interviewee demonstrates their command of the subject matter, which enhances their credibility and provides valuable insights to the interviewer and the audience. Overall, the assertive speech act is often the most used type in interviews as it aligns with the purpose of information gathering, offers factual statements, and allows the interviewee to demonstrate expertise, credibility, and provide valuable insights to the interviewer and the audience.

The assertive speech act is often the most used type appearing in interviews due to its function of conveying information and presenting statements as facts or beliefs. In an interview setting, the primary purpose is to gather information and elicit responses from the interviewee, who is typically an expert or someone with knowledge in a particular field. When an interviewer asks questions, the purpose is

definite: they are seeking factual answers or the interviewee's perspective on specific topics. In response to these inquiries, the interviewee, such as Jenna Ortega, often employs assertive speech acts to provide informative and factual statements.

The most frequently occurring function of speech acts is "to convey information," which predominantly appears in the assertive type. This function is manifested through statements, providing information, descriptions, and opinions expressed by Jenna Ortega regarding a particular matter. Many things are conveyed by Jenna Ortega regarding this function, such as her early career in the entertainment industry, how she auditioned for roles, her opinions on the characters she portrays in films, and her descriptions of her mother and several movie titles she has starred in. The function of conveying information in performing a speech act involves the transmission of factual or informative content from the speaker to the listener. It serves the purpose of sharing knowledge, providing details, describing events or objects, expressing opinions, or offering explanations. When employing the assertive speech act, which is primarily associated with conveying information, the speaker aims to present statements, facts, or beliefs about a particular topic. This function allows the speaker, in this case, Jenna Ortega, to share various aspects of her career, experiences, perspectives, and personal insights. By utilizing the function of conveying information within speech acts, Jenna Ortega can effectively communicate and share factual knowledge, personal experiences, and perspectives with her audience or interviewers. This function contributes to a better understanding of her background, career trajectory, and insights into the various aspects of her life and work.

The researcher compared the current research and two previous studies (Lubis, 2018 and Azmillah, 2021) discussed in the Introduction section. Those previous studies and the current research explored various movie scripts and interviews to examine the types of illocutionary acts. The dominance of assertive or representatives was observed consistently in the different studies, suggesting their significance in conveying information and expressing statements. This also suggests that assertive acts are prevalent not only in interviews but also in everyday

conversations, as they involve making statements. In conversational contexts, assertive acts serve as a means of conveying information that is considered true by the speaker. In summary, assertive acts play a crucial role in communication by providing explanations and conveying truthful statements between speakers and listeners.

The four videos used as data sources in this research all revolve around the series "Wednesday," in which Jenna Ortega stars. The questions posed in the four interviews center on various aspects of her portrayal of the title character, the challenges she faced in playing the role of Wednesday, the scenes in the series, and how she created the iconic prom dance featured in the series. It can be seen that these questions are focused on how the public, represented by the interviewers, wants to know how Jenna Ortega succeeded in making "Wednesday" the most successful series on Netflix through her iconic role. The public desires to gain direct insights from the actress who starred in the series, Jenna Ortega. Due to the success of her role as Wednesday, the public is also interested in various aspects of Jenna Ortega's life as an actress, including how she started her career and how she approaches the horror roles she often takes on. We know that actors and actresses are sometimes seen as cultural icons, representing or challenging social and cultural norms. Analyzing their illocutionary acts, then, can reveal how they participate in social and cultural dialogues and contribute to ongoing discussions about important societal issues. Moreover, actors and actresses frequently maintain meticulously crafted public images, making them notably significant components within the wider realm of public personas (Marshal et al., 2015). Studying their illocutionary acts can provide insights into how they construct and maintain these personas, the authenticity of their public statements, and the impact of their communication choices on their careers. The last one, actors and actresses frequently engage in a wide range of public interactions, from interviews to red carpet events, award ceremonies, and social media. Public wants insights into celebrities' authentic lives, as opposed to the imagery that is often conveyed through the traditional media (Kowalczyk & Pounders, 2016). Thus, their illocutionary acts span a diverse array of

contexts, making them interesting subjects for analyzing how they adapt their communication styles to different situations.

CONCLUSION

Jenna Ortega's interviews with various interviewers provide valuable insights and detailed information. Her intention is to ensure that the interviewers have a thorough understanding of the topics discussed, allowing them to gain clear and accurate information from her. Jenna Ortega strives to convey the truth through her statements, aiming to establish credibility and foster belief in the information she shares. Jenna's shared statements appear to be clear and well-articulated, leaving a positive impression on the interviewers. This demonstrates the effectiveness of assertive speech acts in daily conversations, as they contribute to a friendly and approachable atmosphere between speakers. Jenna Ortega's use of assertive speech acts not only provides valuable information but also enhances her interpersonal communication skills. Public figures who possess strong interpersonal communication skills, such as active listening, empathy, and the ability to convey their messages clearly and persuasively, are more likely to connect with their audience. This can lead to a positive public perception as people appreciate individuals who can effectively convey their ideas and relate to others. In summary, a public figure's interpersonal communication skills can significantly influence how they are perceived by the public. Effective communication, trust, empathy, and the ability to navigate challenges gracefully all contribute to shaping a positive public image. Conversely, poor communication skills can harm a public figure's reputation and public standing. In this instance, Jenna Ortega has adeptly showcased it to the public.

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