THE UNIQUE OF SPEECH ACTS USED IN SONG LYRICS OF TAYLOR SWIFT IN THE THEME OF LIFE LESSONS

Dila Maya Titian Gawa
Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
dila.20047@mhs.unesa.ac.id

Abstract
Illocutionary act is performed by saying something and includes acts such as betting, promising, denying, stating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, and requesting. This study aimed to analyze the illocutionary act and function of the illocutionary act in the three-song lyric by Taylor Swift that has the same theme, that is life lessons. After the data is being collected, the data is analyzed based on the theory of illocutionary acts by Searle (1996) and the function of illocutionary acts by Leech (1983). The study shows that there are four categories of illocutionary acts found in the three songs by Taylor Swift. Those are representatives, directives, commisives and expressives. The representative act was found as the most dominant category of illocutionary act with 67 data (70.52%), followed by directives with 16 data (16.84%), commissions with 10 data (10.52%), and expressives with 2 data (2.1%). Moreover, there are four types of functions of illocutionary acts found in the song lyrics of Taylor Swift. There are Collaborative, conflictive, competitive, and convivial. Collaborative was the most dominant functions of illocutionary act with 16 data (69.56%) followed by conflictive with 5 data (21.73%), competitive with 1 data (4.34%) and convivial with 1 data (4.34%). Lastly, the speech act used in ELT has some implications for the students’ skill.

Keywords: speech act, illocutionary acts, song lyrics

1. INTRODUCTION
Language is an instrument for human communication. Agreeing to (Ihsan, 2011) language is at the heart of all things human...it’s a vehicle for literature and poetry ... Language is not just part of us; language defines us". In other words, language is the main characteristic of human beings as the highest creature in the world and as a part of socialization and used to add our horizon about everything including literature. When people use language to communicate, some certain intentions and messages are expected to be transferred and understood by the beneficiary.

Speech act is used when people use language. In this way ordinarily when an individual utilize the language, a central address is what speech acts did he or she expected to perform. These followings are the utterance that used speech acts : “give me some cookies please” then the recipient will be
answered “okay, this is for you”. Those are the example of the speech acts used. The reciepient will respond to the speaker by doing something that he or she expected to do. Therefore, speech act theory will be discussed furthermore. According to (Hutajulu & Herman, 2019) speech acts is an utterance to explain how a speaker use language to accomplish intended actions and how the hearers infer intended meaning from what is said. When the speakers articulate something, at that point the listener bear to capture the implications created by the speakers. It can indeed cause misconception when the listeners come up short to handle the aiming impications from the speakers. Therefore, the speakers have something in their mind in which they expect the hearers to do so, but in some cases, the speakers’ expectation is not the same as what the hearers understand.

Utterances are planning by the speaker for the listener to know the reason of the speaker. The speaker produces the expresions to communicate that person to the listener. There are certain capacities in creating the expressions that are articulated by the speakers. Therefore, humans always do action in producing utterances. A speech act is a human action by language which having certain functions. According to Searle, there are five categories of speech acts. Those are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations. Speech acts try to discuss how any lyrics are produced by speakers so that they have intended meanings that should be comprehended by hearers not only explicitly but also implicitly. Besides, those planning implications influence the listeners to respond, act, and do something. Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher were interested in analyzing the speech act used in a song. The researcher chose the three songs by Taylor Swift. Those are Blank Space, Back To Desember and You Belong With Me.

The researcher took the songs as the data resource. The domain of speech acts is then focused on the intended meanings or illocutionary acts. There are a lots of research about speech act theory. The first previous study is done by (Wulandari, 2014) which identify the types of speech acts and described the functions of each type of speech on Facebook status. The second previous study is done by (Sembiring & Ambalegin, 2019) and aim to find out the types and the function of the context of the illocutionary act in the Aladdin movie. The third previous study is done by (Pardede & Herman, 2020) that investigated the speech act between sellers and buyers. Those studies have told us about the use and influence of speech act theory in real-life conversation and social media. But the illocutionary and its functions in the song have not been studied yet. This research used song as the data source. This present research proposed the same speeh act used and analyze its function. In short, this research particulary aimed at investigating the illocutionary act and function of the illocutionary act in three songs lyric of Taylor Swift.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
Types of Speech Acts According to Austin
Locutionary Acts
Locutionary act is an act of uttering a sentence with a certain meaning. In this activity, the speaker produces some utterances to convey certain meanings to the listener. (Renkema, 2004) states that the locutionary act is the physical act of producing an utterance. A Locutionary act is simply uttering
sounds, syllables, words, phrases, and sentences of a language. An example of a locutionary is “Close the door, please”. The physical utterances of those statements are called locutionary acts.

**Illocutionary Acts**
An Illocutionary act is the act that is committed by producing an utterance. When there is an utterance, there is an action of someone's; by uttering a promise, a promise is made; by uttering a threat, a threat is made (Renkema, 2004). In other words, Illocutionary act deals with the function of sentence, it could be asking information, greeting, requesting, ordering, and many others.

**Perlocutionary Acts**
A perlocutionary act is the intended or actual effect of a locutionary act, and the consequences of these acts have on the hearer's attitudes, beliefs, or behavior.

**Category of Illocutionary**
- **a. Representatives**
The point of representatives is to get addressees to form or attend to the belief that the speaker is committed to a certain belief. In other words, representative mean the speaker in uttering a representation converge his believe that some propositions are true.
- **b. Directives**
The point of a directive is to induce addressees to do things. When Paul asks Jean to sit down, he is attempting to get her to do something, to sit down. Directives mean the speaker attempt to get the listener to do something.
- **c. Commisives**
The point of a commissive is to commit the speaker to few future action. The commonest commissive is the promise. Commisive mean the speaker admit himself to some future course of actions.
- **d. Expressives**
The point of an expressive is to express certain psychological feelings toward the addressees.
- **e. Declarative**
The point of a declarative is to affect an institutional state of affairs. Declarative takes place within institutions such as the law, the church, and organized games, and speakers do certain things under their institutional roles as judges, priests, or referees. Directives mean the speaker attempt to get the listener to do something.

**The Function of Illocutionary Act**
- **a. Competitive**
Competitive was the function that the illocutionary goal competed with the social goal. In this function politeness had negative nature and aims to reduce the unpleasant way between what the speakers want to the politeness should say. Here, etiquette is distinguished with manners.
- **b. Convivial**
Convivial was the function that was the illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal. The convivial function was more positive politeness and aims to find opportunities for social time. In this context, politeness is utilized positively to make a pleasant relationship with society and aim to seek opportunities hospitable.
- **c. Collaborative**
The collaborative was the function that the illocutionary goal was indifferent to the social goal. The collaborative illocutionary function did not contain politeness, for which politeness was irrelevant. It commits the speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition.
d. Conflictive
Conflictive was the function that the illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal. This function did not contain elements of politeness at all, because the function was aimed at causing anger. Such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. Example: "If you do it again, I will say to your father”.

3. RESEARCH METHOD
a. Research Design
According to (Creswell, 2014) research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. In this research, the researcher used the design qualitative descriptive method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the objects by reality. Qualitative research is generally appropriate when the primary purpose of the research is to explore, describe, or explain something. The descriptive method is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively. The researcher used song lyrics from three of Taylor Swift's songs that have the same theme, that is life lessons theme.

b. Data Source of Research
In this research, the data on types and functions of illocutionary is obtained from the three songs by Taylor Swift. The title of the songs are “Blank Space”, “Cold as You” and “You Belong With Me”. Those songs have the same theme, that is Life Lesson. Taylor Swift is a popular American singer, she was born in the United States (US) on 13th December 1989.

c. Data Collection Method
In this study, the writer used the documentation method. The data are collected from the three-song lyrics of Taylor Swift with the following steps: Listening to the songs, reading and understanding the song lyrics, selecting and underlying the lyrics belonging to the illocutionary act found in the song lyrics, and rewriting all the data containing illocutionary act which selected from a data source in the notebook.

d. Data Analysis Method
Based on the technique of collecting the data that has been done by the researchers, they use several steps. Firstly, the researcher listening to the songs and understanding the song lyrics of Taylor Swift. Secondly, the researcher reviewed the data which have been collected from the song and identified the data based on the theories of the illocutionary act according to Searle and function of Illocutionary Act according to Leech. Thirdly, after identified the data, the researcher classified the data into their respective categories based on the Illocutionary Acts theory and Function of Illocutionary Acts theory and the researchers count the dominant types of Illocutionary act in the song lyrics.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
As mentioned in the objectives of the research, this research is aimed at identifying and analyzing Illocutionary Acts and the function of illocutionary acts that exist in the three-song lyrics of Taylor Swift. In this part, the discussion and explanation of each category and function of the Illocutionary Act are found in the song lyrics. Meanwhile, the data finding show the appearance of the data which is divided into two parts: the categories of Illocutionary Acts and the Function of Illocutionary Acts. Data in this study is all utterance which is uttered in written form by Taylor Swift in her song which has the same theme that is Life Lesson those songs are 'Blank Space', 'Back To December' and 'You Belong With Me.'
4.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Based on the research, there are five categories of the illocutionary act in three song lyrics of Taylor Swift analyzed in this research, namely representative, directive, commissives, expressive, and declarations. There are four types of illocutionary acts found in the three songs by Taylor Swift. The finding of the illocutionary act in the three-song lyrics of Taylor Swift are illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.1.1. Data Finding of Illocutionary Acts Of ‘Blank Space’ Lyric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title Of Song</th>
<th>Illocutionary Acts Categories</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Number Of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Blank Space</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Directives</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commisives</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1.1 shows that a total number of data are 46 data from the song containing illocutionary acts. In the table we can see that the most dominant categories of Illocutionary acts found in the ‘Blank Space’ song lyric is representative with 27 data (58.69 %) followed by directives with 10 data (21.73 %) and Commisives with 9 data (19.56 %). From the data finding shown in the table, the researcher can conclude that the song lyrics of 'Blank Space' is mostly to get addressees to form the belief that Taylor Swift is committed to a certain belief by telling, describing, reporting, predicting, etc.

Table 4.1.2 Data Finding Of Illocutionary Acts of ‘Back To December’ Lyric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title Of Song</th>
<th>Illocutionary Acts Categories</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Number Of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Back To December</td>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Directives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Expressives</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commisives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1.2 shows that a total number of data are 31 data from the song containing illocutionary acts. In the table we can see that the most dominant categories of Illocutionary acts found in the ‘Back To December’ song lyric is representative with 27 data (87 %) followed by expressives with 2 data (6.45 %) and Directives and Commisives with only 1 data (3.2 %). From the data finding shown in the table, the researcher can conclude that the song lyric of 'Back To December' is mostly to get addressees to form the belief that Taylor Swift is committed to a certain belief by telling, describing, reporting, predicting, etc.

Table 4.1.3 Data Finding Of Illocutionary Acts of ‘You Belong With Me’ Lyric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title Of Song</th>
<th>Illocutionary Act Categories</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Number Of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 4.1.3 Data Finding Of Illocutionary Acts of ‘You Belong With Me’ Lyric
Table 4.1.3 shows that a total number of data are 18 data from the song containing illocutionary acts. In the table we can see that there are only two types of Illocutionary acts found in the lyric, that is Representatives and Directives. And then, the most dominant category of Illocutionary acts is Representatives with 13 data (72.22%) followed by Directives with only 5 data (27.77%). From the data finding shows in the table, the researcher can conclude that the song lyric of "You Belong With Me" is also mostly to get addressees to form the belief that Taylor Swift is committed to a certain belief by telling, describing, reporting, predicting, etc.

Based on the tables above, those are the types of Illocutionary Acts found in each song by Taylor Swift. After combining the data from each song in the theme of life lessons, the types of illocutionary acts found in the three-song lyrics by Taylor Swift are illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.1.4. shows the total numbers of data are 95 data from 3 songs containing Illocutionary Acts. In the table, we can see that the most dominant categories of Illocutionary Acts found in the three songs of Taylor Swift are representatives with 67 data (70.52%), followed by directives with 16 data (16.84%), commisives with 10 data (10.52%) and expressives with 2 data (2.1%). From the data finding shows in the table, the writer can conclude that the three songs of Taylor Swift are mostly to get addressees to form the belief that he is committed to a certain belief by telling, describing, stating, believing, etc.

### 4.2 Functions Of Illocutionary Acts

Based on the research, there is four kinds of function in illocutionary acts. The functions of illocutionary acts are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. There are four kinds of function in illocutionary acts that are found in the three songs from Taylor Swift. The finding on the function of illocutionary acts is illustrated in the following table.
Table 4.2.1 Data finding of the function of illocutionary acts of 'Blank Space' lyrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title of Song</th>
<th>The function of Illocutionary Acts</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Number of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Blank Space</td>
<td>Collaborative</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conflicitive</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2.1 shows that the most dominant of the types of function in illocutionary acts is collaborative with 11 data (54.54%), followed by conflictive with 4 data (36.36%) and competitive with only 1 data (9.09%). The collaborative function becomes the most dominant function in the song because the most dominant illocutionary act type found in the lyric is representatives. The representative act is always followed by a collaborative function as collaborative is committing the speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition.

Table 4.2.2 Data finding of the function of illocutionary acts of 'Back To December' lyrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title of Song</th>
<th>The function of Illocutionary Acts</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Number of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Back To December</td>
<td>Collaborative</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Convivial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2.2 shows that the most dominant function of illocutionary acts is Collaborative with 6 data (85.71%) and followed by convivial with only 1 data (14.28%). The collaborative function becomes the most dominant function in the song, collaborative is a function that commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition aims at ignoring the social purposes such as telling, reporting, describing, and predicting, etc.

Table 4.2.3 Data finding of the function of illocutionary acts of 'You Belong With Me' lyrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Title of Song</th>
<th>The function of Illocutionary Acts</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Number of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>You Belong With Me</td>
<td>Collaborative</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conflicitive</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2.3 shows that the most dominant of the types of function in illocutionary acts found in the song lyrics is collaborative with 4 data (80%) followed by conflictive with only 1 data (20%). Collaborative becomes the most dominant function of illocutionary acts found in the song since the type of illocutionary found in the song is representatives. Representatives are to
get addressees to form or attend to the belief that the speaker is committed to a certain belief.

Based on the tables above, those are the function of the Illocutionary Acts found in each song by Taylor Swift. After combining the data from each song in the theme of life lessons, the function of illocutionary acts found in the three-song lyrics by Taylor Swift is illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.2.4 Data Finding of Function of Illucotionary Acts From Three Songs Lyrics by Taylor Swift

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title Of Songs</th>
<th>Illocutionary Acts Categories</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Number of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Blank Space</td>
<td>Collaborative</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conflicive</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Competitive</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Back To December</td>
<td>Collaborative</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Convivial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>You Belong With Me</td>
<td>Collaborative</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conflicive</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2.4 shows that the most dominant of the types of function in illocutionary acts found in the song lyrics is collaborative with 16 data (69,56%) followed by conflictive with 5 data (21,73%), competitive with 1 data(4,34%), and convivial with 1 data (4,34%). Collaborative becomes the most dominant function of illocutionary acts found in the songs since the type of illocutionary found in the song is representatives. Representatives is to get addressees to form or attend to the belief that the speaker is committed to a certain belief.

4.3 Impact of speech acts used in English Language Teaching (ELT)

There are a lot of benefits of learning or acquiring speech acts in our daily use of language, especially in the English teaching and learning process. According to Baleghizadeh (2007) cited in Cohen (1996:385), An important point in teaching a given speech act such as apologizing, requesting, complaining, etc. is "to arrive at a set of realization patterns typically used by native speakers of the target language, any of which would be recognized as the speech act in question, when uttered in the appropriate context" (p.11). This set of strategies is referred to as a specific speech act. In addition, Cohen (1996: 386) also gave some strategies as follows:

1. An expression of an apology, whereby the speaker uses a word, expression, or sentence which contains a relevant performative verb such as apologies, forgive, excuse, or be sorry.
2. An clarification or account of the circumstance which in a roundabout way caused the apologizer to commit the offense and which is utilized by the speaker as an circuitous discourse act of apologizing.
3. Acknowledgment of responsibility, whereby the wrongdoer recognizes his or her fault in causing the violation.
4. An offer of repair, whereby the apologizer makes a offered to carry out an activity or give installment
for a few kind of harm that come from about from the violation.

5. A guarantee of nonrecurrence, whereby the apologizer commits himself or herself not to have the offense happen again.

This concept of speech act sets may have a wide application in creating language teaching materials. Unfortunately, this strategic-based use of speech acts is still not broadly utilized in ELT reading material. Most of these textbooks present speech acts in the form of model dialogs and at best require students to role-play them. Besides, the expression of apology is very commonly found in daily life which enables to add the students' horizon about speech act. For example, people apologize in different ways. For case, in the event that somebody complains approximately the commotion from your stereo, you will apologize and:

- give an excuse: “I’m sorry. I didn’t realize.”
- admit a mistake: “I overlooked I cleared it down.”
- make an offer: “I’ll turn it down right now.”
- make a promise: “I’ll make sure to keep the volume down.”

5. CONCLUSION

There are four categories of illocutionary acts found in the three songs by Taylor Swift. Those are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. Representative is the most frequent category of illocutionary acts found in the song lyrics. The use of representative is to represent the speaker's belief of something that can be evaluated to be true or false. It means that in those three songs, Taylor Swift wants to represent her belief or thought to the addressees (the man she loves and the man who leaves her) as it is her lesson in her love life. And then, there are four types of functions of illocutionary acts found in three songs by Taylor Swift. These are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The highest frequency of the function of illocutionary acts is the collaborative function. Collaborative function becomes the most dominant in this study because the representative act is also the most dominant category as collaborative is the function of the representative act and also we could conclude that speech act will care every single meaning of words in communication and it brings a different point of view if it is used in unproper context.

REFERENCES


Sembiring, W. A., & Ambalegin, A.


Wulandari, S. (2014). *Speech Act Analysis on Facebook Statuses Used By Students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department*.  